The New-York Times.

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LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

RUSSIA.

OBJECTS OF THE ST. PETERSBURG CONFERENCE.

LONDON, June 19.—A new circular note of the Russian Government to the Powers, dated May 20, says that the object of the St. Petersburg conference is not the conclusion of a formal international treaty. Invitations will be issued when all the Governments have replied to the September circular. It is believed that Russia intends that a protocol shall be draughted enumerating the principles of international law, accompanied by a declaration from each of the powers signing it that they will observe the principles as far as possible.

GREAT BRITAIN.

TENNYSON'S NEW DRAMA.

LONDON, June 19.—Tennyson's new drama, "Queen Mary," is published. The *Times* in a review of the drama declares there is more true fire in it than in any thing which has appeared since Shakespeare's time.

THE DUBLIN FIRE.

DUBLIN, June 19.—The fire which broke out here last night has been entirely extinguished. Five thousand casks of liquor and thirty-five houses were destroyed.

FRANCE.

CONVICTION OF AN AMERICAN SWINDLER.

PARIS, June 19.—Mr. Firman, an American spiritualist, who professed to photograph deceased persons, has been convicted of swindling, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL.

VERSAILLES, June 19.—The National Assembly will on Monday next discuss the subject of an appropriation for the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition.

GERMANY.

MOVEMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER ALASKA.

BERLIN, June 19.—The authorities of Hamburg and Altona officially saluted the United States steamer Alaska on Friday, and the commandants of the towns inspected the ship. There was a musical entertainment in their honor. Subsequently lunch was served, at which the visitors and the officers of the Alaska proposed toasts of a most friendly nature. Admiral Worden and Capt. Franklin have returned from this city to the squadron. The Alaska left Hamburg to-day for Gluckstadt to join the Franklin.

AUSTRIA.

CZAR AND EMPEROR.

VIENNA, June 19.—The Czar, when he returns from his visit to Warsaw, will pass through Bohemia. The Emperor of Austria will greet him at the frontier.

SPAIN.

THE CARLIST TROUBLES.

MADRID, June 19.—Gen. Martinez Campos has succeeded in crossing the River Ebro, notwithstanding a heavy fire was kept up upon his forces by the Carlists. By this movement he has established communication with Gen. Jovellar, commander of the Army of the Centre.

CHINA.

AN AMERICAN CONSUL INSULTED BY NATIVE SOLDIERY.

SHANGHAI, June 18.—Intelligence has been received from Chin Kiang that a body of the native soldiery at that place insulted the United States consul and his wife. Two of the aggressors were arrested and temporarily confined in the British Consulate, when a mob of the soldiers surrounded the building and endeavored to effect the rescue of their companions. The Europeans hastily mustered and prepared to defend the consulate, but the Chinese authorities succeeded in quieting the mob. The British and American consuls at this city have left for Chin Kiang. The United States man-of-war Palos and the British warship Thalia will follow them.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 19, 1875.

PAYMASTER STEVENSON'S ACCOUNTS.

An examination of a portion of the accounts of Naval Paymaster J. H. Stevenson, in which several irregularities have recently been discovered, as already mentioned in these dispatches, was made to-day by the accounting officers of the Treasury. Although no actual fraud has been discovered there are many items which will require explanation. The accounts for the first quarter of the present fiscal year show that about $20,000 were expended by him for the naval depot at Nagasaki from the latter part of December, when he took charge of that station, to the end of March, an average of nearly $7,000 per month; hence, when a draft was received here for nearly $50,000 the Navy Department officials thought it too large a sum for a station where the expenses were only the sum above mentioned, and this fact, taken in connection with the one that Mr. Stevenson's accounts were in imperfect order, and a portion of those for the past fiscal year had not come to hand, caused a suspicion that something was wrong; therefore the rumor of a defalcation soon spread. In several of his accounts now before the Fourth Auditor he claims credit for about $16,000, alleged to have been paid to officers on account of salaries, but no receipts of the officers accompany them. He has several times been notified to forward such receipts to the Fourth Auditor, but no reply from him was received, and that officer reported him to the Secretary of the Navy. It is claimed by the friends of Paymaster Stevenson that these receipts are probably in his possession, and will be sent to the office when he arrives here. They further claim that the excessive draft above referred to may have been caused by necessary repairs to some vessel attached to that station. Paymaster Stevenson went out in the Lackawanna, and last December he was ordered by the Rear Admiral commanding our fleet in those waters to relieve Paymaster Henry D. Skelding, who was then in charge of the naval stores at Nagasaki, and Paymaster Skelding was ordered to the Lackawanna. When this fact became known at the department the change was not approved, and orders were sent out for Paymaster Stevenson to resume his duties on the Lackawanna, and for Paymaster Skelding to resume his duties at Nagasaki; but when these orders reached the Asiatic Station the Lackawanna had sailed for home, with Paymaster Skelding on board, and has since arrived at San Francisco. Paymaster Stevenson has always stood very high in the corps, and being an officer of very generous traits of character it is thought that the discrepancy in his accounts are merely matters of neglect, and that he will be able to explain everything satisfactorily when he returns home.

THE SIOUX COMMISSION.

The following instructions have been prepared at the Interior Department for the Sioux Commission: Rev. S. D. Hinman, Hon. A. Comingo, and W. H. Ashbey, Esq., members of the Sioux Commission, with J. S. Collins, Secretary, are to visit the agencies of the Sioux interested in the negotiation, beginning at Red Cloud, for the purpose of laying before the Indians the wishes of the Government respecting the desired cession of the Black Hills country and their rights in the Big Horn Mountains; and, also, to invite them to a grand council. The Commissioners are enjoined as to the necessity of great care in the interpretation of their interview, so as to avoid both mistakes and any suspicion on the part of the Indians that they are not fairly reported. The Commissioners are also reminded that they are appointed to represent the Indians and their interests, not less than those of the Government. They are also instructed to assure the Sioux of the kindly intentions of the President and Government toward them, and that the proposed negotiations originate solely in the desire for continued peace. The Indians are plainly to understand that any negotiation effected by the commission is to be referred to the President and by him to Congress before it shall be binding.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL EXHIBIT.

The amount of fractional currency received from the printers for the week ending to-day, June 19, was $697,900; shipments of legal tenders to national banks, $3,148,376; amount held by the Treasurer as security for the national bank circulation, $376,860,400, and for deposits of public moneys, $15,892,200. The amount of national bank notes received for redemption during the week was $4,630,929; national bank notes outstanding, $348,994,474, of which $2,499,000 are national gold bank notes. The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were $321,136; for the month, $5,581,877; for the fiscal year, $106,458,957. The Customs receipts to-day were $330,933. The Duquesne National Bank of Pittsburg, Penn., with a capital of $200,000, was to-day authorized to commence business.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions in the Army have been made: Capt. James Curtis, Third Cavalry, to be Major in the Tenth Cavalry, vice McKibben, retired; First Lieut. William H. Andrews, Third Cavalry, to be Captain, vice Curtis, promoted; First Lieut. J. Scott Payne, Fifth Cavalry, to be Captain, vice William B. Brown, deceased; Second Lieut. Phineas P. Barnard, Fifth Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant, vice Payne, promoted; First Lieut. John B. Engle, Fifteenth Infantry, to be Captain, vice James P. Brown, deceased; Second Lieut. Cyrus M. Delany, Fifteenth Infantry, to be First Lieutenant, vice Engle, promoted; Second Lieut. Mason W. Moxon, Tenth Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant, vice Spencer, dismissed; Second Lieut. Albert S. Cummins, Fourth Artillery, to be First Lieutenant, vice McCoy, deceased; Second Lieut. Jacob E. Bloom, to be First Lieutenant, vice Marshall, appointed Captain and Quartermaster.

A SPECK OF WAR.

A naval force with steam launches will be ordered to the mouth of the Rio Grande to look after our interests there and co-operate with the Army in the suppression of Mexican raids.

PERSONAL.

Adjt. Gen. Townsend left here last evening for a month's visit to his friends in Massachusetts. During his absence Assistant Adjt. Gen. Vincent will act as Adjutant General.

Secretary Robeson will leave here Monday morning for Annapolis, to distribute the diplomas to the graduating class of midshipmen.

Secretary Belknap returned here this morning from West Point.

THE VIRGINIANS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., June 19.—At the Mayor's reception to-day, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee spoke as follows:

MR. MAYOR: I have but very few words to say. I came here not expecting to speak, and I think we have had enough speeches, and fully understand everything; but I unite with these gentlemen in thanking you, in thanking the City of Boston and its vicinity, through you, for this very cordial and gratifying reception which we have met here. We expected to be the recipients of some little civility at the hands of the gentlemen of Boston, even those who differed most widely with us, but we were not prepared to meet with this enthusiastic and splendid demonstration which we have witnessed at your hands. We will return to Virginia, and we will tell those people that they should come here and see for themselves, as we have seen the people of Boston, and they will feel, as we feel, that this is a great country, and we form a part of it. I thank you most sincerely, Sir, for your kindness and hospitality."

After a few minutes of social conversation, Mayor Cobb shook each Virginian by the hand, and bade them good-bye, again assuring them that he appreciated this visit most highly.

THE END OF THE BUNKER HILL CENTENNIAL.

BOSTON, Mass, June 19.—To-day will about close the after results of the Centennial. The Norfolk Light Blues visited the Mayor to-day, and speeches were made by the latter and Fitz Hugh Lee. The Governor was also waited on, but was absent. The programme of departure of the military now in the city will be carried out as previously announced.

CHARGED WITH MURDER, ARSON, AND FRAUD.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 19.—William Garbick was brought before the Justices' Court, this afternoon, charged with murder, arson, and defrauding the Brewers' Insurance Company of Milwaukee. The alleged crimes were committed on June 7, 1874, when the accused was night watchman of the North-western Railroad car shops. On that night the house of Jerome H. Davis, near the car shops, was burned to the ground, and Miss Sarah Davis, sixteen years of age, burned to death. It was generally supposed at the time that the house was struck by lightning and ignited. Subsequent investigation, however, led to the belief that the house was set on fire, and that Garbick was the incendiary. Strong evidence was produced to-day against Garbick, who, however, protests his innocence. He was held over to the Criminal Court.

THE COAL-MINE TROUBLES.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., June 19.—During the week a large number of the collieries have resumed work, and many others are preparing to commence Monday. The men in the vicinity of St. Clair and Minersville continue the strike, being unwilling to go in at the reduction, though it is predicted they will go to work during the coming week. The military continue on duty at Mahanoy City and Shenandoah, and will not be withdrawn until the public safety is assured. There have been no serious disasters during the week.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT NEAR BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 19.—The train which left the Union Depot in this city at 9:35 o'clock this morning for New-York jumped the track at Bay View, the junction of the Union and Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore roads. The smoking and baggage cars were somewhat smashed, but there was no other damage. The passengers, considerably scared and shaken up, escaped unhurt. The train was delayed one hour.

ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 19.—The engineers in the North Chicago Rolling Mills struck work at 6 o'clock to-night because their employers refused to reinstate Dannigan, one of their number and President of the Union, who had been discharged. The places of the strikers, fifty-six in number, have been filled with non-union men. The mills employ 1,500 workmen, but it is not anticipated that the strike will extend any farther.

THE CANADIAN FAILURES.

ST. JOHN, N. B., June 19.—The liabilities of E. D. Jewett & Co. are nearly $6,000,000. One bank at St. John holds paper to the extent of $250,000, another $220,000, a third $220,000, and a fourth $60,000. The failure is ascribed to losses of lumber, the general depression of trade, and engagements connected with the Western Extension Railway bonds. The effect on the general trade of St. John is depressing, but the banks will sustain the losses without curtailing. The failure is the heaviest ever known in this part of the country.

WHISKY SEIZURES IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 19.—The stock of Herman & Exner, liquor-dealers in this city, has been seized for alleged violation of the Revenue laws. One member of the firm was arrested to-day and gave bail. The firm will probably give a bond for the goods and proceed with business. This is the first arrest made here. The firm protest that they are innocent of the charges made.

THE FRENCH TURF.

THE CONTEST FOR THE GRAND PRIZE OF PARIS.

AN EXCITING RACE—THE ENGLISH HORSES BADLY BEATEN—THE RESULT OF "STABLE PLAY"—ON THE ROAD TO THE COURSE—THE RETURN TO THE CITY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, June 7, 1875.

Yesterday we had our great racing festival of the year, and never before, perhaps, did Longchamps see so great a crowd. The Grand Prix de Paris has become a national event, as much so as the Derby in England, and if it were not held on Sunday the Assembly would adjourn and all business close for the occasion. The Grand Prix is due to the initiative of the late Duc de Morny, who pictured more than ten years ago what the consequences would be of establishing a very large prize, open to all comers, provided the high society of Paris would take the undertaking under its protection. There was no doubt about this so long as the Duc was alive and the Emperor in the Tuileries, and as the idea was favored by Count de Lagrange, who was just then training the famous Gladiateur, and by other large breeders, the Duc set the ball in motion. It was upon his representations that the four great railway lines gave 12,500 francs each, and at his request that the Municipal Council of Paris added 50,000 francs to the sum. To this the Jockey Club added a certain percentage of the gate money for the day, the whole amounting to about 125,000 francs, or something more than that the present year. The wisdom of the Duc de Morny's plan was very soon apparent. In less than two years the railways got their money back from the increased amount of travel caused by the Grand Prix, while the city was more than compensated by the receipt of large sums of money on that day, involving great relief to tradesmen and workmen of all sorts. It would not be an easy task to enumerate all the classes directly benefited by this day. Being a relic of the Empire, the Grand Prix was an object of considerable aversion to our Radical Aldermen, but after hearing a report upon it they did not dare to withhold the 50,000 francs annually allowed from the city budget. Yesterday demonstrated the wisdom of their decision, and probably settled the question for many a year to come.

As a general thing the Observatory people are very accurate in their predictions of the weather, and as we have become accustomed to rely upon their reports, they caused no small amount of concern by saying that we were to have a bad day for the Grand Prix. The morning, they said, would be windy and lowering, with showers at mid-day and a heavy fall of rain in the afternoon. Fortunately they were mistaken, the day being all that heart could wish. The sun shone out brightly from early morning, and until late in the afternoon there was scarcely a cloud in the sky. By 11 o'clock a large portion of the population was en route for the Bois de Boulogne. The omnibus lines had concentrated all their spare materials upon this route. The people, having baskets of provisions with them, walked from the fortifications to the Cascade, and either entered the course upon the payment of one franc or encamped in picturesque groups in the edge of the wood, overlooking the tribunes and the broad *pelouse* of Longchamps. Others crowded to the railway station, from which long trains were sent out every five minutes to the Porte Maillot or to Suresnes. The former found country carts and vehicles to take them to the gates of the park, near Rothschild's splendid château, after which they had a walk of about a mile, straight through the town, to reach the space before the grand stand. Those going by Suresnes—and the Western Railway took out over 50,000 during the morning—had to descend the steep hill on foot and cross the Seine upon the bridge of boats, after which a quarter of an hour's walk brought them to the track. In each case the people had a most delightful promenade, and through as beautiful a bit of country as can be found in France. Others took the little steamers upon the Seine, known as omnibus-boats, or more commonly as fly-boats, *bateaux-mouches*, and, after an hour's sail, were landed at Suresnes. This agreeable mode of reaching Longchamps was subject to much preliminary inconvenience, there being so few boats that hundreds had to wait their turn upon the quays for over an hour, with no sort of shelter to protect them from the broiling sun. A large number of those who desired to go out by boats had to give up the idea and take to the cars. Up to 2 o'clock every boat that could possibly be spared for this exceptional work went up the river filled to its utmost capacity.

THE DEMANDS OF CABMEN.

All these means of conveyance were for the people who cannot afford to take a cab, and on this day the number of such persons is greatly augmented by the extravagant prices demanded by the coachmen. The evening before a landau with two horses could not be engaged for less than 200 francs, or $40 in gold, and the papers say that twice that sum was readily obtained on the morning of the race. The price of a one-horse Victoria was 100 or 150 francs, and by close bargaining one was just able to get an ordinary cab for 30 or 40 francs, with 10 francs added as a *pour-boire*. Many of the coachmen were so anxious to see the race themselves that, like the one I engaged, they bargained for 30 francs, with 15 francs entrance fee for their cabs. By 12 o'clock it was almost impossible to find any conveyance, at any price, and the Grand Hotel, occupying an entire block, was surrounded by rows of cabs three or four deep, that had been early engaged for the day. The cab companies had turned out everything they had in the shape of a vehicle, and cabs, carts, and carriages had been sent in from all the surrounding villages. Yet, despite all this, hundreds failed to get a chance of riding out, and either took to the cars or gave it up in despair. I have dwelt upon this one detail for the purpose of giving some idea of the sums paid out yesterday for conveyance alone, and if we add to this the cost of gloves, hats, toilets, flowers, food, and other incidental expenses, some idea can be formed of the great benefit conferred upon the Parisians by the Duc de Morny's Grand Prix. The police arrangements were admirable; yet nothing could prevent some incumbrance of the streets when so many vehicles were out at the same time. We were blockaded for a time in the Champs Elysées, and again in the Bois de Boulogne, going on at a slow walk, with momentary stoppages, from the Pré Catalan to the gates of the course. The grand stand was already crowded with the wealth and fashion of the city, and hundreds of carriages, among them a number of four-in-hand mail-coaches, were pouring in upon the lawn. The rows of carriages in front of the stand were said to be eighty deep. The crowd here was very compact; the interior of the course was very nearly full, and outside the lines were the picnic parties upon the grass, extending as far as the eye could see, back into the wood. Yet all that these people could see was a flash of colors as the horses dashed by, not one being able to tell which was the winner, or to see even a jockey's cap as the horses came in. Before the first race the grand stand was so crowded that not an inch of space was left unoccupied, and circulation within the inclosure was very nearly impossible. Marshal De MacMahon came in dressed in black, with the red ribbon of the Legion d'Honneur in his button-hole, and he was soon followed by the Ambassadors of Spain, Germany, Austria, and Turkey, M. Buffet, the Duc Decazes, Marshal Canrobert, and several Generals, and immediately after them came the little Duchesse de Magenta and a number of ladies. Yet the President's box was not as brilliant as in the time of M. Thiers, who liked to have everybody in uniform about him in order to be *distingué*, like Prince Talleyrand at the Congress of Vienna, by the simplicity of his dress.

THE FIELD FOR THE GRAND PRIZE.

The field for the Grand Prix was not so large as last year, only eleven horses coming upon the ground. Of these, M. Lupin had four, Salvator, Saint Cyr, Almanza, and Pensacola; Count de Lagrange's stables were represented by Nougat, a first favorite in betting circles; and there were, besides, M. André's Veinard, Mr. Davis' Perplexe, and Mr. Henry's Rabagas II., for the French, the English representatives being Mr. Vyner's Camballo, Lord Aylesford's Claremont, and Mr. Dawson's Seymour. Galopin did not come as was expected, and Balfe was withdrawn at the last moment. Upon the field the betting was five to one against either of the English horses, the favorites being Nougat and Saint Cyr. It was not supposed that the latter was a better horse than Salvator, but it was known that M. Lupin wanted him to win the race, for the purpose of getting better odds upon Salvator in England. Almanza and Pensacola were entered to do the running. The betting was chiefly Nougat to win and Saint Cyr for a place, although the English backed Claremont and Camballo for very large sums. There was a general cheer when M. Lupin's colors first appeared, and again as his four horses, with Saint Cyr at their head, galloped by the grand stand. The others were cheered in turns as they made their appearance, but it was evident that all were disappointed in the looks of the English horses, no one of the three being at all comparable to Doncaster or to Trent. Camballo, the winner of the Two Thousand Guineas, seemed to me in very poor condition, and Claremont had been coughing badly all the morning. After one false start the flag dropped, and the eleven horses shot by the stand at great speed, little Pensacola shooting four or five lengths ahead, the jockey forcing her from the start, while the others were pulling with all their strength. Up to the top of the hill Pensacola kept ahead, and it was then Almanza's turn to play for the stables. This really fine animal then took the lead, followed by Camballo and Seymour, with Nougat, Saint Cyr, and Salvator close behind them, in which position they remained to the turn when the two favorites shot ahead, neck and neck, with Salvator at Nougat's flank.

THE WINNER.

The English horses fell behind, and Perplexe and Almanza passed them with ease within two hundred yards of the stand. It was there that Wheeler, the jockey, saw that Saint Cyr was about to be beaten by a head by Nougat, and giving Salvator the lash for the first time, Wheeler brought him in three-quarters of a length ahead. Nougat was second, Perplexe third, Almanza fourth, Pensacola fifth, St. Cyr sixth, Le Veinard seventh, and then came Claremont, Camballo, Seymour, and Rabagas II. The English horses were very badly beaten, and came within one of the tail-end of the line. There was an immense cheer for Salvator when his number went up, but only one, but very few being in a mood for cheering. The journals say that it was owing to delicacy, and not to hurt the feelings of the badly defeated English; but the real truth was that all had lost their money upon Saint Cyr and Nougat, M. Lupin among the rest. He had backed Saint Cyr heavily, believing that he could bring him in by this stable play. My own impression is that Almanza could have won the race if he had not been pulled from the start. He was not once touched by the whip, and Pratt was pulling with all his strength when he came in sight at the turn. The best horse is not always allowed to win here, his success or failure depending upon the owner's book and his hopes for future efforts. But in an honest trial, Almanza is a horse that I should rather back than bet against. M. Lupin, whose four entries came in ahead of the English horses, has been long known upon the French turf, and is almost as well known in England. He is the son of the Lupin who introduced the manufacture of printed muslins into France, by which he made several millions. At an early age young Lupin was afflicted with "Anglophobia," and adopted everything that was supposed to be English, dressing himself like a stable-boy. He continued to do this for many years after he became famous upon the turf, or until he knew the English and modified his Frenchy ideas of England. A story is told of him illustrating his propensities. One day he came to his club and showed a piece of gold which had been given him by an English nobleman. The latter wanted to visit M. Lupin's famous stables, and was very happy to stumble upon a stable-man who spoke English, to show him about. After examining everything to his heart's content, he was so well pleased with his guide that he tossed him a louis. It was Lupin himself. He pocketed the gold, and showed it with great delight, saying that no one could now say that he did not look sufficiently English. Lupin is now about as English as a Frenchman can be, and when talking with Mr. Vyner, yesterday, in English, a majority of those who heard them would have mistaken the nationality of the two men. Lupin is more English than French; Vyner is just the reverse. Count Lagrange, Delamarre, André, and nearly all the leading men upon the French turf, would be taken for Englishmen, anywhere, and most of them speak English without any notable accent.

As the entire interest of the day was centered in the Grand Prix, I need say nothing of the other races, all of them of unusual interest. The first was won by Count de Geypre's Fagotin; the second by Mr. Davis' Paradoxe; the third by Delamarre's My Enemy; the last by Major Fridolin's Lolo. But a relatively small number stayed for the last race. As I remarked last year, getting home is not the least difficult or least interesting part of the work. In the Avenue de l'Imperatrice we were blockaded for three-quarters of an hour, and the Avenue des Champs Elysées was completely filled with carriages eight abreast. It took another hour to reach the Place de la Concorde. During this time many of the fashionables got out of their own vehicles, and went from carriage to carriage to greet their friends, as they visit them in their boxes at the opera. It was 7:30 before we reached the boulevards, and the last were coming in up to a much later hour. At night the boulevards were very brilliant, and the usual fête was given at the Jardin Mabille. Notwithstanding this great crowd and crush, there was no disorder, and only a limited number of minor accidents are reported.

THE SARATOGA HOTELS.

RECENT CHANGES AND SUMMER PROGRAMMES.

NEW-YORK FAMILIES WHO HAVE ENGAGED ROOMS—INDICATIONS OF A PROSPEROUS SEASON—CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SEVERAL HOUSES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.,
Friday, June 17, 1875.

The weather for the past week has been delightful, and must have suited the taste of the most fastidious upon this point. It was a little too warm on Friday for some people, but a fresh south-westerly breeze is blowing, and the streets of this picturesque watering-place, especially Broadway, are shaded with magnificent maple and other trees to an extent which makes it a matter of choice, and not of necessity, for a pedestrian to expose himself to the sun in going from any one part of the town to another. The thermometer stood at 84° in the shade, on the veranda of the hotel on the 11th, and yet the passers-by did not look unpleasantly warm. As a rule, the season here is not oppressively hot; the thermometer was not higher than 86° in the shade last Summer, and it only reached that point on one occasion. Broadway, the main thoroughfare, is a street of hotels. Upon the western side are the Marvin House, the United States Hotel, the American House, the Grand Union, the Columbian, and the Clarendon, while the handsome Congress Hall building stands "alone in its glory" on the eastern side. Most of these houses have grass-plots in front of them, or are given a cheerful appearance by the suspension of baskets of moss and flowers along the piazzas. The example is followed by the owners of the private houses lining the thoroughfare, and this, together with the beautiful green of the foliage, takes away the glare of the sun which is so unpleasant in less favored watering-places on hot days.

The longer I remain here, the more am I convinced that the approaching season will be an exceptionally good one for Saratoga, and I have no reason to alter my first impressions under this head, which I alluded to in my last. All the hotel proprietors are of this opinion, and the lists of people who have engaged suites of rooms is unusually large for the time of the year. It must be remembered that the season does not legitimately commence until July 1, and yet the daily arrivals are already numerous. There is a neck-and-neck race between the three leading hotels for prominence on the list. Undoubtedly the Grand Union carries off the palm in point of decoration and expensive appointments. The Congress, however, boasts of the largest dining-hall and the handsomest ball-room, and the United States claims precedence on the ground that more guests can be entertained in the house than in any other hotel in Saratoga. It matters but little which of these three houses takes the lead. They, as well as the smaller hotels, are all filled to overflowing in the middle of the season, and there are no signs of there being any falling off in the number of annual visitors. In fact, as already stated, just the reverse is to be expected. There has not been much done since last season in the decorating line to the United States Hotel. The house was only opened in the Spring of 1874, and consequently there was little to be done in the way of repairs. Painting, papering, and general renovating have occupied a large staff of men for some weeks, and the place looks throughout as bright and attractive as it did when it opened last year. The front piazza of this house is one of its handsomest features. It is ascended by a flight of steps from Broadway, leading to the main entrance. At the foot of these stairs, one on each side, are two elegant gaseliers. The designs are Indian figures—a man and a woman, the former on the right, and the other to the left of the stairs. These figures are made of green bronze, and the positions in which they are standing are particularly graceful, the pose of the limbs being in perfect imitation of nature. The grounds at the rear of the house are tastefully laid out; but, as at the Grand Union, if groups of flowers were introduced at intervals, the general beauty of the effect would, in my opinion, be greatly enhanced. There are 916 rooms in the hotel, and accommodation for 1,800 guests can be provided. About twenty visitors are already there, but very few as yet occupy suites of rooms. Among these few, however, I noticed the name of C. H. Joy and family, of Boston, and Mrs. T. L. Banks, of Cleveland.

The following is a list of people who have engaged cottage suites of rooms at the United States for the approaching season. They all hail from New-York, with one exception: R. L. Banks and family, of Albany;—Dr. J. F. Grey and family, Commander J. W. Livingston and family, Henry Kennedy and family, Commander C. K. Garrison and family, William B. Fletcher and family, John F. Farrish and family, J. C. Baldwin and family, J. W. Jerrard and family, E. S. Sandford and family, George W. Pell and family, Ezra White and family, Gen. Williamson and family, Augustus Schell and family, William H. Phillips and family, R. W. Townsend and family, J. M. Hartshorne and family, [illegible] F. Chapin and family, R. L. Stewart and family, Mrs. Crawford Allen and party, Avan Rensselaer and family, ex-Mayor Opdyke and family, Gordon W. Burnham and family, Francis Skiddy and family, B. F. Carver and family, ex-Gov. J. T. Hoffman and family, Addison Cammack, Col. Isaac Reed, W. G. Ray and family, G. Janssen and family, Mark Davis, Samuel Wetmore and family. The proprietor of the hotel informed me that the list exceeds in number the list of families who had engaged rooms at this time last year. It does not include a number of visitors who have verbally announced their intention to spend the season here. The house was opened on June 1, and the regular charge is $5 per day, but much lower terms may be made by arrangement, especially during the early part of the season.

I now come to the Congress Hall, which stands on Broadway *vis-à-vis* with the Grand Union. The house has been under the able management of Messrs. Hathorn and Southgate for four or five years. No special fitting up or additions have been undertaken for this season, but the annual cleaning, papering, painting, and general renovating, has taken place. It is one of the favorite hotels, and accommodates over 1,000 guests. There are about seventy visitors in the house at the present time, and the number is daily increasing. It will be remembered that this building was destroyed by fire in the month of May, 1866, a fate which the Grand Hotel opposite shared last October. The present Congress Hall is erected upon the site of the old building. It is a handsome edifice, five stories high, with a frontage on Broadway of over 400 feet. It overlooks the Hathorn Spring and the Congress, Columbian, and Hamilton Springs, and is most conveniently situated. The proprietors, having learned a lesson by the fate of the old building, have taken advantage of all the modern improvements for the prevention of loss of life by fire. By means of iron doors the house can be converted into seven fire-proof compartments at a few moments' notice. The upholsterers are still busy about the upper suites, laying down new carpets, &c., in the parlors and bedrooms. The halls are very commodious, being ten feet wide in all parts of the house. I noticed the following prominent names upon the list of visitors who have already occupied suites of rooms in the hotel: Hon. Thomas A. Doyle, Mayor of Providence; Daniel Le Roy and family, New-York; Mrs. Edward King and family, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Pliny Fisk, Trenton, N. J.; Francis Dane and wife, Boston; James L. Morgan and wife, New-York; Oscar Cheeseman and family, New-York; Dr. C. L. Ford and wife, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Thomas Batch and family, Philadelphia; J. H. Vandervoort, New-York; V. De Launay, New-York; William H. Willis, New-Hamburg.

The following is a list of people from New-York who have engaged rooms for the season, exclusive of regular visitors who have not yet given written instructions for rooms to be held in reserve: Frank H. Lord, Col. Charles H. Delavan, William H. Vanderbilt and family, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harker, B. F. Wheelwright and family, J. O. Fowler and family, Jacob Hays and family, John G. Davis and family, W. B. Button and family, William Youngs and family, Isaac N. Phelps and family, H. A. Bostwick and family, George W. Fuller and family, John H. Watson and family, Col. E. S. Sanford and family, N. H. Decker and family, Thomas F. Mason and family, H. A. Burr and family, J. M. Morrison and family, S. H. Wetherbee and family, Robert C. Black and family, George A. Osgood and family, Richard Mortimer and family, C. W. Durant and family, Mrs. E. B. Becket and family, S. S. Fisher and family, J. H. Shoenberger and family, Pittsburg; J. C. Fuller and family, Philadelphia; Augustus Heaton, Philadelphia; H. W. Catherwood and family, Philadelphia; George W. Burton and family, Philadelphia; Henry Seibert and family, Philadelphia; Hon. S. S. Bridges, and family, Pennsylvania; Hon. S. S. Watson and family, Delaware; N. L. Anderson and family, W. G. Goodman and family, and R. R. Springer, of Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. John Brewster, Rochester; Joseph A. Halsey and family, Newark; Dr. George Peck and wife, United States Navy; W. A. Pembrook and family, Elizabeth; Henry S. Hotchkiss and family, New-Haven; J. L. Williams and family, Fort Wayne; Elliott W. Pratt and family, Boston; Horatio Lyon and family, Munson; Prof. W. Henry Green and family, Princetown.

The Clarendon Hotel is a little to the south. It is on the opposite side to the Congress Hall. Before arriving at this hotel, however, the Columbian is passed. It was only opened on the 10th, but about fifteen or twenty visitors have arrived. The Clarendon belongs to Mr. C. E. Leland, whose name is well known in connection with the hotel enterprise in different parts of the States. This house has, like other hotels here, been repainted, and has undergone general repairs since last Fall. The gardens at the rear are elegantly laid out, and a handsome conservatory is being erected by Myers, of this town. It is quite refreshing to meet with at least one hotel proprietor who has horticultural tastes. It would be in the interests of the visitors if the other Saratogian hotel proprietors were to "assume a virtue" in this direction even if they "have it not." The charges at the Clarendon Hotel are rather lower than at the three principal houses here, although it can accommodate at least 600 guests. The table is excellent, and the rooms are handsomely furnished. I append a list of visitors who have engaged rooms there for the season: Isaac Coles, I. G. Garner, A. L. Reid and family, H. S. Rockenbough and family, John R. Marshall and family, James Brown and family, James Cushman and family, L. R. Marshall and family, F. Neilson and family, R. L. Kennedy and family, John Longsburry and family, O. D. Munn, of the *Scientific American*, and family, R. L. Scheiffelin and family, Charles R. Northop and family, H. M. Ruggles and family, all of New-York; John W. Barrett and family, Robert Garrett and family, and John H. Reiman and family, of Baltimore.

The American Hotel occupies a very central position on Broadway, between the Grand Union and the United States. The proprietor is Mr. William Bennett, who pays every attention to the welfare of his guests, of whom he has a large number at the time of writing. Accommodation can be furnished at this house for 500 people and there are over 250 rooms in the building, which is comfortably and tastefully furnished. The charges are from $3 50 per day, but by special arrangement per week or longer, a reduction is given. Among those who have engaged suites of rooms for the season appear the following names: Judge Connolly and family; F. Ferris, of Ferris & Kimball; William Colligan and family; John Gibb, of Mills & Gibb, all of New-York City; Rev. Dr. Duryea and family, Brooklyn; A. M. Soteldo and family, of *Free Lance*, New-York; Hon. S. Adams and family, Rome, N. Y.; Judge Gifford and family, of Newark, N. J.; Hon. Michael McQuade and family, of Utica.

The American House remains open all the year. No special additions or alterations have been made since last season, beyond the annual cleaning, painting, &c.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 20—1 A. M.—The pressure has increased in the Atlantic States, with north-east to north-west winds, cool, partly cloudy weather, and occasional light coast rains, variable winds, mostly north-west to south-west. Cool cloudy weather and occasional rain prevail from the Ohio Valley to the Gulf; stationary barometer, north-west to north-east and south-east winds, cool and partly cloudy weather over the Lakes and the North-west with occasional rain in Minnesota. The rivers have risen at Leavenworth and St. Louis, and fallen at Cincinnati and Louisville.

PROBABILITIES.

For the lower lakes, the Middle and Eastern States, higher pressure, north-west to north-east winds, warmer, clear, and partly cloudy weather, with possibly rain from South-western Virginia to Western Pennsylvania.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, stationary or falling barometer, south-west to south-east winds, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain.

For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee and the upper lakes, stationary or falling barometer, north-east to south-east winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain in East Tennessee.

For the upper Mississippi and the lower Missouri Valleys, falling barometer, south-east to south-west winds, warmer, clear, and partly cloudy weather.

The lower Missouri River will probably rise slightly.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1875.	1874.		1875.	1874.
3 A. M.	58°	65°	3:30 P. M.	77°	74°
6 A. M.	57°	67°	6 P. M.	74°	72°
9 A. M.	60°	69°	9 P. M.	67°	68°
12 M.	72°	71°	12 P. M.	62°	62°

Average temperature yesterday.....65⅞°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....68½°
Average temperature for corresponding week last year.....69 3-7°
Average temperature for past week.....65 5-7°

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A disastrous fire occurred at Grand Rapids, Mich., yesterday afternoon, destroying the entire business portion of West Bridge street, besides many other buildings, and involving a loss of about $150,000. A heavy gale was blowing at the time. The entire fire department had been called out to a fire in the extreme southern portion of the city; consequently the flames made great headway before any attempt could be made to check them, one whole block having been destroyed before the engines arrived. The flames swept eastward, consuming the Hovey, Turner, Martin, and Hubbard blocks. About sixty buildings (mostly two-story) were burned, the lower stories being occupied for business purposes, and the upper by families. The progress of the flames was so rapid that the occupants of the houses had barely time to escape with their lives, saving nothing else. The heaviest losers are Lewis Martin, Scribner Brothers, D. & G. Arnott, Thorn & Scott, A. & G. Rose, and Parmenter & Thurman. The total insurance is estimated at from $50,000 to $60,000. It is impossible to give a list of the losses and insurances to-night.

At 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the machine-shops of James Bown & Son, in the rear of their stores, Nos. 136 and 138 Wood street, Pittsburg, Penn. The shops, which were a six-story brick building, were entirely destroyed. Their loss on stock and buildings is estimated at $65,000, the insurance on which is unknown. The adjoining buildings, occupied by Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machine Company and B. J. Walheimer, wholesale dealer in gentlemen's furnishing goods, were damaged, but to what extent is not yet known. The stock of the latter was badly damaged by water, as was also that of the McCollum Brothers, carpet dealers. The total loss will probably reach $100,000.

About 6 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a stable owned and occupied by Kerrigan & Solomon, on the estate of Henry M. Weed, deceased, at Tompkinsville, Staten Island. The building was entirely consumed, with its contents, including a horse and a set of harness. The flames communicated to a frame house adjoining, owned by Samuel Cooper, which was considerably damaged. The old Dutch Reformed Church also caught fire, but the flames were extinguished with but trifling loss. The total loss is about $1,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

A tenement house in Uxbridge, Mass., owned by the Uxbridge Woolen Company, was burned Friday night.

JEROME PARK.

LAST DAY OF THE SPRING MEETING.

A DISAPPOINTMENT TO SPECTATORS—THE FIRST RACE A TAME ONE—SPRINGBOK OUT OF THE THIRD RACE—TWO STEEPLECHASES INSTEAD OF ONE—TROUBLE WINS THE FIRST ONE—HIS JOCKEY BREAKS A TECHNICAL RULE AND IS RULED OUT—GREAT INDIGNATION AMONG THE BETTING MEN—STANFORD TAKES THE SECOND STEEPLECHASE.

The Spring meeting of the American Jockey Club ended in disappointment. A better day could not be desired. The rain of Friday had laid the dust on the roads, and a stiff breeze from the north tempered the unclouded rays of the sun. The consequence was one of the largest gatherings that ever assembled upon an American race course. At least 15,000 persons must have been present on the grounds alone, to say nothing of the 10,000 more who blackened the adjacent hills. The ladies were in unusually strong force. The club-house and the slopes of the bluff upon which it stands swarmed with them, and they filled two entire compartments of the grand stand, whereas one is usually sufficient. The special trains that left the Grand Central Depot were crowded to their utmost capacity, and the vehicles were so numerous that it was with difficulty that room could be found for them in the rear of the grand stand and behind the club-house. There were two four-in-hand drags on the ground—Mr. Leonard Jerome's and Mr. Bronson's. The ladies' toilets were, as a general thing, exceptionally elegant. Among the most striking was a silver gray silk, with narrow dark gray stripes; corsage and overdress of canary-colored grenadine; black silk parasol with point aiguille lace border. Another was of black silk, with rose-colored satin overdress trimmed with deep Brussels lace. One of the most beautiful was of rich, blue-corded silk, trimmed with fluted folds of the stuff. Another was composed of a corn-colored silk bodice, scarlet silk sleeves, and alternate scarlet and canary-colored silk under and overskirt; hat to match. Another was of black Lyons velvet, with dark blue silk bodice and overdress, trimmed with narrow white satin folds. Another was of black silk, with slate-colored silk sleeves and trimmings. Another was of pale blue silk, with apple-green silk bodice and overdress, trimmed with Valenciennes lace. Another was of black silk, variegated with narrow brown and broad dark and light blue stripes. Another was of blue satin, with white lace overdress and sash of large figured blue and white brocaded satin. Another was of black silk, with a black lace overdress embroidered with blue silk flowers and profusely ornamented with jet. Another was composed of a white satin waist and sleeves, and triple white grenadine skirt, edged with fluted folds of white satin; white satin sash. Another was of pink and black striped grenadine, edged with narrow box-plaited folds of pink silk; pink silk skirt; shoes and hat to match. Another was of brown silk, with six rows running down the front and rear of the corsage and around the bottom of the overskirt, of white brocaded ribbon, the whole edged with brown and white fringe, the bottom of the underskirt being composed of alternate folds of blue and brown silk. Another was of black satin, with tunic of Chantilly lace heavily decorated with jet; broad black and blue sash, and white chip hat with blue feathers. Another was of *café au lait* colored silk bodice and overskirt, with narrow brown silk flutings running in half circles down the front, brown silk sleeves and underskirt.

The first disappointment was the condition of the track, which was a mass of mud after Friday night's rain. The first race was a very tame affair. It was a dash of one mile for three-year olds that had not won a race this year. After a very bad start, of which Mattie A. had the advantage, she maintained her lead to the end without effort, and won easily in a canter. Milner, whom a majority of the betting men thought had at least an equal chance, was so badly placed in the start that he had no chance to win. This gave rise to a great deal of grumbling. Then it was given out that the second race was "off." Springbok was coughing, and his owner declined to risk him in that condition on such a heavy track, in view of the many important engagements for which he is entered. Mr. Littell, the owner of Big Fellow, was anxious to test his horse against the monarch of the turf, and offered to bet Mr. McDaniel $500 extra on the result, but the inducement was not sufficiently tempting. This was the great race of the day, and, indeed, of the meeting. It had been the attraction which had drawn most of the crowd to the park, and everybody felt a keen sense of disappointment when they realized that it was not to be contested. The third race on the programme—the second in order—was a sufficiently good one, however, to put everybody in comparative good humor. It was a three-quarter of a mile dash for a consolation purse of $400. Eight of the nine started, Risk having been withdrawn. After a deal of difficulty they got off well together, Bob Woolley, the favorite, taking the lead. Countess, however, soon crept up beside him, and it was nip and tuck between them until they got into the homestretch, when it was seen that Woolley's rider was using whip and spur, and a great shout went up from the multitude. The race home was a hard one, but Countess maintained her lead without urging under the string. The third race was a repetition of the first. It was a free handicap sweepstakes of a mile and an eighth. Dublin started off with the lead, but Mattie A. soon took it from him, and again won in a canter, the other seven being nowhere.

An attempt had been made to improvise an extra selling race to compensate for the three-mile race, but it failed, and as a substitute the entries for the steeplechase were divided up, Bullet having been withdrawn, and two steeplechases were run instead one as had been intended. For the first, Trouble, Daylight, Coronet, and Stanford started. The race was a pretty one until the last hurdle of the north field was reached, when Stanford bolted. His rider pluckily turned him back and forced him over, and then followed in the wake of the others, but at too great a distance behind to have any hope of overtaking any of them. Meantime the three others continued merrily onward, leaping hurdles and ditches and stone walls almost in a bunch. Now Daylight would be ahead and now Trouble, Coronet keeping close to their tails. The spectators became more and more excited every minute, cheering each jump and shouting encouragement to their favorite. Coming into the homestretch Trouble showed ahead, and the last hurdle was taken by the two with only a second's interval between them. Daylight made a gallant struggle in the short distance that remained, but Trouble had too much the advantage and passed under the string three lengths in advance—not a winner, however, for, after a brief consultation, the judges announced that Trouble's jockey, having dismounted without permission, the rules required them to bar the horse out of the race. They, therefore, gave the first place to Daylight. The announcement was received with mingled cheers and hisses. Trouble was the favorite, and an immense amount of money—probably $50,000—was bet on his success. Out of all this the winners were cheated through a mere technicality, with which they had nothing whatever to do. There was no doubt whatever that Trouble won the race fairly. His jockey asserts that he rode up to the stand, as usual, and held up his hand to the judges. Whether they did not notice him or were occupied with something else does not appear. The jockey says he supposed everything was all right, and having a stitch in his side he hastened to dismount, without intending to violate any rule. The judges say that they did not give him the requisite permission, and felt themselves bound to decide as they did under the following section of rule No. 40:

> "If the jockey dismounts without permission, or otherwise violates this rule, his horse is disqualified for winning the race, unless he can allege extraordinary circumstances, the sufficiency of which must be decided by the judges."

The indignation of those who had been wrong-fully deprived of sums of $1,000 and upward, was loudly and emphatically expressed. They argued, and with reason, that it is the extreme of absurdity to fine the betting public for the error, howsoever great, of a jockey, while the latter is allowed to go free. They said that under such a ruling as this a jockey need not run the risk of "pulling" his horse. If he wishes to "throw" a race he has only to dismount without asking permission, and the innocent betters are robbed of their money. Why not, they asked, punish the jockey, and protect the public, at least while betting is allowed and countenanced by the Jockey Club within its jurisdiction. So high did feeling run that on every side threats were heard of never attending another meeting of the association.

The starters in the second steeplechase were Moonstone, Resolute, Deadhead, and Stanford, the latter of whom had acted so badly in the other race. The start was an exceedingly bad one. The starter could not make up his mind whether to drop his flag or not, and the jockeys, seeing his hesitation, were reining there horses in when a shout from the crowd behind to "let them go" decided the question and the flag fell. Deadhead who had the lead all along, threw Nolan, his rider, at the foot of the hill, where the first stone fence is, and cantered off to his stable. The other three kept well together down around the lower field, jumping exceedingly well. Moonstone, however, shortly fell away, and then began one of the prettiest contests of the day, between Stanford and Resolute. They ran neck and neck around the lower turn, and took the last hurdle together. Stanford landed fairly on his feet, and was off like the wind, but poor Resolute, the moment he touched the ground, rolled over and over on top of his rider, Hyland. The excitement was intense, and a loud cry of disappointment rent the air. Resolute sprang to his feet in an instant, and several rushed forward to catch him. Hyland, though evidently suffering terribly, managed to rise, and, staggering forward to where his horse was, pluckily remounted him and made an effort for second money. Moonstone was too quick for him, however, and the only reward he received for his gallantry was a rousing cheer. He had to be assisted off his horse, and after reaching the ground was unable to move, so badly had he been injured. He will probably be laid up for some days. Moonstone's face was covered with blood, from an injury he received in striking some of the hurdles.

In the French pools alone over $80,000 was invested in yesterday's races. The winners received: In the first race, $15 70; second race, $37 10; third race, $9 60; steeple-chase, $80. The number of tickets sold were as follows: First race—Mattie A., 1,074; Caroline, 382; Milner, 1,553; Bayminster, 552; total, 3,563. Second race—Bob Woolley, 1,092; Countess, 315; W. Burke, 919; Dublin, 474; Risk, (out,) 74; Vinaigrette, 133; Fadladeen, 572; Free Lance, 60; Inspiration, 261; total, 4,026. Third race—B. F. Carver, 393; Kadi, 1,016; Dublin, 186; Mollie Darling, 121; McDaniel's two, 2,441; Meco, 547; Risk, 270; total, 4,975. Fourth Race—Torrence's two, 2,090; Bullet, (out,) 20; Donahue's two, 341; Diavolo, (out,) 165; Daylight, 197; Coronet, 694; total, 3,322. Besides this, the following were sold on the extra race: Moonstone, 158; Dead Head, 145; Stanford, 154; Resolute, 154; total, 612. Below will be found a detailed report of the racing.

THE RACING.

THE MILE DASH.

The racing was begun with a dash of a mile for three-year-olds which had not won a race this year. The nominations were D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. f. Mattie A., August Belmont's ch. f. Caroline, John O'Donnell's ch. c. Milner, and R. W. Cameron's b. c. Bayminster. On Friday night the speculators thought the best of Milner and he was the favorite, but on the track it had changed the other way, and Mattie A. became the choice, as will be seen from the following quotations:

Mattie A.	$200	$200	$300
Milner	185	185	275
Caroline	95	95	150
Bayminster	80	75	140
Total	$560	$555	$865

A good start was effected, but Milner was on the inside, where the track was heavy, and was slow in getting off. As they went round the turn Mattie A. rushed to the front and was soon a length in front of Bayminster, while Milner and Caroline were together. At the quarter-pole Mattie A. still led a length, while Milner had parted company with Caroline and was at the head of Bayminster. Running under the hill Mattie A. was two lengths in front, the others in the same position. Going out of sight Mattie A. increased her lead, and reappearing on the lower turn she was five lengths before Milner, who was three lengths in front of Bayminster, he being the same distance in advance of Caroline. Mattie A. had it all her own way up to the homestretch, notwithstanding that Ponton was foolishly punishing Milner. She beat him home easily by five lengths, in 1:49½. About a dozen lengths in Milner's rear came Bayminster and Caroline, the former a neck ahead.

SUMMARY.

First Race.—Purse $500, for three-year-olds which have not won a race this year. One mile.

D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. f. Mattie A., by Australian out of Minnie Mansfield. A. Clark ... 1
John O. Donnell's ch. c. Milner, by Leamington, dam by Lexington. Ponton ... 2
R. W. Cameron's b. c. Bayminster, by Warminster out of Stolen Kisses. Barbee ... 3
A. Belmont's ch. f. Caroline, by Kentucky out of Camilla. Evans ... 4
Time—1:49½.

THE CONSOLATION PURSE.

The second race was the Consolation purse for horses that have run and not won any race this meeting; three-quarters of a mile. There were nine entries, and eight of them started, viz.: Robinson, Morgan & Co.'s br. c. Bob Wooley, three years; George Longstaff's b. f. Countess, four years; D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. c. Willie Burke, three years; Joseph Donahue's ch. c. Dublin, four years; A. B. Lewis & Co.'s ch. f. Vinaigrette, three years; T. B. & W. R. Davis' ch. h. Fadladeen, aged; J. G. Beresford's ch. h. Free Lance, five years; and R. W. Cameron's b. f. Inspiration, four years. The knowing ones divided their favors between Bob Woolley and Willie Burke, and the betting was heavy. They were doomed to a great disappointment, however, for Countess took the trick, being well ridden by Bobby Swim. The quotations were as follows:

Bob Woolley	$550	$800
Willie Burke	300	485
Countess	250	400
Fadladeen	300	310
Dublin	280	400
Inspiration	200	110
Vinaigrette	75	145
Free Lance	40	130
Total	$1,995	$2,780

The starter did not succeed in getting them in line until fully twenty minutes after time. They broke away seven times, but at last the flag fell with Bob Woolley and Countess in the lead, the others fairly close together. As they ran to the hill, Bob Woolley and Countess were on even terms, a length in advance of Free Lance, while lapping the latter were Dublin and Inspiration. As they ran out of sight, Bob Woolley was seen to go away from Countess, Free Lance being in the third place, a length in front of Inspiration. When they reappeared on the lower turn, Bob Woolley was showing the way two lengths in advance of Countess, while behind her came Inspiration and Free Lance, followed closely by Dublin. As they ran toward the three-quarter pole, Evans pushed forward with Dublin, and he immediately assumed the third position. As they turned up the homestretch, it looked as if Bob Woolley would win, but he soon began to give way and Ford had to ride him at his best. Meantime Countess and Dublin were coming fast, and at the lower end of the grand stand Countess assumed the lead. Evans made Dublin do his best, but he could get no better than third. Countess kept in front of Bob Woolley, and beat him out a length in 1:20¼, Bob Woolley was a length and a half before Dublin, who was followed by Fadladeen and Willie Burke together, the others beaten off.

SUMMARY.

Second Race.—Consolation Purse, $400, for horses which have run and have not won any race at this meeting. Three-quarters of a mile.

George Longstaff's b. f. Countess, 4 years, by Kentucky, out of Lady Blessington, 105 pounds. Swim. 1
Robinson, Morgan & Co.'s b.c. Bob Woolley, 3 years, by Leamington, out of Item, 90 pounds. Ford ... 2
Joseph Donahue's ch. c. Dublin, 4 years, by Kentucky, out of Zaidee, 108 pounds. Evans ... 3
D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. c. Willie Burke, 3 years, by Bayswood, out of Katinka, 90 pounds. W. Clarke ... 0
A. B. Lewis & Co.'s ch. f. Vinaigrette, 3 years, by Vandal, out of Eliza Davis, 87 pounds. Richardson ... 0
T. B. & W. R. Davis' ch. h. Fadladeen, aged, by War Dance, out of Nora Creina, 118 pounds. McCue ... 0
J. G. Beresford's ch. h. Free Lance, 5 years, by Kentucky out of Parachute, 114 pounds. N. Heywood 0
R. W. Cameron's b. f. Inspiration, 4 years, by imp. Warminster out of Sophia, 105 pounds. Barbee ... 0
P. Lorillard's b. c. Risk, 3 years, by Revolver out of Syren ... dr
Time—1:20¼.

THE MILE AND AN EIGHTH RACE.

The third race was a free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each and $500, one mile and an eighth. This had eight nominations, and seven of them faced the starter. These were Robert Cathcart's b. g. Kadi, John Coffee's br. h. B. F. Carver, Joseph Donahue's ch. c. Dublin, L. A. Hitchcock's b. f. Mollie Darling, D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. f. Mattie A., Thomas Puryear & Co.'s ch. c. Meco, and P. Lorillard's b. c. Risk. It was of course a foregone conclusion that Mattie A. would win the race, especially as she carried but ninety pounds, while in the first race she carried seventeen pounds more. The pool sales were heavy at the following rates:

Mattie A.	$2,000	$2,100
Kadi	520	555
Meco	330	410
Risk	280	310
B. F. Carver	305	280
Dublin	265	310
Mollie Darling	275	250
Total	$3,975	$4,215

They were mustered at the furlong-pole, and after four attempts they were sent on their journey, Dublin taking the lead, with Mattie A. second and Kadi third. As they passed the stand Dublin was a head's length in the van of Mattie A., the pair being two lengths in front of Meco, third, Mollie Darling, fourth. Dublin and Mattie A. raced round the turn together, and got away from the others six lengths. As they approached the quarter-pole Mattie began to forge ahead, and passed that point three-quarters of a length before Dublin, who was five lengths in advance of Meco and Risk. Coming under the hill Mattie A. got clear of Dublin, and led him two lengths out of sight. When they reappeared there were only these two in the race, the others being a hundred yards behind them. Dublin made a good race, but he was no match for Mattie A., who won the race by four lengths, 2:2½. Dublin was four lengths before Meco, who ran very rapidly up the stretch; the others a long way behind and pulling up.

SUMMARY.

Race.—Free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, if not declared out, with $500 added, the second horse to receive $125 out of the stakes. To close and name at the course by 7 P. M. on Thursday, June 17; weights to appear by 12 M., and declarations to be made by 4 P. M. on the following day; one mile and an eighth; value to winner, $575.

D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. f. Mattie A., 3 years, by Australian, out of Minnie Mansfield, 90 pounds. Clarke ... 1
Joseph Donahue's ch. c. Dublin, 4 years, by Kentucky, out of Zaidee, 104 pounds. Evans ... 2
Thomas Puryear & Co.'s ch. c. Meco, 3 years, by Narragansett, out of Julietta, 84 pounds. Sayres ... 3
Robert Cathcart, Jr.'s, b. g. Kadi, 6 years, by Lexington, out of Katona, 110 pounds. Swim ... 0
John Coffee's br. h. B. F. Carver, 5 years, by Lightning, out of La Victime, 110 pounds. Wise ... 0
L. A. Hitchcock's b. f. Mollie Darling, 4 years, by Revolver, out of Skipper, 95 pounds. W. Henry ... 0
P. Lorillard's b. c. Risk, 3 years, by Revolver, out of Syren, 80 pounds. McCarty ... 0
D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. m. Mattie W., 4 years, by Red Dick, out of Etta Shippen ... dr.
Time—2:02½.

THE HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE.

The fourth race was the steeplechase handicap of two and a half miles, which had nine nominations and only four of them answered the call of the judges. These were A. H. Torrence's ch. g. Trouble, A. P. Greene's b. m. Daylight, A. D. Brown's b. h. Coronet, and Joseph Donahue's b. h. Stanford. The chase was a good one and resulted disastrously to the backers of the favorites, by reason of a defective rule which has been alluded to above. The betting was as follows:

Trouble	$425	$450	$700
Coronet	320	210	370
Stanford	260	295	155
Daylight	160	160	110
Total	$1,165	$1,115	$1,335

They were started from under the club-house hill, and Daylight immediately went into the lead. Running north through the shute, their first obstacle was a hurdle, which Daylight took first, the others following in close order. None of them made a clean jump, however, as they all struck the top rail. At the head of the shute was a fence which they leaped over and ran into the north field. Trouble and Daylight were together, a length in front of Stanford, who was two lengths before Coronet. They made a curve, taking a hedge and two hurdles, and directed their course to the club-house bluff, under which was a hurdle. Here Trouble assumed the lead, and was two lengths before Daylight, who was six lengths in advance of Coronet. Stanford, before coming to the hill, had bolted out of the course, and being obliged to return was necessarily out of the race. They now ran into the south field, where Trouble had a lead of four lengths, Daylight being second, six lengths in advance of Coronet. Taking several fences in this field they came up parallel with the homestretch, and taking two hedges braced themselves for the water jump in front of the Grand Stand. They all came over beautifully, and elicited much applause from the spectators. Trouble was four lengths ahead of Daylight, who was leading Coronet six lengths. They now ran to the hill at the north end of the course, and came over the stone wall at its summit in the same order. They were now in the north field again, and running in closer order. At the club-house hill again Trouble was two lengths in advance of Daylight, who was three lengths ahead of Coronet. The jumps in the field were taken beautifully, Daylight having taken the lead from Trouble, while Coronet was running and jumping at the quarter of Trouble. Before turning into the regular course on the lower turn Trouble made his final run. He immediately passed Daylight, and jumping over the fence into the track, showed two lengths in front of her, and she was six lengths in advance of Coronet. Trouble maintained his lead into the homestretch, when Woods gave Daylight the signal, to which she quickly responded, closing rapidly on Trouble. Coronet in the meantime was coming very fast and closing up the gap rapidly. The spectators were excited at the prospect of a magnificent finish, and as Trouble and Daylight came over the hurdle simultaneously there was an enthusiastic cheer. Coronet was close upon them. As soon as they landed on this side Trouble swerved to the outside of the track and just escaped a collision with Daylight. There was a fine struggle between them, but Trouble had the foot of the mare, and beat her home by a scant length, Coronet two lengths behind. Time—4:26½. The backers of the favorite were duly elated at their supposed success, but, to their astonishment, the judges gave the race to Daylight, placing Coronet second, and Stanford, who came in a mile behind, was given the third place. Murphy, who rode Trouble, neglected to ask permission of the judges to dismount, and the horse was disqualified, while at the same time the judges announced that all pools and bets followed the disposition of the stakes—a decision that created a most profound sensation.

SUMMARY.

Fourth Race—Handicap Steeplechase; purse $800, of which $200 to the second horse; entrance free. Entries to be made at the course by 7 P. M., on Thursday, June 17; weights to appear by 12 M., on the following day. Any number of horses may be entered by the same owner. About two miles and a half.

A. P. Green's b. m. Daylight, 5 years, by Lightning, out of Laura Spillman, 140 pounds. Woods ... 1
A. D. Brown's b. h. Coronet, 5 years, by Jonesboro, out of Garland, 140 pounds. W. Miller ... 2
Joseph Donahue's b. h. Stanford, 5 years, by Bay Dick, dam by imp. Scythian, 135 pounds ... 3
A. H. Torrence's ch. g. Trouble, 5 years, by Ulverston, out of Kate McDonald, 158 pounds. Murphy ... disq.
Time—4:26½.

EXTRA STEEPLECHASE.

To make amends for the withdrawal of the three-mile race a purse for $500, for a selling race of a mile and a half, with five to fill, was proposed, but the requisite number of entries not being made, the $500 was offered for an extra steeplechase, weight for age, over the usual course. This brought out four starters in Resolute, Moonstone, Dead Head, and Stanford. A few pools were sold at the following rates:

Moonstone	$210	$250
Resolute	170	200
Stanford Dead Head	85	100
Total	$465	$550

The starter dropped his flag, but his assistant failed to follow his example, so Resolute was pulled to a standstill while the others went on. The spectators, however, shouted to Resolute's jockey to go on, and he quickly followed the others. At the first jump Dead Head was in the lead, Moonstone second, Stanford third, and Resolute a good distance behind. Dead Head showed the way over the obstacles in the north field, and at the hurdle under the hill he was three lengths in front of Moonstone, who was a length in advance of Stanford, while Resolute had run very fast and was only a length behind the latter. As they ran into the south field Resolute passed Moonstone and Stanford, and finally got on even terms with Dead Head. The pair took all the jumps together, and aroused the enthusiasm of the spectators, especially at the water jump, which they came over together, making a clean jump. They were eight lengths before Moonstone, who had his head in front of Stanford. They went to the hill at the north end of the inclosure; but at this point Dead Head bolted and threw his rider, and did not go the course. Resolute came over the wall on the hill a length ahead of Stanford, but at the club-house hill the pair were together. It was a magnificent race between them over the south field, where they jumped the hurdles together, Moonstone a long way behind. Resolute and Stanford ran into the regular track on the lower turn, still yoked, and thus they came to the last hurdle at the lower end of the grand stand. They jumped together, but Resolute stumbled, and his jockey, Hyland, turned a complete somersault over his head, thus giving Stanford the race. Hyland remounted and went back to the hurdle, but before he got the horse in motion, Moonstone came in and gained the second place. Time—4:31¼.

SUMMARY.

Fifth Race.—Extra steeplechase; purse $500, over the usual course, welter weights:

Joseph Donahue's b. h. Stanford, 5 years, by Bay Dick, dam by Scythian, 154 pounds. Meany ... 1
A. H. Torrence's b. h. Moonstone, 6 years, by Asteroid, out of Alabama, 158 pounds. Murphy ... 2
Lawrence & G. Lorillard's ch. h. Resolute, 5 years, by Revolver, out of Mattie C, 154 pounds. Hyland ... 3
Joseph Donahue's br. g. Dead Head, 4 years, by Julius, out of Leisure, 145 pounds. Nolan ... 0
Time, 4:31¼.

WINNING SIRES OF THE MEETING.

BY IMPORTED LEAMINGTON.	
Olitipa, two races	$5,050
Aristides, one race	4,250
Faithless, one race	2,450
McDaniel's b. f., one race	500
Total	$12,250
BY IMPORTED AUSTRALIAN.	
Wild Idle, two races	$3,630
Springbok, four races	2,300
Madge, three races	1,500
Mattie A., two races	1,075
Total	$8,505
BY TIPPERARY.	
Calvin, one race	$5,150
A. Pennington, one race	1,600
Total	$6,750
BY KENTUCKY.	
Scratch, three races	$1,600
Countess, one race	400
Total	$2,000
BY ASTEROID.	
Ballankeel, one race	$2,250
BY ULVERSTON.	
Diavolo, two races	$2,100
BY GLADIATEUR, (ENGLISH.)	
Matador, one race	$500
BY BULLETIN.	
Bullet, one race	$2,500
BY IMPORTED BONNIE SCOTLAND.	
Spindrift, one race, (including plate)	$475
BY VANDAL.	
Survivor, two races	$1,200
BY GILROY.	
Grinstead, one race	$700
BY CONCORD.	
Galway, one race	$675
BY LIGHTNING.	
Daylight, one race	$600
BY BAY DICK.	
Stanford, one race	$500

THE WINNING STABLES.

H. P. McGrath	$11,000	L. A. Hitchcock	$675
A Belmont	6,090	A. P. Green	600
D. McDaniel	6,000	M. H. Sanford	565
M. A. Littell	4,230	P. Belmont	475
Lawrence and Lorillard	3,025	George Longstaff	400
Joseph Donahue	2,875	Robinson & Morgan	355
P. Lorillard	2,575	John O'Donnell	250
George Ayres	2,100	W. Cottrill	200
A. M. Burton	1,200	A. D. Brown	200
Thomas Puryear	1,080	Doswell & Cammack	175
		Mr. Clasen	25

AFTER THE BOSTON CENTENNIAL.

RETURN OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT—THE WASHINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY ON THEIR WAY TO CHARLESTON, S. C.

The Seventh Regiment left the Old Colony Railroad depot, in Boston, at 6 o'clock on Friday afternoon, bound for Fall River. A special train of seventeen cars, including one baggage and two freight cars, the latter for the officers' horses, had been chartered for the journey, which was performed in a little over two hours. At 7:50 the train drew up in the depot at Fall River, and the regiment marched on board the Newport, which had been lying at the wharf near the depot since Thursday morning. Dinner was already on the table. In the officers' cabin, Col. Clark, Lieut. Col. Rider, Mayor Wickham, Chamberlain Tappan, Rev. Dr. Weston, Dr. Ward, and the other officers of the field and staff, with the members of the press and invited guests, sat down to an excellent dinner. The events of the Centennial and the appearance of the various corps were discussed, and Boston and the Bostonians unanimously praised for the complete and well-ordered manner in which they had carried out their extensive programme. At 9 o'clock the party separated—a number adjourning to the forward cabin to continue the conversation over a cigar, but the large majority retiring to their staterooms. The same was true of the rank and file, who, worn out with their forty-eight hours of continued excitement, had already "turned in." Off Point Judith, the usual rough weather was experienced, but not to an extent to interfere seriously with the general comfort. Further down the Sound a strong head-wind from the west was encountered, by which the steamer was delayed several hours beyond her regular time. Shortly after 8 o'clock the Newport entered Hell Gate, the regiment drawn up by companies on the hurricane and promenade decks, with the band and drum corps, in their rich scarlet uniforms forward. Coming down the East River the scenes of Thursday were renewed the crowds along the shore and on the passing ferry-boats and other craft cheering the heavily freighted steamer as she passed. Off Brooklyn, E. D., the band played a succession of familiar airs from "La Fille de Madame Angot." Off Fulton Ferry the air was changed to the "Mulligan Guards," and as the steamer neared the French man-of-war off the Battery, the band struck up the "Marseilles Hymn," to which the officers and men of the Frenchman returned a cordial response. In passing the Tennessee and Swatara the "Star Spangled Banner" was substituted for the French National Hymn, the serried ranks of the Seventh accompanying the air with three hearty cheers and a "tiger." At the wharf at the foot of Murray street, the Seventy-first were drawn up in line awaiting the arrival of the boat. At 9:30 the march up Murray street was begun, the Seventh leading as far as Broadway, where they formed in line on the right of the Seventy-first, and allowed the latter to take the first place. The march up Broadway was imposing, and the sidewalks and buildings were crowded with sight-seers. At Fourth street the regiment turned to the right, and marching to the Bowery, and up the Bowery to the Armory, at Seventh street, where, after a short leave-taking, the Seventh "stacked arms" and "broke ranks."

The Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, S. C., under command of Col. Simmons, and the Old Guard, commanded by Major G. W. McLean, arrived in this City from Boston yesterday morning, and, escorted by the latter, to-day visited the New-York Stock Exchange. They were received by Vice President Wheelock, who made a short and appropriate address, which was responded to by Col. Simmons. Both commands then marched to Delmonico's, in Fourteenth street, where they took lunch, and at 3 o'clock the South Carolinians left the Murray street wharf for home, the Old Guard accompanying them to the pier.

THE SEVENTH IN BOSTON.

In an editorial article the Boston *Transcript* says: "By virtue of the laws of hospitality, public attention was largely concentrated upon the military coming from States not belonging to New-England. Among these, justice and liberality both demand that the highest praise should be bestowed upon the renowned Seventh Regiment of New-York. In so saying, we abate no jot or tittle from the commendation due the other splendid regiments representing Pennsylvania and Maryland. The Fifth, of the last named State, and the Seventh, of New-York, have for some time been engaged in friendly rivalry. Yesterday the Seventh eclipsed all former efforts in the precision with which its 'company fronts' moved through our widest streets, the alignment being simply perfect. No more beautiful spectacle can well be conceived than this corps presented on its march up State street, with a steadiness of step, an uniformity and flexibility of movement, almost unapproachable except by the command whose reputation is always maintained in such matters."

ENTRANCES AND CLEARANCES FOR MAY.

Following is a summary statement of entrances and clearances of American and foreign vessels engaged in the foreign and coastwise trade at the Customs district of New-York during May, 1875:

	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Nos. of the Crews.
Vessels in the coastwise trade entered	167	126,704	2,876
Vessels in the coastwise trade cleared	357	173,809	4,219
American vessels entered from foreign countries	342	122,970	3,311
American vessels cleared for foreign countries	204	78,850	2,285
Foreign vessels entered from foreign countries	336	296,996	8,602
Foreign vessels cleared for foreign countries	271	283,795	8,123

PUNISHMENT FOR FRAUD.

In the Essex County Court of Sessions yesterday, Judge Titsworth called up for sentence Austin McClellan, Paul Schnetzle, and Edward G. Cohen, who were convicted some time ago of a conspiracy to defraud a building firm in East Orange by a fraudulent real estate transaction. Judge Titsworth said that there was a difference in the degree of guilt of the three men. He regarded McClellan as the originator of the conspiracy, and sentenced him to six months imprisonment in the Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $500. Cohen escaped on the payment of a fine of $500. Schnetzle was sentenced to two months imprisonment and to pay a fine of $500. William A. Hoffmeister pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with complicity in the fraud.

THE GERMAN MAILS.

Postmaster James has received a letter from the Superintendent of the Post Office Department at Washington, stating that on and after July 1, direct mails only will be dispatched to Germany by the steamers of the Hamburg and Bremen lines sailing on Thursdays and Saturdays. The Hamburg steamers will carry the mails for Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Netherlands, Switzerland, Italian, closed mails via. Plymouth, and the mails for France and Germany direct, together with the Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian closed mails, via. Hamburg. The steamers of the Bremen Line will carry the French, Belgian, Netherlands, Swiss, Italian, and Norwegian closed mails via. Southampton, the mails for Germany direct and also the Danish closed mails via. Bremen.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Prof. Hayden, the geologist, is at the Everett House.

Chief Engineer J. Q. A. Ziegler, United States Navy, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Major George A. Gordon and Capt. J. M. J. Sanno, United States Army, are at the Sturtevant House.

Francisco Gonzalez Errazuriz, Chilian Minister at Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

R. M. Wallace, United States Marshal for South Carolina, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Baron Thielmann, of Germany, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Gen. W. T. Sherman and Col. J. C. Audenried, United States Army; Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, of Jamestown, N. Y.; Galusha A. Grow, of Texas, and Gen. George A. Sheridan, of New-Orleans, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A JERSEY CITY JOB.

THE PARTICIPANTS INDICTED BY THE GRAND JURY.

ILLEGAL CONSTRUCTION OF A RESERVOIR ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS—EX-MAYOR CHARLES O'NEILL AND THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS UNDER HIM TO BE HELD TO ACCOUNT—A RESERVOIR CONTRACTED FOR AT CHEAP RATES—THE PLANS CHANGED AND IT BECOMES AN EXPENSIVE JOB—FIRST FRUITS OF THE OFFICIAL INVESTIGATIONS IN JERSEY CITY.

The Grand Jury of Hudson County, N. J., adjourned yesterday morning after a session of several weeks' duration. They brought in, in addition to the indictments presented on Saturday week, five more, including one indictment against the gentlemen who composed the Board of Public Works of Jersey City in 1873, viz: Messrs. M. H. Gillett, William Startup, Asa W. Fry, J. C. De La Vergne, Frederick T. Farrier, and Rudolph Surber; another against Charles H. O'Neill, who was Mayor of Jersey City during that year, and still another against John P. Culver, late Chief Engineer of the Board of Public Works. The ex-members of the board are Republicans; the ex-Mayor a Democrat. The charge against the board is that they illegally ordered and paid moneys to the amount of $84,500 on account of the construction of the new water reservoir called "Reservoir No. 3," on Jersey City Heights, between May 20 and Dec. 23, 1873, a period of seven months. The Chief Engineer is charged with certifying the bills, and the Mayor with signing the warrants, very much as Mayor Hall was charged in connection with the frauds of the Tammany Ring.

The old Board of Water Commissioners in 1871, shortly before they were legislated out of office by the Republicans, made a contract for the building of this reservoir by Mitchell & Bridgford, the lowest bidders, for $164,200. It was understood that these were impossible figures, and that the contractors relied upon friends in the board to save them from loss in the manner usual with fraudulent contracts. It was not surprising, therefore, to find that two of the retiring Commissioners, ex-Senator Noah D. Taylor and Michael Nathan held interests in the contract. It was just as natural to learn that Mitchell & Bridgford, the contractors, were quite willing to resign a contract whose only promise of profit lay in that inside influence upon which they had counted with apparent certainty. In January, 1872, the contract was assigned by them to J. B. Cleveland, a brother of ex-Congressman Orestes Cleveland, and who, although a Democrat, seemed to have close relations with the controlling influences in the new Republican Board of Public Works. The board assented in the following resolution:

> *Resolved*, That the assent of this board be given to the assignment by Mitchell & Bridgford to Jeremiah B. Cleveland, of the contract of March 2, 1871, for the construction of Reservoir No. 3, that the bond executed by Jeremiah B. Cleveland, John R. Mullany and Orestes Cleveland, to the Mayor and Aldermen of Jersey City, in the sum of $50,000, dated Jan. 10, 1872, be accepted.

J. B. Cleveland, generally known as "Jerry," had already been clever enough to acquire the interest held by the retiring Commissioners. As it was of no further use to them, when they were not in a position to care for its interests, the report that he bought all these interests very cheaply is probably correct.

The next step was the extension of the area of the reservoir. It was through fraud in the purchase of land to this end that Bumsted, a member of the Board in 1872, was sent to State Prison for nine months. A resolution was passed directing the Chief Engineer to report whether any change of plan in the construction of the reservoir was desirable. He recommended an entire change of plan under which, instead of a sloping earthern embankment, the entire wall should be built of rubble and concrete masonry. The difference to the contractor lay in the fact that he had undertaken to make the earthern embankment for thirty-five cents a yard, a small price, whereas he was to receive $12 a yard for rubble or concrete masonry, which was a large price. The first specifications had called for but fifty yards of each kind of masonry, with thousands of yards of embankment. When these conditions were transposed, so that masonry to the amount of nearly $500,000 was built, while the embankment cost only $28,000, the true character of the transaction will be apparent.

The readiness with which the Board of Public Works of 1872 lent itself to this operation, by which, under a contract of $164,200, upwards of $500,000 was taken from the treasury, leaving the work still unfinished, gave force to the charge that the contractor had "placed" the shares in the contract with judicious care.

By a fortunate change in the constitution of the Board of Finance, whose concurrence is required in any expenditure over $500, that body, instead of being an adjunct to the Ring, as it formerly had been, was made up of some of the best citizens of Jersey City. About their predecessors, who elected Hamilton, the defaulting Treasurer, it is enough to say they were headed by John Kennard, a member of the firm of Seymour, Kennard & Hay, whose fraudulent bills under Tweed were freshly brought to notice in Ingersoll's recent affidavit. The bonds of Jersey City, through the combined draughts upon the treasury of the various Rings, coupled with distrust of such financial management, fell below 95, although they had always been at par or over it before that time. The present board, by resisting everywhere the tendency to lavish expenditure, speedily brought them above par once more. Their next task was one fully as important. The contractor, J. B. Cleveland, was pressing for payment of large sums which he claimed to be due him on account of the contract. The board refused to pay without further light on the subject. An attempt was made to pass a bill through the Legislature last Winter to legalize what had been done in this contract, and direct the Board of Finance to audit and pay the contractor for work already done. The lower house, which was Democratic, passed the bill, but it was held in the Republican Senate through the influence of the Board of Finance, a majority of whom are Republicans. They agreed to a substitute, however, by which the bills in question were to be submitted to arbitration, and which was adopted. The members thought this would be a suitable stage at which to examine into this matter, and they employed an expert to investigate the books of the Board of Public Works with reference to payments on this account and proceedings of the board in connection therewith. Of course, that board could not be indicted for any irregularity in making the change of plan under the contract, since that was done in 1872 and therefore was outlawed, so far as the purposes of indictment were concerned. Finding, however, that in 1873 the board had passed bills for this purpose to the amount of $84,500, the Board of Finance submitted to the Corporation Counsel a question in regard to the legality of such payments. In reply, the Corporation Counsel made a report, under date of Feb. 11, 1875, in which, after detailing the circumstances of the letting, and of the assignment of the contract, he used the following language:

> "* * * The change of plan thus made, whereby the reservoir included more territory than was contemplated in the contract, and whereby the walls were essentially changed in the character and kind of work and materials from that embraced under the contract, and whereby any important changes were made, was, in my opinion, without lawful authority, and was made and done in contravention of the provisions of the charter, which require advertisement for proposals when the cost of any contemplated improvement will exceed $500.
>
> So much and such parts of the payments made as have been for work and materials on the alterations, and not required by the original plan, have been injudicious and unadvised, or, if advised, certainly ill-advised, and doubtless made by the Board of Works under a misapprehension of law."

The facts above recited, and others of the same nature, were then brought before the Grand Jury, with the result above stated. Only two of the Commissioners indicted, Messrs. Gillett and Startup, were members of the board when the change of plan was effected. The former, who was then President of the board, is a stock-dealer at the Jersey City Abattoir; the latter, who is now President, is a liquor merchant, doing business in this City. Of the other Commissioners, Mr. Fry is a retired builder, Mr. De La Vergne a produce dealer in Washington Market, New-York, Mr. Farrier a plumber, Mr. Surber a manufacturer of soda-water.

A singular fact in the case against ex-Mayor O'Neill is that, within the period while he was signing the bills because of which he was indicted, the contractor bought from him large quantities of cement, &c., from time to time, for use on the reservoir wall, he being a dealer in building materials. He thus made himself, to a degree, interested in signing the contractor's illegal bills.

This is the only fruit so far borne by the recent investigations into the proceedings of the city and county Boards of Jersey City. It is not pleasant to add, however, that there is good reason to fear that it is only a sample. The Grand Jury has done its duty faithfully under considerable stress from the usual lobbying by politicians and others; and their indictment of the Democratic executive, as well as of the Republican administrative body, removes from their action every possible suspicion of partisan motive.

WHAT MORRISSEY WANTS AND KELLY REFUSES TO GRANT.

It is said that Mr. John Morrissey has had a conference with Mr. John Kelly, which lasted several hours. The subject of discussion was the proposed reorganization of Tammany. Mr. Morrissey suggested that nearly all the present leaders in the various districts should be deposed, and that their positions should be given to men who had not held office under Tweed or the old Ring. Mr. Kelly saw, in his mind's eye, what a poor skeleton the organization would be if Mr. Morrissey's proposition was acceded to, and gave a decided though unwilling refusal. He furthermore argued the point with his friend, but to no purpose. It is further said that Mr. Morrissey proposed that Mr. Kelly should repudiate his own nominee, Mayor Wickham, because he had instituted the movement to reduce the wages of the Boulevard laborers—a movement of which Mr. Kelly was well advised—but the Tammany chief declined to part company with Mr. Wickham under any circumstances. Mr. Morrissey, it is said, has prepared a list of persons whom he desires to take charge of the Tammany District organizations. The list includes, among others, Justice Duffy, E. D. Gale, E. L. Donnelly, Charley Reilly, Augustus Schell, and Geo. McMahon.

A NOTABLE DINER-OUT.

From the London World, June 2.

The literary reputation which Mr. A. Hayward enjoys is that of an eminent critic, but his works belong to a very different kind of literary activity from that to which mere criticism is usually referred. He illustrates rather than analyzes, and under the pretext of interpreting to us the principles of a book he collects into one focus all the facts which a varied knowledge and a tenacious memory suggest apropos of its contents. Herein he follows the example of Macaulay; but Mr. Hayward is far more anecdotical than Macaulay ever suffered himself to be. He treats of different subjects, and he approaches them in a different spirit. He writes to inforce or to oppose no set theory of statesmanship, no distinct doctrine of his day. It is upon the border-line between politics and society that he loves chiefly to occupy himself; it is the purely personal sketch that he elaborates with such richness of effect; it is the social aspect of any given epoch that he so circumstantially depicts. His sketches of Selwyn and Chesterfield are of their kind masterpieces, and among the few compositions which can be mentioned in the same breath with Lockhart's famous delineation of Theodore Hook. Fifty years have passed since Mr. Hayward began his literary career by translating Goethe's *Faust*, and it is now almost forgotten, though it is unquestionably the fact that this version and other labors of its author contributed not a little to the movement in favor of German study in England, which must be referred to this date. With this exception Mr. Hayward has published, and so far as we know written, nothing except leading articles, essays, and a few legal text-books. Engaged on the staff of the *Morning Chronicle* at the same time as the late George Smythe, he continued to write for that newspaper to the end of its days. He has subsequently contributed to the *Times* and the *Saturday Review* articles and essays on every subject that came within his special range—biographies of eminent persons, observations on obscure points and episodes in literary and political history, dissertations grave or gay on a host of topics suggested by his experience or his studies. Perhaps no periodical writer of the century has cultivated more sedulously or enjoyed more frequently opportunities for the acquisition of the special knowledge with which Mr. Hayward's works are instinct. His republished essays, from journals quarterly, monthly, weekly, or daily, comprise not less than five volumes, and in the extensively miscellaneous character of their contents unite not a little of the condition of an encyclopædia to the lively gossip of a *chronique scandaleuse*. He gives us in these the results not only of his study, but of his observation; he bases his judgment of character on experience; there enter into his philosophy the teachings of actual and intimate acquaintance with the world; and it is the social veteran who lends color and life to the theories of the literary critic. Even when he writes on such a subject as the identity of Junius, Mr. Hayward brings to his topic more than mere familiarity with the literature of the famous controversy could supply. His sketches of Lord Palmerston, of Lord Lansdowne, and of Lord Dalling and Bulwer show the discriminating appreciation of a personal friend as well as the skillful elasticity of the practiced penman.

Mr. Hayward has long been a gentleman as familiar in London society as he is now recognized as a popular writer of rare qualifications by the general public. The slight, thin form, the sharply-cut features, the suppressed petulancy of tone, the general restlessness of manner, the vivacious flow of well seasoned anecdote, the ready illustration, and the quick retort—these have for many years assumed a regular place in the salons of the great world. The patronage of Cambridge House may have been of incidental assistance to him; but Mr. Hayward had become, in his way, a power before Cambridge House was an institution. No writer of Mr. Hayward's gifts, knowledge, and opportunities could have worked so long and so conscientiously in the special department to which he has devoted himself without having acquired reputation and influence independently of the favor of highly-placed friends. The critic who really deserves theat name, who is no mere *dilettante* journalist, who has the learning to discover and to correct the blunders of his contemporaries, and who addresses himself to his functions with a mind thoroughly disciplined and a memory properly equipped, will be certain, even in the present age of hurried writing and incurious reading, to make his mark and to command his audience. If, in addition to this, he be able to amuse as well as instruct—if he can tell a good story as well as pen an exhaustive article—if he is an agreeable companion at dinner, and has a faculty for holding a drawing-room audience on his lips—if, in a word, he is something of an Amphitryon besides being a good deal of an Aristarchus, he will be tolerably certain to prove a person whom the socially great and brilliant will be compelled to cultivate. Mr. Hayward occupies a position that is unique among *littérateurs*. He is, it is true, a lawyer and a Queen's Counsel. But it is in neither of these capacities that he has won his position in the London world. For that he is indebted not to his legal title, still less to his legal treatises, but to the essays he has written, and to the exercise of his powers in a variety of ways for the benefit of society and himself, which stamp these productions. Long experience and much labor have given him an inexhaustible repertory of parallel and illustration, and have thoroughly imbued him with that man-of-the-world tone which is the chief social charm in his works. Mr. Hayward writes as a gentleman who, while he is incidentally a scholar, and even a statesman, and has been thrown by circumstance much in the way of those who may claim like titles, is above all things imbued with the national tastes, and thoroughly appreciates the pastimes of his countrymen. If his subject is dining, he adopts the tone of one who is a systematic *bon vivant*. If he treats of hunting, we have Nimrod before us in his panoply, ready to lead the way over the stiffest of fences, or to invigorate with his cheers the drooping spirits of the pack.

Mr. Hayward enjoys in some quarters the reputation of being cynical even to positive ill-nature. It would be strange if one who has faced so many social campaigns, and who has scanned human nature so closely in most of its phases, should be given to the chirpy optimism of juvenile benevolence. It cannot be contended that Mr. Hayward's manner is marked by any seraphic equanimity of temper. He has been so accustomed to the ordeal of *ex cathedrâ* declamation that a certain amount of dogmatism has become to him a kind of second nature. He is not in the habit of concealing his dislikes and his animosities, but it is impossible justly to accuse him of purposeless malignance or unlimited selfishness. It is only within the last few years that Mr. Hayward has been not exclusively dependent on his pen; and it should be mentioned to his credit that throughout his whole career he has recognized family claims, denying himself not a few of those little luxuries which his taste and training peculiarly predispose him to enjoy. Such a side to the character of a man who is best known as a diner-out and a sayer of sharp things may be justly recorded here. It was said of Mr. Hayward by an intimate friend of his who died last year, that there were two things which he loved—the table and the truth. When a gentleman, whom we may be permitted to speak of as verging on the elderly, appreciates keenly the little refinements of daily existence, it is not surprising that he should not be credited with a Quixotic addiction to self-sacrifice; and a good deal of the ill-nature that Mr. Hayward is supposed to display may be explained on the hypothesis which is suggested by the second part of the estimate of his character just cited. He must, on the whole, be admitted to have a genuine regard for truth. Neither on subjects small or great can he be accused of inaccuracy. It is eminently characteristic of his method, both in conversation and in writing, that he will not be content until he has divested a statement of all elements of error. He is intolerant of mistakes; he can show no quarter to confusion. This renders it a peculiarly easy task to irritate him, and his friends and enemies are not unknown to try his temper and his patience in this manner. At a time when society is apt to make the same inquiry as jesting Pilate, and to ask whether history is the chronicle of truth or a congeries of misrepresentations, and whether, after all, it much matters which, a gentleman with Mr. Hayward's ideas, to say nothing of his convictions, as to the most probable depository of infallible knowledge, is not likely to lack abundant cause of provocation.

If his estimate of certain aspects of modern society be somewhat unfavorable, Mr. Hayward might, perhaps, reply that he speaks of what he knows, and that his opinion is abundantly justified by the hard facts of the case. Mr. Hayward's authority for stories which do not savor of an era of golden simplicity or primitive innocence is, perhaps, more often cited than that of any other latter-day *reconteur*. It is not the business of a gentleman whose *métier* it is to amuse the audience which inhabits the salons that he loves, and that can open to him the sybaritic delights for which he languishes, to take heed whether every narrative that he is importuned to relate is austerely proper in tone, and of a tendency which would satisfy a Puritan censor of plays. *Puris omnia pura*, and it is no part of the duty of an oracle of the drawing-room to weigh carefully whether each word uttered would, with all people, be good for ends of ethical edification. But the oracle must be permitted to hold his own opinion of the capacities of his audience, and if he expresses this opinion in language concise and unmistakable it is impossible to say that he is taking an unwarrantable liberty or turning language to an uncharitable end. The critic of the *Greville Memoirs* is an accurate student of human nature, fully conscious of the authority with which society invests him, and not averse to using that authority for his own gratification. *Nemo me impune lacessit* is the motto which he would not himself deny he has adopted. To friends whose friendship he has proved he can be loyal and kindly. To acquaintances who have wounded his *amour propre* he can prove himself a bitterly vituperative foe. Mr. Hayward may be what his own abilities and attainments have made him. He is also what society has encouraged him to be.

VAGRANCY IN NEW-YORK.

THE MAGNITUDE AND EXTENT OF THE EVIL CONSIDERED.

THE CONDITION OF VAGRANCY DEFINED—STRINGENCY OF THE LAWS IN REGARD TO IT—THE DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION—NUMBER OF VAGRANTS UNDER ITS CHARGE—ENORMOUS EXPENSE ENTAILED UPON THE CITY—WHY THEY CANNOT BE MADE TO WORK—IMPRISONMENT NO PUNISHMENT TO TRAMPS—STATION-HOUSE LODGERS—IMPORTANCE OF A REFORM IN THE LAWS—THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTIONS SHOULD BE MADE SELF-SUPPORTING.

The laws of the State of New-York relating to vagrants are much more stringent than the large number of this class of persons who infest the City would seem to indicate. When it is known that the Municipal authorities have constantly on their hands from 5,000 to 10,000 persons who may be classed under this head, and that there are many more who are rapidly approaching the same condition, the magnitude and extent of the evil may be imagined.

Under the law, all idle persons who, not having visible means to maintain themselves, live without employment; all persons wandering abroad and not giving a good account of themselves; all persons wandering abroad and begging, or who place themselves in the streets, highways, passages, or other public places to beg or receive alms, are deemed vagrants. And it is the duty of every Constable or other peace officer, whenever required by any person, to carry such vagrant before a Justice of the Peace, or before any other proper authority, for the purpose of examination. If the Justice be satisfied by competent testimony that such person is a vagrant, he shall commit him, if he be a proper object for such relief, to the County Poor-house, or to the Alms-house, for any time not exceeding six months, there to be kept at hard labor; if the offender be an improper person to be sent to the Poor-house, he shall be committed to the House of Correction, and if there be none, to the common jail, for a term not exceeding sixty days, there to be kept, if the Justice think proper, upon bread and water for any time not exceeding one-half the term for which he shall be committed. If any child shall be found begging for alms or soliciting charity from door to door, any Justice of the Peace, on complaint and proof, shall commit such child to the County Poor-house or other place provided for the support of the poor, there to be detained and instructed in such useful labor as such child shall be able to perform until discharged by the County Superintendents or bound out as an apprentice by them. All persons who threaten to run away and leave their wives or children a burden on the public; all persons pretending to tell fortunes, or where lost or stolen goods may be found; all drunkards, tipplers, gamesters, or other disorderly persons; all persons who have no visible profession or calling to maintain themselves by, but who support themselves by gaming; all jugglers, common showmen, and mountebanks, who exhibit or perform for profit any puppet show, wire or rope dance, or other idle shows; all persons who keep any keno table, or other device, for the purpose of gaming, shall be deemed disorderly persons. Upon complaint made on oath to any Justice of the Peace against any person as being disorderly, he shall cause him or her to be brought before him for examination. If it shall appear, by competent testimony, that he or she is a disorderly person, the Justice may require sufficient sureties for his or her good behavior for the space of one year. In default of such sureties the Justice shall commit such offender to the common jail of the city or county, there to remain until such sureties be found, or until discharged according to law.

It will thus be seen that almost all the wretched creatures who are found in all parts of the City are liable to be arrested under the general laws. Their action in the City and County of New-York, however, was more specifically defined on April 17, 1860, when the Department of Charities and Correction was created by act of the Legislature. This act, which abolished the Alms-house Department in the City and County of New-York, provides that it shall be lawful to detain in the work-house, for the purpose of employment, any person who shall have been duly committed to the City Prison, the Penitentiary, or the Alms-house; but it shall not be lawful for vagrants or paupers, or the recipients of the public charities of the department, unless they have been before convicted of crime, to be employed in company or association with persons committed for offenses other than intoxication, or assault and battery not felonious. The Board of Commissioners may transfer and commit from the City Prison, Penitentiary, or Alms-house, or to any parts of Blackwell's Island as are set apart for purposes of public criminal correction, the following classes of persons: Persons committed for crime; persons in the alms-house; persons applying for relief to the department hereby created, providing their own consent to such transfer or committal be obtained; persons committed by Magistrates as vagrants or disorderly persons. Every person whose age and health will permit shall be employed in getting out stone, or in cultivating the grounds under use of the department, or in manufacturing such articles as may be required for the ordinary use of all the institutions, preparing and building sea walls around the islands, or at such mechanical or other labor as on trial shall be found to suit the capacity of the individual.

It shall be the duty of the department to use every proper means to furnish convicts and paupers with suitable employment by contract; such employment, however, not to conflict or come into competition with any mechanical or other employment pursued by the people of this State. And in case of neglect or refusal to perform the work allotted, it shall be the duty of the proper subordinates to punish such convict or pauper by confinement, by being fed on bread and water only, for such length of time as may be considered necessary. The Board of Commissioners may open, in its discretion, an account with all paupers committed to the Work-house, charging them with all the expenses incurred by the City for their board and maintenance, and crediting them with a fair and reasonable compensation for the labor performed, and at the expiration of the term of sentence, if any balance shall be found to be due to them, may pay it to the paupers in cash at the time of their discharge, in the discretion of the board. The officer having charge of the Alms-house shall daily send all paupers residing in the Alms-house, capable of performing any work, and not otherwise employed, to the Work-house, or such other of the institutions, the City prisons and Penitentiary excepted, where they shall be put at such labor as the chief officer thereof may be authorized by the Board of Commissioners to direct.

By the foregoing it will be seen that all the vagrants and other improper persons frequenting the City are liable to arrest and imprisonment. This could easily be done by the Police, but the trouble is that there are no means of making the imprisonment in the City institutions a punishment. This is owing to the clause referred to in the act above quoted, which provides that the employment furnished the convicts and paupers shall not conflict or come into competition with any mechanical or other employment pursued by the people of this State. The consequence is that as no such employment can be found, the greater number of the prisoners are kept idle, at an enormous expense to the City. The class who are liable to be arrested under these laws are well aware of this condition of affairs, and do not fail to take advantage of it. When the weather is cold and they find it uncomfortable to lounge about the streets, they manage to be arrested and sent to prison for sixty or ninety days, and there pass the time pleasantly and comfortably until the fine weather sets in. When discharged some of them start on a tramp through the country, working only when compelled by hunger, and stealing everything they can. In this manner they manage to travel long distances, their home being wherever the night finds them. Others remain in the City, and live by begging and stealing. They have no homes, nowhere to go, and no moral support whatever. A majority of this class are what are known as station-house lodgers. In the Winter time these unfortunates crowd into the Police station-houses every night, and there huddle together like cattle in a pen in the rooms provided for them, and in the morning are turned out into the streets again. In each of these places from fifty to one hundred men and from ten to thirty women, many of the latter with little children, find a shelter every night. In round numbers, it may be said that about 2,000 persons are thus accommodated in the several precincts nightly. Without actually seeing these lodging-rooms when filled with their usual occupants, it is impossible to form any idea of their horrible condition. The majority of the lodgers are generally in a state of semi-intoxication, and are covered with filth and vermin. Having, apparently, an innate antipathy to fresh air, they invariably contrive to keep all the doors and other means of ventilating the rooms carefully closed. Under these circumstances the air becomes vitiated and is almost overpowering by the time the rooms are opened in the morning. Weakened by excesses, and faint from the effects of the horrible atmosphere in which they have passed the night, this army of beggars, idlers, and vagabonds, hungry, cold, ragged, and filthy, scatter through the City every morning without aim or purpose, unless it be to drink, or steal, or commit some other minor offense. Those who do not avail themselves of the precinct lodging-rooms herd together in the thickly-populated parts of the City, where their condition is little or no better. To watch the movements of this class a large force of Police is indispensable, and in the fact that during the day many of the vagrants become wholly or partially intoxicated, the reason for the numerous arrests for drunkenness may be found. Besides this, hundreds of cases of disorderly conduct, assault and battery, petit larceny, and other misdemeanors may be attributed directly to the condition of vagrancy. Of the 84,000 cases calling for the action of the Police Magistrates during the year ending Nov. 1, 1874, there were for intoxication, 38,085; petit larceny, 4,319; disorderly conduct, 20,693; vagrancy, 3,139; total, 66,236. It is estimated that of these cases at least 30,000 were from among the class of persons above described. This, however, does not indicate the absolute number of offenders, for it not unfrequently happens that one person is arrested many times in the course of the year. The actual number of persons arrested was, therefore, probably not more than 5,000 or 6,000. Thirty thousand arrests per year would be about eighty-two per day. The average time consumed in making an arrest, including the time required by the Police officer to return to his post, is at least one hour, and the time occupied in going to the Police Court to testify against the accused and in returning to the station-house is fully three hours. Giving four hours for each case, eighty-two cases per day make 328 hours' work for the Police force. At the rate of twelve hours for a day's work, it will be seen that the full time of thirty officers is necessary for the arrest and arraignment of these offenders, when summary trials can be had. Add to this the time necessary in attendance at the trials at the Sessions, say of five officers, and an aggregate of thirty-five is had, which, at the rate of $1,200 salary per year to each, makes the sum of $42,000. As the services of two officers are often needed to make an arrest, it would be more accurate to put the cost at $50,000. In addition to this expense there are many petty items that must be attended to, all of which involve a certain amount of expenditure. Placing the average cost of supporting 2,000 prisoners while in charge of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction at thirty cents per day each, or $109 50 per year, the total will run up to over $200,000. Add to this amount the $50,000 incurred in the Police expenses, and it will be found that a total of $250,000 is paid by the City for the support and correction of the vagrants within its limits. Taking into consideration the fact that these persons live almost entirely upon charity and upon what they steal, another large item of their cost must be reckoned. Besides this, they carry about with them all kinds of disease and vermin, and by their presence and conduct exercise a baneful influence on the community and are a source of annoyance to every one as beggars and drunkards. These facts and figures have been taken from authentic sources, many of them having been obtained from Justice Charles A. Flammer, of the Board of Police Justices.

Up to the present time no plan has been put into operation to remedy this condition of affairs, and no means have been devised to find employment for the idle and vicious who infest the City. It is claimed that a system which provides lodgings in the station-houses to all who apply, without scrutiny, or without exacting a return in some shape, cannot but be prejudicial. The lodgers rooms in these places were not originally intended to be devoted to such purposes. They were for the deserving poor, temporarily out of employment, and for strangers who might find themselves in the City without friends and without money. As it is, none of these ever go to the station-houses unless driven by the direst necessity, preferring rather to walk the streets than to be shut up with the company they are sure to find there. This is so true that very often when decent persons apply at the station-houses for permission to remain for the night, the Sergeant in charge allows them to sit in the officers' waiting-room until morning rather than shut them in with the ribald crew in the room set apart for lodgers.

As it is, the vicious and the idle have all the benefit of what was intended for the unfortunate and deserving. The question as to what should be done to mitigate or abolish the evil yet remains to be solved. It is thought the solution of this difficulty will be found in a rigorous enforcement of the laws, and a change in the treatment of offenders after being committed by the magistrates. A vast number of the prisoners on Blackwell's Island are for the greater part of the time kept in enforced idleness. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction are not responsible for this. They know where the fault lies, but they have no power to remedy it. Although the act of the Legislature of April 17, 1860, creating the department, expressly states that it shall be the duty of the department to use every proper means to furnish convicts and paupers with suitable employment by contract, this provision is rendered nugatory by the clause which immediately follows it, which says that such employment shall not conflict with any mechanical or other employment pursued by the people of this State. In this sentence is contained all the trouble. It would be easy to furnish work by contract, but as any work that would pay would conflict with some employment pursued by the people of this State, nothing can be done until the law is repealed or some means devised to employ the convicts in a way that will not be in opposition to it. Vagrancy and idleness are almost synonymous, yet thousands are confined on Blackwell's Island for committing offenses growing out of vagrancy, who do nothing there but eat, drink, and sleep, and bask in the sunshine, for the simple reason that there is nothing for them to do. For this reason the magistrates hesitate to commit offenders belonging to this class to Blackwell's Island, as they know that instead of being dreaded as a punishment, it is not only just what they desire, but an entailment of an additional expense upon a City already overburdened with taxation.

It is thought by many that it is the duty of the authorities toward the unfortunates under their charge, not only to keep them from committing crime, but to punish them with constant occupation in such manner as to induce health, vigor, and habits of industry. In this way, when discharged from prison, having learned the value of steady and persistent labor, they might be led to engage in some useful pursuit, and earn an honest livelihood, instead of living on the public. It is also held that the work required of the convicts should be such as would at least remunerate the City for their support, although a better plan would be to have it of such a nature that a small profit should be made, and that the discharged prisoners should receive a share in order that when a convict left the prison he might have money enough to pay for a decent suit of clothes, and to pay for his transportation to some point where labor might be procured. Under these circumstances it is claimed that there would be a great decrease in the number of tramps coming to the City, from the fact that so soon as it became known that imprisonment meant work they would take good care not to come here.

Another consideration urged is that the Magistrates knowing that these persons would be compelled to work, and would not be a burden on the tax-paying portion of the community when sent to the penitentiary or the workhouse, would have less hesitation in committing them. It is said that there is perhaps no place in the world where so much money is spent for charitable purposes as in this City. The sick and the poor are nursed, sheltered, fed, and clothed at an enormous expense. When it is remembered that every cent that is spent beyond what is absolutely necessary directly encourages what is sought to be remedied, the importance of a change may be estimated. In other cities the institutions where criminals are confined are self-supporting instead of being a burden. It is claimed that there is no reason why those of New-York should not be the same.

CRICKET.

MATCH GAME BETWEEN THE YOUNG AMERICA AND ST. GEORGE CLUBS YESTERDAY—THE YOUNG AMERICAS VICTORIOUS—SCORE 169 TO 86.

Yesterday, at the grounds of the St. George's Cricket Club, in Hoboken, the recently-reorganized Young America Cricket Club, of Philadelphia, played a match game with the St. George's Club, of this City, for the championship of America. The club-house balcony was well filled with sturdy old cricketers, and the tent on the field was filled with lady relatives and friends of the contestants. The toss was won by the St. George's, but they sent Young America to the bat first and the game was called at 11:35 A. M., with the American and British flags flying from the flag-staffs of the St. George's club-house. The four brothers Newhall were present, and G. M. Newhall and D. S. Newhall went first to the bat. After the second over G. M. Newhall, who made 12 runs, was caught handsomely by Large, D. S. Newhall making 62 runs before following his brother. The next best running was made by R. S. Newhall, who scored 51 and not out. H. S. Newhall, the remaining brother, made 19. There was really some fine play while the first two Newhalls and Large were in, Dan making several remarkably fine leg-hits and drives of twos, threes, and fours, which called out great applause. After having been two hours at the bat, Dan retired with 62 runs. The eighth wicket fell for 133 runs, and the tenth for 169. Dinner was then called, and after that had been partaken of the St. George's went to the bat, represented by Bance and Sleigh. Sleigh went out for 4 runs, Marsh and Giles were bowled, and Tee was run out. Moeran was bowled and caught out by D. S. Newhall, as was Soutter by Wright, and the sixth wicket fell for 59 runs, and the seventh for 65. Bance followed, making 26, but was run out while playing with Cashman. Bowman did some very fair batting, and Cashman made some very fine hits, making, in all, 17. The ninth wicket down, left Tingley and Harcombe to play, and a score of 86. The fielding of the St. George's was really poor. The batting, as has been intimated, was fair on the part of Bowman and Cashman. Sleigh was good at long stop, and Soutter and Cashman bowled excellently. When the St. George's had completed their first innings it was declared impossible to finish another innings before dark, and so, by mutual consent and in accordance with established rule, the game was decided on a single innings, standing: St. George's, 86; Young America, 169; The details of the scores were as follows:

YOUNG AMERICA.

G. M. Newhall, c. Giles, b. Soutter	2
D. S. Newhall, b. Moeran	62
J. Large, b. Giles	12
J. Murphy, b. Marsh	1
H. S. Newhall, c. Cashman b. Moeran	19
W. Clark, b. Giles	3
W. R. Wright, b. Giles	3
Ketterlinus, c. Soutter, b. Giles	2
Pinckney, b. Moeran	7
Tiers, b. Marsh	1
Byes, 1; leg byes, 2; wides, 4	7
Total	16

ST. GEORGE'S.

Bance, run out	26
Sleigh, b. w. b. Clark	4
Marsh, b. D. S. Newhall	4
Giles, b. Clark	1
Tee, run out	5
Moeran, c. and b. D. S. Newhall	13
Soutter, c. Wright, b. Clark	6
Cashman, b. D. S. Newhall	17
Bowman, c. R. T. Newhall	8
Harcombe, not out	0
Tingley, c. D. T. Newhall, b. H. L. Newhall	0
Total	8

RUNS SCORED AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th
Y. America	10	50	51	99	102	113	119	133	168	16
St. George's	6	15	20	29	48	48	59	65	65	

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A QUARTET OF SONNETS.

I.—A WORD FOR THE WIND.

O gentle murmuring wind of this June night,
I would, O wind! that thou shouldst bear from me
Some message to my lady o'er the sea.
Take all sweet perfumes with thee for thy flight;
Sigh gently through the failing Summer light;
Nor, happy wind, would I begrudge to thee
The right to kiss her face most tenderly;
The face so loved, so distant from my sight.
If from the tides of memory, that roll
In long sad waves, to-night, upon my soul,
Thou wilt bear up some echo of their speech
Unto her ear, then shall she turn, and feel
A tender sorrow through her spirit steal,
For one who toils, yet hath no goal to reach.

II.—A MONTH OF MEMORIES.

O month of many memories, good-by!
Ghosts throng your moon-bathed nights, and sultry days;
They gather round me in some silent place,
Their breath is in the roses, and their cry
In songs of birds that dare the sunlit sky;
They meet me in the twilight face to face,
And when I walk through lone, night-cover'd ways,
In sadly murmuring winds I hear them sigh;
Then am I as a man who sees in dreams
Some dead, beloved face, and seeing, deems
The past a dream, the dream reality!
But oh! the bitter waking, when, alas!
He knows the mocking dream for what it was,
And gazes on a new day, hopelessly.

III.—PRISONED THOUGHTS.

O soul of song, hast thou forsaken me?
Thoughts journey through my spirit night and day,
And throng the gateways of my soul, and pray
That thou who holdest in thine hand the key,
Would'st let them forth, that they might wander free.
Listen, O distant soul, to what they say:
We wander up and down, yet find no way,
To lead us forth from our captivity.
Lo, we have messages for those outside,
And all day-long we beat against the gate:
Come then, O song, my thoughts to liberate;
Make thou in turn each one thy fruitful bride;
Or must through life they daily watch and wait,
And in dark places of my soul abide?

IV.—EARLY VIOLETS.

Soft, subtle scent, which is to me more sweet
Than perfumes that come after, when the rose
In all the passion of her beauty blows;
Here, even in this busy London street,
Thou openest to my soul such sights as meet
The eye, when quite forgetful of past snows,
The earth beneath the sun's kiss throbs and glows,
And each thing feels the luxury of heat.
Thou art his lady's voice to one who waits
In Summer twilights at her garden gates:
Her face not seen as yet; thou art the rare
First note of Nature's prelude, that brings soon
The Spring, like a divine and varying tune,
Till Summer music vibrates in the air.

PHILIP BOURKE MARSTON.

—*Good Words.*

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA.

BY THOMAS HARDY.

Author of "Far from the Madding Crowd," "A Pair of Blue Eyes," &c.

CHAPTER I.

A STREET IN ANGLEBURY—A HEATH NEAR—INSIDE THE "OLD FOX INN."

Young Mrs. Petherwin stepped from the door of an old though popular inn in a Wessex town to take a country walk. By her look and carriage she appeared to belong to that gentle order of society which has no worldly sorrow except when its jewelry gets stolen; but, as a fact not generally known, her claim to distinction was rather one of brains than of blood. She was a respectable butler's daughter, and began life as a baby christened Ethelberta (after an infant of title who does not come into the story at all, having merely furnished to Ethelberta's mother a means of occupying herself as head nurse;) she became teacher in a school, rose to be a superior governess by her own ingenuity, was praised by examiners, admired by gentlemen, not admired by gentlewomen, and stealthily married by the son of the mistress of the mansion. He died from a chill caught on the wedding tour, and that action affording to Lady Petherwin, his mother, a sufficient reason for forgiving all concerned, she took in hand the forlorn girl—who seemed rather a detached bride than a widow—finished her education by placing her in a boarding-school at Bonn, and latterly brought her to England to live in the same house as companion.

The elegant young lady, as she had a full right to be called if she cared for the definition, arrested all the local attention when she emerged into the Summer-evening light with that diadem-and-sceptre bearing—many people for reasons of heredity discovering it only in those whose vestibules are lined with ancestral mail bought several years ago at the lowest reckoning, forgetting how soon a bear may be taught to dance. While this air of hers lasted, even the inanimate objects in the street appeared to know that she was there; but, from a way she had of carelessly overthrowing her dignity by versatile moods, one could not calculate upon its presence to a certainty when she was round corners or in little lanes which demanded no repression of animal spirits.

"Well to be sure!" exclaimed a milkman, regarding her. "We should freeze in our beds if 'twere not for the sun, and, dang me! if she isn't a pretty piece. A man could make a meal between them eyes and chin—eh, hostler? Odd nation dang my old sides if he couldn't!" The speaker, who had been carrying a pair of pails on a yoke, deposited them upon the edge of the pavement in front of the inn, and straightened his back to an excruciating perpendicular. His remarks had been addressed to a rickety person, wearing a waistcoat of that preternatural length from the top to the bottom button which prevails among men who have to do with horses. He was sweeping straws from the carriage-way beneath the stone arch that formed a passage to the stables behind.

"Never mind the cursing and swearing, or somebody who's never out of hearing may clap yer name down in his black book before you know it," said the hostler, also pausing, and lifting his eyes to the mullioned and transomed windows and molded parapet above him—not to study them as features of ancient architecture, but just to give as healthful a stretch to the eyes as his acquaintance had done to his back. "Michael, a old man like you ought to think about other things, and not be looking two ways at your time of life. Pouncing upon young flesh like a carrion crow—'tis a vile thing in a old man."

"'Tis, and yet 'tis not, for 'tis a naterel taste," said the milkman, again surveying Ethelberta, who had now paused upon a bridge in full view, to look down the river. "Now, if a poor needy feller like myself could only catch her alone when she's dressed up to the nines for some grand party, and carry her off to some lonely place—sakes, what a pot of jewels and goold things I warrant he'd find about her! 'Twould pay en for his trouble."

"I don't dispute the picter; but 'tis sly and untimely to think such roguery. Though I've had thoughts like it, 'tis true, about high women—Lord forgive me for't."

"And that figure of fashion standing there is a widow-woman, so I hear?"

"Lady—not a penny less than lady. Ay, a thing of twenty-one or thereabouts."

"A widow-lady and twenty-one. 'Tis a backward age for a body who's so forward in her state of life."

"Well, be that as 'twill, here's my showings for her age. She was about the figure of two or three-and-twenty when 'a got off coach last night, tired out wi' boaming about the country; and nineteen this morning when she came down stairs after a sleep round the clock and a clane washed face; so I thought to myself, twenty-one, I thought."

"And what's the young woman's name, make so bold, hostler?"

"Ay, and the house were all in a stoor with her and the old woman, and their boxes and camp-kettles, that they carry to wash in because hand-basins bain't big enough, and I don't know what all; and t'other folk stopping here were no more than dirt hencefor'ard."

"I suppose they've come out of some noble city a long way herefrom?"

"And there was her hair up in buckle as if she'd never seed a clay-cold man at all. However, to cut a long story short, all I know besides about 'em is that the name upon their luggage is Lady Petherwin, and she's the widow of a city gentleman-shopman, who was made a Knight Templar for being a man of valor in the Lord Mayor's show."

"Who's that chap in the gaiters and pack at his back, come out of the door but now?" said the milkman, nodding toward a figure of that description who had just emerged from the inn and trudged off in the direction taken by the lady—now out of sight.

"Chap in the gaiters? Chok' it all—why the father of that nobleman that you call chap in the gaiters used to be hand in glove with half the Queen's court."

"What d' ye tell o'?"

"That man's father was one of the Mayor and corporation of Sandbourne, and was that familiar with men of money that he'd slap 'em upon the shoulder as you or I or any other poor fool would the clerk of the parish."

"Oh, what's my lordlin's name, make so bold, then?"

"Ay, the toppermost class nowadays have left off the use of wheels for the good of their constitutions, so they traipse and walk for many years up foreign hills, where you can see nothing but snow and fog, till there's no more left to walk up; and if they reach home alive, and ha'n't got too old and weared out, they walk and see a little of their own parishes. So they tower about with a pack and a stick and a clane white pocket-handkerchief over their hats just as you see he's got on his. He's been staying here a night, and is off now again. 'Young man, young man,' I think to myself, 'if your shoulders were bent like a bandy and your knees bowed out as mine be, till there is not an inch of straight bone or gristle in 'ee, th' wouldstn't go doing hard work for play 'a b'lieve.'"

"True, true, upon my song. Such a pain as I have had in the small of my back all this day to be sure; words don't know what shipwreck I suffer in this back o' mine—that they do not!"

"And what was this young widow-lady's maiden name, then, hostler? Folk have been peeping after her, that's true; but they don't seem to know much about her family."

"And while I've tended horses fifty year that other folk might straddle 'em, here I be now not a penny the better! Often-times, when I see so many good things about, I feel inclined to help myself in common justice to my pocket.

Work hard and be poor,
Do nothing and get more.

But I draw in the horns of my mind and think to myself, 'Forbear, John Hostler, forbear!—Her maiden name? Faith, I don't know the woman's maiden name, though she said to me, 'Good evening, John;' but I had no memory of ever seeing her afore—no, no more than the dead inside church-hatch—where I shall soon be likewise—I had not. 'Ay, my nabs,' I think to myself, 'more know Tom Fool than Tom Fool knows.'"

"More know Tom Fool—what rambling old canticle is it you say, hostler?" inquired the milkman, lifting his ear. "Let's have it again—a good saying well spit out is a Christmas fire to my withered heart. More know Tom Fool—"

"Than Tom Fool knows," said the hostler.

"Ah! That's the very feeling I've feeled over and over again, hostler, but not in such gifted language. 'Tis a thought I've had in me more or less for years, and never could lick into shape!—O-ho-ho-ho! Splendid! Say it again hostler, say it again! To hear my own poor notion that had no name brought into form like that—I wouldn't ha' lost it for the world! More know Tom Fool than—than—h-ho-ho-ho-ho!"

"Don't let your cheerful soul break out in such a heathen uproar, for heaven's sake, or folk will surely think you've been laughing at the lady and gentleman. Well, here's at it again—Night t'ee, Michael." And the hostler went on with his sweeping.

"Night t'ee, hostler, I must move too," said the milkman, shouldering his yoke, and walking off; and there reached the inn in a gradual diminuendo, as he receded up the street, shaking his head convulsively, "More know—Tom fool—than Tom fool—ho-ho-ho-ho-ho!"

The "Old Fox," as the inn or hotel was called, which of late years had become the fashion among tourists, because of the absence from its precincts of all that was fashionable and new, stood on the border of the town, without having been built there. In the course of time houses had been pulled down at one end of the place, and new ones erected at the other, which lay toward the railway station: thus the inn had passed from middle to outside in consequence of its sheer unchangeableness, just as in the mobility of parties a consistent man of long life may, somewhat to his surprise, be a person of advanced views in youth and of retrograde principles in old age, by the mere fact of remaining just the same.

Standing now as the northern bulwark of the town, the hostel formed a corner where in Winter the winds whistled and assembled their forces previous to plunging helter-skelter along the streets. In Summer it was a fresh and pleasant spot, convenient for such quiet characters as sojourned there to study the geology and beautiful natural features of the country round.

The lady whose appearance had asserted a difference between herself and the Anglebury people, without too clearly showing what that difference was, passed out of the high road in a few moments after leaving the bridge, and she soon got into a lonely valley, which, at its further end, spread out into a flat heath. She had walked to the beginning of this dead level, watching the base of a cloud as it closed down upon the line of a distant ridge, like an upper upon a lower eyelid, and shut in the evening sun. She was then about to return before dusk came on, when she heard a commotion in the air immediately behind and above her head. The saunterer looked up and saw a wild duck flying along with the greatest violence, just in its rear being another large bird, which a countryman would have pronounced to be one of the biggest duck-hawks that he had ever beheld. The hawk neared its intended victim, and the duck screamed and redoubled its efforts.

Ethelberta impulsively started off in a rapid run, that would have made a little dog bark with delight and run after, her object being, if possible, to see the end of this desperate struggle for a life so small and unheard of. Her stateliness went away, and it could be forgiven for not remaining; for her feet suddenly became as quick as fingers, and she raced along over the uneven ground with such force of tread that, being a woman slightly heavier than gossamer, her patent heels punched little D's in the soil with unerring accuracy wherever it was bare, crippled the heather twigs where it was not, and sucked the swampy places with a sound of quick kisses. Her rate of advance was not to be compared with that of the two birds, though she went swiftly enough to keep them well in sight in such an open place as that around her, having at one point in the journey been so near that she could hear the whisk of the duck's feathers against the wind as it lifted and lowered its wings. When the bird seemed to be but a few yards from its enemy she saw it strike downward, and after a level flight of a quarter of a minute, vanish. The hawk swooped after, and Ethelberta now perceived a whitely shining oval of still water, looking amid the swarthy level of the heath like a hole through into a nether sky. Into this large pond, which the duck had been making toward from the beginning of its precipitate flight, it had dived out of sight. The excited and breathless runner was in a few moments close enough to see the disappointed hawk hovering and floating in the air as if waiting for the reappearance of its prey, upon which grim pastime it was so intent that by creeping along softly she was enabled to get very near the edge of the pool and witness clearly the conclusion of the episode. Whenever the duck was under the necessity of showing its head to breathe, the other bird would dart toward it, invariably too late, however; for the diver was far too experienced in the rough humor of the buzzard family at this game to come up twice near the same spot, unaccountably emerging from opposite sides of the pool in succession, and bobbing again by the time its adversary reached each place; so that at length the hawk gave up the contest and flew away, a satanic moodiness being almost perceptible in the motion of its wings.

The young lady now looked around her for the first time, and began to perceive that she had run a long distance—very much further than she had originally intended to come. Her eyes had been so long fixed upon the hawk, as it soared against the bright though mottled field of sky, that on regarding the heather and plain again it was as if she had returned to a half forgotten region after an absence, and the whole prospect was darkened to one uniform shade by approaching night. She began at once to retrace her steps, but having been indiscriminately wheeling round the pond to get a good view of the performance, and having followed no path thither, she found the proper direction of her journey to be a matter of some uncertainty. "Surely," she said to herself, "I faced the west at starting:" and yet on walking now with her back where her face had been, she did not approach the notch in the horizon, which was all that remained of the valley by the town. Thus dubiously, but with little real concern, she walked on till the evening lights began to turn to dusk, and the shadows to darkness.

Presently in front of her Ethelberta saw a white spot in the shade, and it proved to be in some way attached to the head of a man who was coming toward her out of a slight depression in the ground. It was as yet too early in the evening to be afraid, but it was too late to be altogether courageous; and with balanced sensations Ethelberta kept her eye sharply upon him as he rose by degrees into view. The puggery arrangement of his head-dress soon struck her as being what she had casually noticed hanging on a peg in one of the rooms of the "Old Fox" the night before, and when he came close she saw that his arms diminished to a peculiar smallness at their junction with his shoulders, like those of a doll, a phenomenon which was explained by their being girt round at that point with the straps of a knapsack that he carried behind him. Encouraged by the probability that he, like herself, was staying or had been staying at the "Old Fox," she said, "Can you tell me if this is the way back to Anglebury?"

"It is one way; but the nearest is in this direction," said the tourist—the same who had been criticised by the two old men.

At hearing him speak all the delicate activities in the young lady's person stood still; she stopped like a clock. When she could again fence with the perception which had caused all this, she breathed. "Mr. Julian!" she exclaimed, in a way which would have told anybody in a moment that here lay something connected with the light of other days.

"Ah, Mrs. Petherwin! Yes, I am Mr. Julian—though that can matter very little, I should think, after all these years, and what has passed."

No remark was returned to this rugged reply, and he continued unconcernedly, "Shall I put you in the path—it is just here?"

"If you please."

"Come with me, then."

She walked in silence at his heels, not a word passing between them all the way; and the sole noises which came from them were the brushing of her dress and his gaiters against the heather, or the smart rap of a stray flint against his boot.

They had now reached a little knoll, and he turned abruptly: "That is Anglebury—just where you see those lights. The path down there is the one you must follow; it leads round the hill yonder directly into the town."

"Thank you," she murmured, and found that he had never removed his eyes from her since speaking, keeping them fixed with mathematical exactness upon one point in her face. She moved a little to go on her way; he moved a little less—to go on his.

"Good night," said Mr. Julian.

The moment, upon the very face of it, was critical; and yet it was one of those which have to wait for a future before they acquire a definite character as good or bad. We often figure in junctures about which we can foresee that "O that time!" will some day be our habitual thought, even while we do not at all foresee the tone, bright or mournful, that the thought will wear.

Thus much would have been obvious to any outsider: it may have been doubly to Ethelberta, for she gave back more than she had got, replying, "Good-bye—if you are going to say no more."

Then in struck Mr. Julian: "What can I say? You are nothing to me. . . . I could forgive a woman doing anything for spite, except marrying for spite."

"The connection of that with our present meeting does not appear, unless it refers to what you have done. It does not refer to me."

"I am not married; you are."

She did not contradict him, as she might have done. "Christopher," she said at last, "this is how it is: you knew too much of me to respect me and too little to pity me. A half knowledge of another's life mostly does injustice to the life half known."

"Then since circumstances forbid my knowing you more, I must do my best to know you less, and elevate my opinion of your nature by forgetting what it consists in," he said, in a voice from which all feeling was polished away.

"If I did not know that bitterness had more to do with those words than judgment I—should be—bitter, too. You never knew half about me; you only knew me as a governess; you little think what my beginnings were."

"I have guessed. I have many times told myself that your early life was superior to your position when I first met you. I think I may say without presumption that I recognize a lady by birth when I see her, even under reverses of an extreme kind. And certainly there is this to be said: that the fact of having been bred in a wealthy home does slightly redeem an attempt to attain to such a one again."

Ethelberta smiled a smile of many meanings.

"However, we are wasting words," he resumed, cheerfully. "It is better for us to part as we met, and continue to be the strangers that we have become to each other. I owe you an apology for having been betrayed into more feeling than I had a right to show, and let us part friends. Good-night, Ethelberta, and success to you. May meet again, some day, you know."

"Good-night," she said, extending her hand. He touched it, turned about, and in a short time nothing remained of him but quick regular brushings against the heather in the deep broad shadow of the moor.

Ethelberta slowly moved on in the direction that he had pointed out. This meeting had surprised her in several ways. First, there was the conjuncture itself; but more than that was the fact that he had not parted from her with any of the tragic resentment that she had from time to time imagined for that scence if it ever occurred. Yet there was really nothing wonderful in this, for it is part of the generous nature of the bachelor that, after years of separation, he is never indisposed to forgive a portionless sweetheart who, by marrying elsewhere when engaged several years deep to him, deprived him of the bliss of being obliged to marry her himself. Ethelberta would have been disappointed quite had there not been a comforting development of exasperation in the middle part of his talk; but, after all, it formed a poor substitute for the loving hatred she had expected.

When she reached the hotel the lamp over the door showed a face a little flushed, but the agitation which at first had possessed her was gone to a mere nothing. In the hall she met a little woman wearing a silk dress of that peculiar black which in sunlight proclaims itself to have once seen better days as a brown, and days even better than these as a lavender, green, or blue.

"Menlove," said the lady, "did you notice if any gentleman observed and followed me when I left the hotel to go for a walk this evening?"

The lady's maid, thus suddenly pulled up in a night forage after lovers, put a hand to her forehead to show that there was no mistake about her having begun to meditate on receiving orders to that effect, and said at last, "You once told me, Ma'am, if you recollect, that when you were dressed I was not to go staring out of the window after you, as if you were a doll I had just manufactured and sent round for sale."

"Yes, so I did."

"So I didn't see if anybody followed you this evening."

"Then did you hear any gentleman arrive here by the late train last night?"

"Oh, no, Ma'am—how could I?" said Mrs. Menlove—an exclamation which was more apposite than her mistress suspected, considering that the speaker, after retiring from duty, had slipped down her dark skirt to reveal a light, puffed, and festooned one, put on a hat and feather, together with several pennyweights of metal in the form of rings, brooches, and ear-rings—all in a time while one could count a hundred—and enjoyed half an hour of prime courtship by an honorable young waiter, who had proved constant as the magnet to the pole for the space of the day and a half that she had known him, returning home then and falling asleep the instant she was in bed—small blame to Mrs. Menlove for her enterprise.

Going at once up stairs, Ethelberta ran down the passage, and after some hesitation softly opened the door of the sitting-room of the best suite of apartments that the inn could boast of.

In this room sat an elderly lady writing by the light of two candles with green shades. Well knowing, as it seemed, who the intruder was, she continued her occupation, and her visitor advanced and stood beside the table. The old lady wore her spectacles low down her cheek, her glance being depressed to about the slope of her straight white nose in order to look through them. Her mouth was pursed up to an almost youthful shape as she formed the letters with her pen, and a slight move of the lip accompanied every downstroke. There were two large antique rings on her forefinger, which the quill rubbed against in moving backward and forward, thereby causing a secondary noise rivaling the primary one of the nib upon the paper.

"Mamma," said the younger lady, "here I am at last."

A writer's mind in the midst of a sentence being like a ship at sea, knowing no rest or comfort till safely piloted into the harbor of a full stop, Lady Petherwin just replied with "What," in an occupied tone, not rising to interrogation. After signing her name to the letter, she raised her eyes.

"Why, how late you are, Ethelberta, and how heated you look!" she said. "I have been quite alarmed about you. What do you say has happened?"

The great, chief, and altogether eclipsing thing that had happened was the accidental meeting with an old lover whom she had once quarreled with; and Ethelberta's honesty would have delivered the tidings at once had not, unfortunately, all the rest of her attributes been dead against it for the old lady's sake even more than for her own.

"I saw a great cruel bird chasing a harmless duck!" she exclaimed, innocently. "And I ran after to see what the end of it would be—much further than I had any idea of going. However, the duck came to a pond, and in running round it to see the end of the fight, I could not remember which way I had come."

"Mercy!" said her mother-in-law, lifting her large eyelids, heavy as window-shutters, and spreading out her fingers like the horns of a snail. "You might have sunk up to your knees and got lost in that swampy place—such a time of night, too. What a tomboy you are. And how did you find your way home after all?"

"Oh, some man showed me the way, and then I had no difficulty, and after that I came along leisurely."

"I thought you had been running all the way; you look so warm."

"It is a warm evening . . . Yes, and I have been thinking of old times as I walked along," she said, "and how people's positions in life alter. Have I not heard you say that while I was at Bonn, at school, some family that we had known had their household broken up when the father died, and that the children went away you didn't know where?"

"Do you mean the Julians?"

"Yes, that was the name."

"Why, of course you know it was the Julians. Young Julian had a day or two's fancy for you one Summer, had he not?—just after you came to us, at the same time, or just before it, that my poor boy and you were so desperately attached to each other."

"Oh yes, I recollect," said Ethelberta. "And he had a sister, I think. I wonder where they went to live after the family collapse."

"I do not know," said Lady Petherwin, taking up another sheet of paper. "I have a dim notion that the son, who had been brought up to no profession, became a teacher of music in some country town—music having always been his hobby. But the facts are not very distinct in my memory." And she dipped her pen for another letter.

Ethelberta, with a rather fallen countenance, then left her mother-in-law, and went where all ladies are supposed to go when they want to torment their minds in comfort—to her own room. Here she thoughtfully sat down awhile, and some time later she rang for her maid.

"Menlove," she said, without looking toward a rustle and half a footstep that had just come in at the door, but leaning back in her chair and speaking toward the corner of the looking-glass, "will you go down and find out if any gentleman named Julian has been staying in this house? Get to know it, I mean, Menlove, not by directly inquiring: you have ways of getting to know things, have you not? If the devoted George were here now he would help—"

"George was nothing to me, Ma'am."

"James, then."

"And I only had James for a week or ten days; when I found he was a married man, I encouraged his addresses very little indeed."

"If you had encouraged him tooth and nail, you couldn't have fumed more at the loss of him. But please to go and make that inquiry, will you, Menlove?"

In a few minutes Ethelberta's woman was back again. "A gentleman of that name stayed here last night and left this afternoon."

"Will you find out his address?"

Now, the lady's maid had already been quick-witted enough to find out that, and indeed all about him; but it chanced that a fashionable illustrated weekly paper had just been sent from the bookseller's, and being in want of a little time to look over it before it reached her mistress' hands, Mrs. Menlove retired, as if to go and ask the question—to stand meanwhile under the gas-lamp in the passage, inspecting the fascinating engravings. But as time will not wait for tiring-women, a natural length of absence soon elapsed, and she returned again and said:

"His address is, Upper street, Sandbourne."

The hour grew later, and that dreamy period came round when ladies' fancies, that have lain shut up close as their fans during the day, begin to assert themselves anew. At this time a good guess at Ethelberta's thoughts might have been made from her manner of passing the minutes away. Instead of reading, entering notes in her diary, or doing any ordinary thing, she walked to and fro, curled her pretty nether lip within her pretty upper one a great many times, made a cradle with her locked fingers, and paused with fixed eyes where the walls of the room set limits upon her walk to look at nothing but a picture within her mind.

CHAPTER II.

CHRISTOPHER'S HOUSE—SANDBOURNE TOWN—SANDBOURNE MOOR.

During the wet autumn of the same year, the postman passed one morning as usual into a plain street that ran through the landward portion of Sandbourne, a coast town and watering-place, not many miles from Anglebury. He knocked at the door of a flat-faced white house, having two windows on each floor, so that the front altogether was like a large six-of-spades. The door was opened by a slight, thoughtful young man with his hat on, just then coming out, and there was put into his hands a book packet, addressed, "Christopher Julian, Esq."

Christopher took the package up stairs, opened it with curiosity, and discovered within a green volume of poems, by an anonymous author, the title-page bearing the inscription, *Metres by Me.* The book was new, though it was cut, and it appeared to have been looked into. The young man, after turning it over and exclaiming, "Who the deuce sent this, I wonder!" laid it on the table and went his way, being in haste to fulfill his engagements for the day.

In the evening, on returning home from his occupations, he sat himself down cosily to read the newly-arrived volume. The winds of this uncertain season were snarling in the chimneys, and drops of rain spat themselves into the fire, revealing plainly that the young man's room was not far enough from the top of the house to admit of a twist in the flue, and revealing darkly a little more, if that social rule-of-three inverse, the higher in lodgings the lower in pocket, were applicable here. However, the aspect of the room, though homely, was cheerful, a somewhat contradictory group of furniture suggesting that the collection consisted of waifs and strays from a former home, large and long established, the grimy faces of the old articles exercising a curious and subduing effect on the bright faces of the new. An oval mirror of rococo workmanship, and a heavy cabinet piano with a cornice like that of an Egyptian temple, adjoined a harmonium of yesterday and a harp that was almost as new. Printed music of the last century and manuscript music of the previous evening was there in such quantity as to endanger the tidiness of a retreat which was indeed only saved from a chronic state of litter by a pair of hands that sometimes played, with the lightness of breezes, about the sewing-machine standing in a remote corner—if any corner could be called remote in a room so small.

Fire lights and shades from the shaking flames struck in a butterfly flutter on the under parts of the mantel-shelf, and upon the reader's cheek as he sat. Presently, and all at once, a much greater intentness pervaded his face; he turned back again and read anew the subject that had arrested his eyes. He was a man whose countenance varied with his mood, though it kept somewhat in the rear of that mood. He looked sad when he felt almost serene, and only serene when he felt quite cheerful. It is a habit people acquire who have had repressing experiences.

A faint smile and flush now lightened his face, and jumping up he opened the door and exclaimed, "Faith! will you come here for a moment?" There was a peculiarity in the tone and manner of the exclamation which it is impossible to define; but it would have led anybody experienced in such matters, who had heard it, to say instantly, and to say truly, "That man is a Lodger."

A prompt step was heard on the stairs, and the young person addressed as Faith entered the room. She was small in figure, and bore less in the form of her features than in their shades when changing from expression to expression the evidence that she was his sister.

"Faith—I want your opinion. But stop, read this first." He laid his finger upon a page in the book, and placed it in her hand.

The girl drew from her pocket a little green leather sheath, worn at the edges to whitey-brown, and out of that a pair of spectacles, unconsciously looking round the room for a moment as she did so, as if to insure that no stranger saw her in the act of using them. Here a weakness was uncovered at once; it was a small, pretty, and natural one; indeed, as weaknesses go in the great world, it might almost have been called a commendable trait. She then began to read, without sitting down.

These *Metres by Me* formed a collection of soft and marvelously musical rhyme of the nature known as the *vers de société* interspersed among a series of playful defenses, in the form of sonnets, of the supposed strategy of womankind in flirtation, courtship, and marriage—teeming with ideas bright as mirrors and just as unsubstantial—the whole forming a brilliant argument to justify the ways of girls to men. This pervading characteristic of the mass was the means of forcing into notice, by the strangeness of the contrast, the single mournful poem that the book contained. It was placed at the very end, and under the title of "Canceled Words," formed a whimsical and rather touching love lament, somewhat in the tone of some of Sir Thomas Wyatt's poems. This was the piece which had arrested Christopher's attention, and had been pointed out by him to his sister Faith.

"It is very touching," she said, looking up.

"What do you think I suspect about it?—that the poem is addressed to me. Do you remember, when father was alive and we were at Scarborough that season, about a governess who came there with a Lady Petherwin, a woman with a sickly little daughter and a grown-up son?"

"I never saw any of them. I think I remember your knowing something about a young man of that name."

"Yes, that was the family. Well, the governess there was a very attractive woman, and somehow or other I got more interested in her than I ought to have done, (this is necessary to the history,) and we used to meet in romantic places—you know the tone and mood—moons and stars, and that kind of thing. The end of it was, she jilted me and married the son."

"You were anxious to get away from Scarborough."

"That was chiefly the reason. Well, then, I decided to think no more of her, and I was helped to do it by the troubles that came upon us shortly afterward; by a blessed arrangement one does not feel a sentimental grief at all when additional grief comes in the shape of practical misfortune. However, on the first afternoon of the little holiday I took for my walking tour last Summer I came to Anglebury and stayed about the neighborhood for a day or two to see what it was like, thinking we might settle there if this place failed us. The next evening I left, and walked across the heath to Stonford—that's a village about five miles further on—so as to be that distance on my way for next morning; and while I was crossing the heath there I met this very woman. We talked a little, because we couldn't help it—you may imagine the kind of talk it was—and parted as coolly as we had met. Now this strange book comes to me; and I have a strong conviction that she is the writer of it, for that poem sketches a similar scene, or rather suggests it; and the tone generally seems the kind of thing she would write—not that she was a sad woman, either."

"She seems to be a warm-hearted, impulsive woman, to judge from these tender verses."

"People who print very warm words have sometimes very cold manners. I wonder if it is really her writing, and if she has sent it to me!"

"Would it not be a singular thing for a married woman to do? Though of course"—(she removed her spectacles, as if they hindered her from thinking, and hid them under the time-piece till she should go on reading)—"of course poets have morals and manners of their own, and custom is no argument with them. I am sure I would not have sent it to a man for the world."

"I do not see any absolute harm in her sending it. Perhaps she thinks that, since it is all over, we may as well die friends."

"If I were her husband I should have doubts about the dying. And 'all over' may not be so plain to other people as it is to you."

"Perhaps not. And when a man checks all a woman's finer sentiment toward him by marrying her, it is only natural that it should find a vent somewhere. However, she probably does not know of my downfall since father's death. I hardly think she would have cared to do it had she known that. (I am assuming that it is Ethelberta—Mrs. Petherwin—who sends it: of course I am not sure.) We must remember that when I knew her I was a gentleman at ease, who had not the least notion that I should have to work for a living, and not only so, but should have first to invent a profession to work at out of my old tastes."

"Kit, you have made two mistakes in your thoughts of that lady. Even though I don't know her, I can show you that. Now I'll tell you: the first is in thinking that a married lady would send the book with that poem in it without at any rate a slight doubt as to its propriety: the second is in supposing that, had she wished to do it, she would have given the thing up because of our misfortunes. With a true woman the second reason would have had no effect had she once got over the first. I'm a woman, and that's why I know."

Christopher said nothing, and turned over the poems.

[*To be Continued in Next Sunday's Edition of The Times.*]

ROBERTSON'S COMEDIES.—It must not be supposed that these comedies were the sudden inspirations or the only offspring of his brain. For many years he wrote before the power came. In his earlier pieces, chiefly one-act translations from the French, there is hardly a trace of the scintillating dialogue that first appears in "Society." In this he was not unlike Gluck, Offenbach, and others who produced for many years quite inferior works. And even after he had obtained the power, Robertson failed whenever he attempted drama. Most of the pieces produced elsewhere than at the Prince of Wales' Theatre were either failures or but indifferent successes, with the exception of "David Garrick," "Home," and "Dreams;" a careful examination of these, however, shows considerable inferiority. And nothing to extenuate, be it said that the rest, excepting a touch here and there, are not worthy of his reputation. "Shadow-Tree Shaft," "For Love," "The Nightingale," "Rapid Thaw," "Progress," and "War," were failures in London.

Besides these, however, he wrote a piece called "Birth," for Mr. Sothern, produced in the country without success; also a translation of "On ne badine pas avec l'amour," entitled "Passion Flower," produced likewise in the country without success; or rather the last act proved too much for the stolidity of a British country audience. During his last illness he was occupied on a comedy called "Faith," intended for the Prince of Wales' Theatre. It was a mere sketch of character in which a starving curate, a rich rector, and a strolling player, with their respective belongings, are brought into contrast. The outline left is too shadowy to hope that any adequate coadjutor could finish it into a play, but there is reason to believe that "Passion Flower" and "War" might, with judicious alterations, be successfully revived, if presented with the careful stage management that has distinguished the Prince of Wales' Theatre.

It has been said that all these successful comedies can be traced to foreign sources, and that Robertson was an imitator of Emile Augier and Sardou. No doubt his familiarity with the French stage taught him the value of dialogue as apart from physical action; that is, the higher importance of movement of mind to movement of body, which our melodramatists had lost sight of. It was also said that he studied Thackeray to some purpose, and drew inspiration from the Præraphaelites, with some of whom he was intimate; but if all this be true, it does not detract one jot from his position or fame, rather the contrary. Were not the plots of all Shakespeare's dramas taken from stories already extant? but it required the solvent of his genius to mold them into those immortal plays. What, then, was the secret of Robertson's superiority? While others were copying stage humanity and lay figures, he was drawing from the life.

Of the six successful comedies here mentioned, the two first, "Society" and "Ours," though both containing special and intrinsic beauties, show some signs of immaturity. "Caste" and "School" are his best. "Play," (written, however, before "School,") and "M. P." show some signs of decadence, chiefly in the repetition of situations. They are all entirely free from impropriety in word or motive, and so far betray no Gallic origin. His central idea seems to be that of a young girl, eminently pure and beautiful, surrounded by every untoward and discordant circumstance; and it was the tare and tret of such situations that produced some of his most delicate poetry. His judgment of his own writings was not always correct; he believed strongly in the success of "Shadow-Tree Shaft" and "A Rapid Thaw." The latter will be remembered as a complete fiasco, which its author himself delighted to describe.

There are two points that must not be overlooked in accounting for the success of Robertson's comedies—first, his power of contrast; secondly, his knowledge of the stage. This power of contrast (to recur to a former simile) was his sense of form, or light and shade, and it is what gives, in fact, the strength where the plot seems so slight. He generally contrasts two social conditions, as Bohemianism and conventionality, or old families and new, or else opposite characters. It is this quality (namely the contrast of the laughing girls with the misanthropic usher and ponderous doctor, the old beau with the young loungers,) that gives the interest to "School," otherwise without backbone or plot; and every one of his successful pieces, especially "Caste," "Society," "School," and "M. P." contain this distinctive element. The theoretical critic who believes in nothing but physical action and anecdotic plot, is puzzled when he encounters a piece like "School," absolutely without story, which had one of the greatest runs on record, and has to confess that there may be more things in art than are dreamt of in his philosophy. But here also was revolution and a return to a higher stage of stage art.

It was, however, in his stage management that lay the chief secret of Robertson's suc cess; the power he had of conveying to the players his conceptions, not treating them as mechanical dolls, but incensing them with his own spirit, and leaving to their intelligence the portrayal of the character. It is certain that the delicacy and poetry of his conceptions would have been almost lost by incompetent stage management and bad acting. But the absence of this knowledge is what makes so many dramatic failures.—*Temple Bar.*

SONNET FROM OVER SEA.

On being asked for an Autograph in Venice.

Amid these fragments of heroic days
When thought met deed with mutual passion's leap,
There sits a Fame whose silent trump makes cheap
What short-lived rumor of ourselves we raise;
They had far other estimate of praise
Who stamped the signet of their souls so deep
In art and action, and whose memories keep
Their height like stars above our misty ways:
In this grave presence to record my name
Something within me hangs the head and shrinks;
Dull were the soul without some joy in fame;
Yet here to claim remembrance were, methinks,
Like him who, in the desert's awful frame,
Notches his cockney initials on the Sphinx.

—*J. R. Lowell, in July Atlantic.*

Life, Past and Future, in Other Worlds.—We have learned from the study of our earth that the life-supporting era of a planet is short compared with the duration of the planet's existence. It follows that any time selected at random in the history of a planet is far more likely to belong to one or other of the two lifeless eras, one preceding, the other following the life-supporting era, than to belong to this short era itself. And this present time *is* time selected at random with reference to every other orb in the universe than our own earth. We are so apt to measure all the operations of nature by our own conceptions of them, as well in space as in time, that as the solar system presents itself (even now) as the centre of the universe, so this present time, the era of our own life, or of our nation's life, or of the life of man, or of the existence of organic beings on the earth, or, passing yet a grade higher, the era of our earth's existence as a planet, presents itself to us as the central era of *all* time. But what has been shown to be false with respect to space is equally false with respect to time. Men of old thought that the petty region in which they lived was the central spot of all the earth, and the earth the centre of the universe. After this was shown to be false by Copernicus, Kepler, and Newton, men clung in turn to the conception that the solar system is central within the universe. The elder Herschel showed that this conception also is false. Even he, however, assigned to the sun a position whence the galaxy might be measured. But it begins to be recognized that this is not so. Nay, not only is the sun no suitable centre whence to measure the stellar system, but the stellar system is for us immeasurable. The galaxy has no centre and no limits; or rather we may say of it what Blaise Pascal said of the universe of space—its centre is everywhere and its circumference nowhere. The whole progress of modern science tends to show that we must similarly extend our estimate of time. In former ages each generation was apt to regard its own era as critical in the earth's history; that is, according to their ideas, in the history of the universe itself. Gradually men perceived that no generation of men, no nation, no group of nations, occupies a critical or central position in the history of even the human race upon earth, far less in the history of organic life. We may now pass a step higher, and contemplating the infinity of time, admit that the whole duration of this earth's existence is but as a single pulsation in the mighty life of the universe. Nay, the duration of the solar system is scarcely more. Countless other such systems have passed through all their stages, and have died out, untold ages before the sun and his family began to be formed out of their mighty nebula; countless others will come into being after the life has departed from our system. Nor need we stop at solar systems, since within the infinite universe, without beginning and without end, not suns only, but systems of suns, galaxies of such systems, to higher and higher orders endlessly, have long since passed through all the stages of their existence as systems, or have all those stages yet to pass through. In the presence of time-intervals thus seen to be at once infinitely great and infinitely little—infinitely great compared with the duration of our earth, infinitely little by comparison with the eternities amid which they are lost—what reason can we have for viewing any orb in space from our little earth, and saying *now* is the time when that orb is, like our earth, the abode of life? Why should life on that orb synchronize with life on the earth? Are not, on the contrary, the chances infinitely great against such a coincidence? If, as Helmholtz has well said, the duration of life on our earth is but the minutest "ripple in the infinite ocean of time," and the duration of life on any other planet of like minuteness, what reason can we have for supposing that those remote, minute, and no way associated waves of life must needs be abreast of each other on the infinite ocean whose surface they scarcely ripple?

But let us consider the consequences to which we are thus led. Apart from theoretical considerations or observed facts, it is antecedently improbable that any planet selected at random, whether planet of our own system or planet attending on another sun than ours, is at this present time the abode of life. The degree of improbability corresponds to the proportion between the duration of life on a planet and the duration of the planet's independent existence. We may compare this proportion to that existing between the average lifetime of a man and the duration of the human race. If one person were to select at random the period of a man's life, whether in historic, prehistoric, or future time, and another were to select an epoch equally at random, save only that it fell *somewhere* within the period of the duration of the human race, we know how exceedingly minute would be the probability that the epoch selected by the second person would fall within the period selected by the first. Correspondingly minute is the *à priori* probability that at this present epoch any planet selected at random is the abode of life. This is not a mere speculation, but an absolute certainty, if we admit as certain the fact, which scarcely any man of science now questions, that the period during which organic existence is possible on any planet is altogether minute compared with that planet's existence.

The same relation is probably true when we pass to higher systems. Regarding the suns we call "the stars" as members of a sidereal system of unknown extent, (but one of innumerable systems of the same order,) the chance that any sun selected at random is, like our own sun at the present time, attended by a planetary system in one member of which at least life exists, is exceedingly small, if, as is probable, the life-supporting era of a solar system's existence is very short compared with the independent existence of the system. If the disproportion is of the same order as in the case of a single planet, the probability is of the same order of minuteness. In other words, if we select any star at random, it is as unlikely that the system attending on that sun is at present in the life-bearing stage as a system, as it is that any planet selected at random is at present in the life-bearing stage as a planet. This conclusion, indeed, may be regarded as scarcely less certain than the former, seeing that men of science as little doubt the relative vastness of the periods of our sun's history antecedent to and following his present form of existence as a supporter of life, as they doubt the relative vastness of the periods preceding and following the life-supporting era of any given planet. There is, however, just this element of doubt in the case of the star, that the very fact of the star's existence as a steady source of light and heat implies that the star is in a stage in some degree resembling that through which our own sun is now passing. It may be, for instance, that the prior stages of solar life are indicated by some degree of nebulosity, and the later stages by irregular variations, or by such rapid dying out in brightness as has been observed in many stars. Yet a sun must be very nebulous indeed—that is, must be at a very early stage in its history—for astronomers to be able to detect its nebulosity; and again, a sun may long have ceased to be a life-supporter before any signs of decadence measurable at our remote station, and with our insignificant available time-intervals for comparison, are manifested.

As to higher orders than systems of suns we cannot speculate, because we have no means of determining the nature of such orders. For instance, the arrangement and motions of the only system of suns we know of, the galaxy, are utterly unlike the arrangement and motions of the only system of planets we know of. Quite possibly systems of sun-systems are unlike either galaxies or solar systems in arrangement and motions. But if by some wonderful extension of our perceptive powers we could recognize the countless millions of systems of galaxies doubtless existing in infinite space, without, however, being able to ascertain whether the stage through which any one of those systems was passing corresponded to the stage through which our galaxy is at present passing, the probability of life existing anywhere within the limits of a galaxy so selected at random would be of the same order as the probability that life exists either in a planet taken at random or in a solar system taken at random. For though the number of suns is enormously increased, and still more the number of subordinate orbs like planets, (*in posse* or *in esse*,) the magnitude of the time-intervals concerned is correspondingly increased. One chance out of a thousand is as good as a thousand chances out of a million, or as a million out of a thousand millions. Whether we turn our thoughts to planet, sun, or galaxy, the law of nature (recognized as universal within the domain as yet examined) that the duration of life in the individual is indefinitely short compared with the duration of the type to which the individual belongs, assures us, or at least renders it highly probable, that in any member of any of these orders taken at random *it is more probable that life is wanting than that life exists at this present time.* Nevertheless, it is at least as probable that *every member of every order—planet, sun, galaxy, systems of galaxy, and so onwards to higher and higher orders endlessly—has been, is now, or will hereafter be, life-supporting "after its kind."*

In what degree life-supporting worlds, or suns, or systems are at this or any other epoch surpassed in number by those which as yet fulfill no such functions, or have long since ceased to fulfill them, it would only be possible to pronounce if we could determine the average degree in which the life-sustaining era of given orbs or systems is surpassed in length by the preceding or following stages. The life-sustaining orbs or systems may be surpassed many thousandfold or many millionfold in number by those as yet lifeless or long since dead, or the disproportion may be much less or much greater. As yet we only know that it must be very great indeed.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

Paris in the Time of Francis the First.—In the streets of Paris and of every great town was pictured this contrast, this union. Here the sombre walls and vast gardens of a monastery, or the sublime grandeur of a Gothic church; there the bastard classicism of a King's palace, the Temple of Jehovah and a mock Temple of Jove, frowning upon each other; narrow tortuous streets of overhanging houses, carved and painted, picturesque and irregular, beneath whose shadows the Maid of Orleans or the conqueror of Agincourt might have passed; the shops below, open, windowless booths, such as may be now seen in Eastern cities, loaded with the costly velvets, the silks, the satins, the gloves, the perfumes, pearls and jewels and exquisite productions of the goldsmith's art, of Italy. Before these, groups of merchants, in their long gowns and long hair, remnants of the costume of the past, watching the cavalcade of some great noble, as crossing the open space of the market place, with its great antique pent-house in the middle, it passes out of the bright sunlight that sheens and sparkles and flashes upon the silks and jewels and glittering arms, into the subdued light of the winding thoroughfare; prancing steeds and clashing swords, and chattering pages gorgeously clothed in every hue of the rainbow; lords and ladies, the latter mounted on pillions, for Catherine de Medicis has not yet introduced the side-saddle, in velvet and silk girded with jeweled ceintures, embroidered with precious stones, adorned with diamond collars. Before a battered effigy of the Virgin, enshrined in a niche in a wall, every hat is doffed and every haughty head is bowed; for although faith has passed away, symbols are still superstitiously reverenced. But there are men on foot, with close-cut hair and grave faces, dressed with gloomy plainness, who pass the effigy with head erect and covered, and who are followed by looks of savage hatred and loud execrations, and murmurs of "Huguenot!" A gaily, but not richly dressed young man, with a handsome face full of intellect, and a bold, careless air, whose salute, half familiar, half respectful, is answered by bright smiles from the ladies and a cordial recognition from the gentlemen, raises his cap to the figure, but it is with a half-shrug of the shoulders and a scarcely disguised sneer. He is a poet, Clement Marot, perhaps. Strangely clad men and women, Bohemians, with black glittering eyes and long disheveled black hair that floats wildly about their dark, fierce-looking faces, thrust their wiry forms, agile as cats, among the horses of the cavalcade, importuning the riders to have their fortunes told. And some of the ladies halt, and the gentlemen, too, and listen with eager, anxious faces to the utterances of these wierd oracles. At the heels of this procession follows another; no shining of silks and glittering of jewels this time—these are barefooted friars starting on a pilgrimage. Distant sounds of music float upon the air, at which the monks shudder and cross themselves; the Huguenot youths in the Pré-aux-Clercs are singing the Psalms of David, which Clement Marot has translated and set to music.—*Temple Bar.*

Stornoway in the Hebrides.—At length a pale blue streak along the horizon becomes visible; as we draw nearer, the outline of bay and hill grows more and more distinct; and finally, the Clansman getting into smoother water, we make our way into the spacious harbor of Stornoway. But, at the first look round, is not the stranger just a trifle disappointed? What is there wild, strange, remote, in this bright and brisk little town, with its substantial stone quays, its white houses, its heaps of herring barrels, and its prevailing odor of fish? Nor is there any appearance of half-starved and half-savage aborigines peering from mud hovels and talking in an unintelligible tongue. On the contrary, the quays and streets of Stornoway are thronged with a people who are strong and hardy, well-clad, and prosperous—the men, for the most part, short, stalwart, and thickset, with shaggy beards of light brown; the young women remarkably robust, and in many cases strikingly handsome, with their coal-black hair, their blue eyes, with dark eyelashes, their ruddy complexion, and free gait. The costume of both, too, is sufficiently picturesque, the men wearing a sailor-like suit of blue, with a scarlet cap on their head, the young women wearing short and rough petticoats, also of blue homespun, with a scarlet tartan shawl tightly wrapped round their bosom and fastened in at the waist. But what an amazing breadth of chest these young women have. Is it because they are the burden-carriers of the community, carrying in the "creels" strapped on to their backs loads that the men-folks could scarcely lift from the ground? There, for example, goes a strapping wench with her "creel" filled full with large fish bones. If you ask her what she means to do with these bones, she will tell you they are meant for her cows, which can not be kept quiet at milking-time unless they have a fish-bone to lick. The cows have found out what the girl probably doesn't know, that there are few phosphates in the poor grass of these islands, and thus they make up the deficiency.—*William Black, in Harper's Magazine for July.*

The Climate of San Francisco.—San Franciscans make a hobby of their climate. They roll it as a sweet morsel under their tongue. It is their *pièce de résistance* in the catalogue of blessings. "The derned place seems shaky on her pins," said a citizen after the great earthquake of 1868; "but there's one consolation, anyhow; we've got the best climate in the world." It is a climate of strong contrasts; it is eccentric; it is tantalizing; it is seductive. We are piqued at its capriciousness, yet it unfits us for living anywhere else. Summer hardens into Winter; Winter is glorified into Summer. Roses and sunny skies in January; verdureless waste, cold winds, and chilling fogs in July.

"Did you ever see such a Summer as this?" said one Irishman to another.

"No, be jabers, not since the middle of last Winter."

We cry for thick blankets while you are sweltering in the dog-day heats; we throw open our doors and windows while you are cowering beneath the sharp stings of Winter. Not that all days in Summer are cold, and all days in Winter warm; but the general rule is, that June, July, and August are detestable, and the rest of the year unequaled for loveliness of weather. There are not only days, but weeks, when the skies are indescribably glorious. The Nile Valley is not so sweetly balmy, Southern Italy not so rich in mellow splendor. The golden sunshine permeates every pore, quickens every pulse of life. The air has an indefinable softness and sweetness—a tonic quality that braces the nerves to a joyous tension, making the very sense of existence a delight. The contrast of temperature between Summer and Winter is less apparent than real. The remarkable equability of the climate will appear from the following: In June, 1874, the highest thermometer was 67°, the lowest, 58°; in January of the same year, the highest was 59°, the lowest, 54°. In December, the range was between 60° and 52°; in August it was between 68° and 60°.—*Scribner's Magazine for July.*

The People of Lewis Island, in the Hebrides.—The "bee-hive" hut in which they live has neither window nor chimney; the constant peat fire does not prevent the damp from soaking into the turf-covered wall—hence, all manner of ague and rheumatism. Year by year the family multiplies by birth and marriage, and the same spot of poor land is supposed to support the ever-increasing demand on it. It is this excessive poorness of the land that should make people cautious in condemning the Highland proprietors, who see without concern, or who frankly encourage, a considerable emigration going on from year to year. Where land will grow nothing but rushes, where the free offer of a holding to the son of a crofter who has just got married is only a piece of satire, seeing that all the King's horses and all the King's men could not drain it into cultivation, and where the only possible use of the land is to turn it into a sheep-farm, which demands a large expenditure of money, the peasantry who persist in adhering to their particular bit of half-cultivated farm while the family members increase year by year, must sink into a proportionately increasing misery. The fact is, they have neither the money nor the patience to drain and cultivate the unproductive morass which covers five-sixths of such an island as Lewis, even if it were presented to them as a gift. On the other hand, there is scarcely any spectacle in modern life so distressing as the departure of a band of emigrants—the old women weeping and wailing, the children frightened, the middle-aged men and women more cheerful, perhaps, but still looking back to the old familiar place. The old folks, indeed, never get reconciled to the change. Even when they see how their children or grand-children are getting on in the Glasgow workshop or warehouse, when they find that they themselves have good food, warm shelter, and comfortable clothing, they still look back with an ineffaceable regret and longing to the old life among the moors, to the damp hovel filled with smoke, to the wet Winters, the scanty clothing, the insufficient food, the constant rheumatism, the grumbling over the tyranny of the tracksman, and the payment of the *airgoid-ceare* (hen-money.) And they never cease to remind their children of the cruel sacrifice they, the old folks, have had to make in order to satisfy this modern craving for living in big towns.

To return for a moment to the bee-hive hut of these people. The absence of a chimney is considered a necessity. The hut consists of a thick wall of unmortared stones and turf, rising about six feet from the ground. The roof is constructed of spars of wood, which serve as rafters; and these are thickly covered over with masses of straw, which again has an upper covering of slices of turf. Inside, a peat fire is always burning—or rather, when it is not being used for cooking, smoldering—and the hut is almost always filled with a thick, pungent, and yet fragrant smoke, strong enough to make the eyes smart of the stranger who ventures into the dusky dwelling. Now it is the object of the occupiers of these hovels to prevent by every means the escape of the smoke, which from day to day goes on slowly saturating the straw of the roof until that is as black as the peat itself. This saturated straw forms an excellent manure for the farm. At the proper time the peasant farmer proceeds to pitchfork the roof off his house, and have it carried away to be distributed over his fields. Hence it is not likely that the efforts to get the Lewis peasants to put chimneys in their huts—at least in the interior of the island, where the sea-tangle does not offer a substitute for the saturated straw—will succeed. Even the business of bribing the peasants to put a window in their huts (each person being allowed half a crown for glass) does not go on rapidly. The wall is exceedingly thick, and is made up of all sorts of loose and heterogenous materials, in which it is not easy to place the frame-work even of a one-pane window. For the rest, it has been pointed out that these huts of the Lewis peasantry are almost identical with the huts of the Esquimaux.—*William Black, in Harper's Magazine for July.*

Count Saint-Germain.—This famous adventurer is supposed to have been a Hungarian by birth, but the early part of his life was by himself carefully wrapped in mystery. His person and his title alike stimulated curiosity. His age was unknown, and his parentage equally obscure. We catch the first glimpse of him in Paris, a century and a quarter ago, filling the court and the town with his renown. Amazed Paris saw a man—apparently of middle age—a man who lived in magnificent style, who went to dinner parties, where he ate nothing, but talked incessantly, and with exceeding brilliancy, on every imaginable topic. His tone was, perhaps, over trenchant—the tone of a man who knows perfectly what he is talking about. Learned, speaking every civilized language admirably, a great musician, an excellent chemist, he played the part of a prodigy, and played it to perfection. Endowed with extraordinary confidence, or consummate impudence, he not only laid down the law magisterially concerning the present, but spoke without hesitation of events two hundred years old. His anecdotes of remote occurrences were related with extraordinary minuteness. He spoke of scenes at the court of Francis I. as if he had seen them, describing exactly the appearance of the King, imitating his voice, manner, and language—affecting throughout the character of an eye-witness. In like style he edified his audience with pleasant stories of Louis XIV., and regaled them with vivid descriptions of places and persons. Hardly saying in so many words that he was actually present when the events happened, he yet contrived, by his great graphic power, to convey that impression. Intending to astonish, he succeeded completely. Wild stories were current concerning him. He was reported to be 300 years old, and to have prolonged his life by the use of a famous elixir. Paris went mad about him. He was questioned constantly about his secret of longevity, and was marvelously adroit in his replies, denying all power to make old folks young again, but quietly asserting his possession of the secret of arresting decay in the human frame. Diet, he protested, was, with his marvelous elixir, the true secret of long life, and he resolutely refused to eat any food but such as had been specially prepared for him—oatmeal, groats, and the white meat of chickens. On great occasions he drank a little wine, sat up as late as anybody would listen to him, but took extraordinary precautions against the cold. To ladies he gave mysterious cosmetics, to preserve their beauty unimpaired; to men he talked openly of his method of transmuting metals, and of a certain process for melting down a dozen little diamonds into one large stone. These astounding assertions were backed by the possession of apparently unbounded wealth, and a collection of jewels of rare size and beauty.

From time to time this strange being appeared in various European capitals, under various names—as Marquis of Montferrat; Count Bellamare, at Venice; Chevalier Schoening, at Pisa; Chevalier Weldon, at Milan; Count Soltikoff, at Genoa; Count Tzarogy, at Schwalbach; and, finally, as Count Saint-Germain, at Paris; but, after his disaster at the Hague, no longer seems so wealthy as before, and has at times the appearance of seeking his fortune.

At Tournay he is "interviewed" by the renowned Chevalier De Seingalt, who finds him in an Armenian robe and pointed cap, with a long beard descending to his waist, and ivory wand in hand—the complete make-up of a necromancer. Saint-Germain is surrounded by a legion of bottles, and is occupied in developing the manufacture of hats upon chemical principles. Seingalt being indisposed, the Count offers to physic him gratis, and offers to dose him with an elixir which appears to have been ether; but the other refuses, with many polite speeches. It is the scene of the two augurs. Not being allowed to act as a physician, Saint-Germain determines to show his power as an alchemist; takes a twelve-sous piece from the other augur, puts it on red-hot charcoal, and works with the blow-pipe. The piece of money is fused and allowed to cool. "Now," says Saint-Germain, "take your money again." "But it is gold." "Of the purest." Augur No. 2 does not believe in the transmutation, and looks on the whole operation as a trick; but he pockets the piece, nevertheless, and finally presents it to the celebrated Marshal Keith, then Governor of Neuchâtel.

Again in pursuit of dying and other manufacturing schemes, Saint-Germain turned up at St. Petersburg, Dresden, and Milan. Once he got into trouble, and was arrested in a petty town of Piedmont on a protested bill of exchange; but he pulled out a hundred thousand crowns' worth of jewels, paid on the spot, bullied the Governor of the town like a pickpocket, and was released with the most respectful excuses.

Very little doubt exists that during one of his residences in Russia he played an important part in the revolution which placed Catherine II. on the throne. In support of this view, Baron Gleichen cites the extraordinary attention bestowed on Saint-Germain at Leghorn, in 1770, by Count Alexis Orloff, and a remark made by Prince Gregory Orloff to the Margrave of Anspach during his stay at Nüremberg.

After all, who was he?—the son of a Portugese King, or of a Portugese Jew? or did he, in his old age, tell the truth to his protector and enthusiastic admirer, Prince Charles of Hesse-Cassel? According to the story told his last friend, he was the son of a Prince Rakoczy, of Transylvania, and his first wife a *Tékély*. He was placed, when an infant, under the protection of the last of the Medici. When he grew up, and heard that his two brothers, sons of the Princess Hesse-Rheinfels, or Rothenburg, had received the names of Saint Charles and Saint Elizabeth, he determined to take the name of their holy brother, Sanctus Germanus. What was the truth? One thing alone is certain—that he was a *protégé* of the last Medici. Prince Charles, who appears to have regretted his death, which happened in 1783, very sincerely, tells us that he fell sick, while pursuing his experiments in colors, at Eckrenförde, and died shortly after, despite the innumerable medicaments prepared by his own private apothecary. Frederick the Great, who, despite his skepticism, took a queer interest in astrologers, said of him, "This is a man who does not die." Mirabeau adds, epigrammatically, "He was always a careless fellow, and at last, unlike his predecessors, forgot not to die."—*All the Year Round.*

WAKING.

Before my senses or my soul awake,
Sorrow begins to stir within my heart;
Keen anguish dawns before the day doth break:
Ere fluttering birds chirp faintly toward the east,
A bat-like terror flaps above my breast
With a shrill cry that sleeping makes me start,
And moan with unclosed lips, in drear dismay,
Reluctant greeting to another day;
And though, perchance, through pity of the night
I have not dreamt of misery, but have slept,
Tears stand within my eyes before the light
Smites them with its new beams—cold tears unwept,
That from their brimming fountain up have crept,
In which the morning rounds her rainbows bright.

—*Frances Anne Kemble, in July Atlantic.*

Catherine de Medicis.—Catherine de Medicis was essentially a type of her age and nation. Iago's phrase, "Virtue, a fig! 'tis in ourselves that we are thus, or thus," might well have been the motto of the Italian of the sixteenth century: to be honest, honorable, and ingenuous, was in his creed to be a fool; to be crafty, cunning, and dissimulating, was to be a man worthy of all respect; the most pitiless of assassins and destroyers when his interests were balanced against human life, but wholly destitute of that sanguinary ferocity, that tigerish love of blood, which breaks out in the Frenchman whenever his passions are aroused by political or religious fanaticism. Thus Catherine was by nature tolerant, and averse to cruelty; but ruthless as Destiny to all who threatened her ambition. A skeptic to revealed religion, she was profoundly credulous to every superstition; an astrologer attended her wherever she went; she never engaged in any scheme without first consulting the stars; and after her death all kinds of amulets and charms were found upon her person. She is accredited with having been profoundly skilled in the science of poisoning, which reached such a terrible perfection among the Italians at the close of the middle ages; a pair of gloves, a bouquet, a perfumed handkerchief, could convey death to an enemy and defy detection. Marvelously tenacious of purpose, fertile in resources, and unscrupulous in action, she might have crushed all who opposed her dominion, and rendered her power absolute, had she possessed more of the *grandeur* of wickedness; but her policy was ever temporizing, ever emasculated by an excess of subtlety; she preferred poison and the dagger to the ax and the sword, preferred to maim rather than crush an enemy; she excited terror, but never awe. Yet, when occasion required, her courage was unquestionable. She was a dauntless huntress of the stag and wild boar, and had frequently sustained severe injuries in their pursuit. And Brantôme tells us, speaking of the siege of Rouen, "She failed not to come every day to Fort St. Catherine to hold council, and to watch the firing of the batteries. I have often seen her passing along that hollow way of St. Catherine, the cannon and musket-shot raining around her. * * * When Monsieur the Constable and M. de Guise remonstrated with her, saying that misfortune would come of it, she only laughed and said she would not spare herself more than them, since she had as good courage as they had, but not the strength their sex had designed them." In manners she was affable and courteous, and had the sweetest of smiles and the most musical of voices; and, rarest praise of all in that licentious age, scandal scarcely tarnished her reputation.—*Temple Bar.*

Millet's Pictures.—We may take this picture of "Le Semeur" as representative of the noblest qualities of Millet's art. No one who has seen it can have missed its grandeur or its simplicity, its grace or its truth. As we gaze at the darkened figure broadly scattering the grain, we perceive at once how close and accurate has been the painter's knowledge of the facts of rustic life. There is here neither ignorance nor shirking of common truth; the peasant is not unfit for his place on the hillside, and his gesture is strictly appropriate to the simple and world-worn duty he has to perform. But although this is a true peasant presented with unerring fidelity, by one who knows the reality of peasant life, it is also something more. Looking at the plan of the picture, the sloping line of the dark hillside, the space of waning light, and the stress and energy of the sower, we note that the peasant has become a grand figure in a grand design. The movement of his outstretched arm, the almost fierce energy of his progress across the barren landscape, seem to take a new significance. All sense of the individual laborer, all thought of his occupation, are lost in the contemplation of a splendid and majestic picture in which these things serve only as material. We pass with the painter from the obvious appearance of the scene to its deeper beauty. We perceive how out of this simple physical duty, performed again and again, he has drawn new discoveries of the dignity of human form. The very monotony of the employment helps the impressiveness of the picture; the figure of the sower, that by the painter's art is kept forever in this one attitude of grace, seems to present in grand epic fashion an abstract of all human labor. There is a sadness in his persistent progress, a hopelessness that has been strangely imported into the aspect of this single figure, and which belongs rather to the vision of the painter than to his subject, the expression of a wider truth thrust into individual form. And when the full significance of this profounder motive has been realized we may again return to a simple view of the actual scene to note once more how all this has been expressed without disturbance of the obvious simplicity and direct truth of the view of rustic life. The sense of style and the familiarity with the employments of the country have united without conflict for a single and harmonious effect.

It has already been remarked how Corot retained to the last the traces of the artificial system that influenced his youth. His imagination was not sufficiently serious or intense to urge him to reform altogether the material of his art. He was satisfied to leave the unreal nymphs, although he transported them to a real landscape. But with Millet all such compromise was impossible. As the exponent of peasant life, Millet was too completely in earnest to admit any of these fairies of the opera; and, moreover, he had other figures more fit to people his stern landscapes. The intense sympathy of the painter with the fortunes of the class to which he devoted himself is a fact never to be forgotten in considering the qualities of his art. Sometimes, even in the figures themselves, it is almost fiercely expressed, and it always exercises a distinct influence over his treatment of natural beauty. In the lot of the peasant, Millet perceived what most other painters have neglected—its hardships and its hopeless, uneventful toil. He was never tired of giving emphasis to this side of his subject, and occasionally the influence of this feeling seems to have placed a limitation upon his power of interpreting beauty in nature. Less gifted painters than Millet have avoided altogether all but the appearance of jocund health that the country is supposed to grant to its inhabitants. The French painter, however, took a truer and, therefore, a more tragic view of his subject, and rendered his rustics faithful to life by displaying the sad endurance of their existence. And the qualities that he found in the people he transferred to the scenery. A more impartial vision might have presented as true a picture of toil and hardship in the midst of, and in contrast with, a world of bright flowers and sunny days, but Millet united the two rather harmoniously, and chose for the background of his serious compositions landscapes of sombre and even of savage character. As a master of design, endowed with a feeling for decorative beauty, he seldom made use of the atmospheric effects employed by Corot, but his scenes are nevertheless infected with a deeper sadness of spirit. Sometimes the threatening sky and the traces of bitter wind seem too much like constant accompaniments of field labor, and we are inclined to demand a vision of a brighter world. But the painter kept steadily to the moods of weather most in sympathy with his own; and, as his purpose in art was to interpret the more serious side of peasant life, he selected the aspects of nature that would best justify and support this purpose.—*Contemporary Review.*

Bath Cathedral.—Bath Cathedral is interesting as being the last cathedral built in England. The west end is very sumptuous. The doorway of the grand entrance was given in 1617 by Sir Henry Montague, brother of the Bishop. It is charged with the arms of the See, impaling those of Montague, and round the shield runs the device of the Garter. Under the two other shields, which are those of Montague alone, is a label, with the inscription, "*Ecce quam bonum et quam jucundum,*" &c., ("Behold how joyful and pleasant a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.") Above the shields is a profile helmet, with a griffin's head for a crest, and behind a flowing mantle. The arch is square-headed, and the spandrels are filled with labels inclosing wounded hearts, crowns of thorns, and pierced hands and feet. On each side of the doorway, in niches, stand statues of St. Peter and St. Paul. Under the first is a blended white-and-red-rose crown; under St. Paul, a crown and a portcullis. In the battlemented cornices above is a vacant niche, once, probably, filled by St. Peter or Henry VII. Up the two side turrets of the great west window run two ladders which the angels of Bishop Olive King are ascending. Below, on either side of the ladders, stand figures of shepherds, with illegible labels close above their heads. On each side of the upper part of the ladders are six canopied figures of the Apostles, among which St. John and St. Andrew only have been preserved in their integrity. Above the great sheet of glass are rows of kneeling angels, who represent the heavenly choir above. On the central and topmost niche is a mutilated statue; and below, the arms of the See and the supporters to the arms of Henry VII. holding the white and red roses and a royal crown. There are also still visible two shields, surmounted by a Cardinal's cap, probably those of Adrian de Castello, who vaulted the choir.

The aisle buttresses are ornamented with scrolls now illegible, and small arched heads with crowns, from the rays of which spring olive trees; over these are Bishops' mitres. On the mullions of the windows are statues of Offa and Edgar. The one restored Offa's monastery, while the other gave a charter to Bath. The figures stand on emblazoned pedestals. Over the head of a statue of our Saviour is a griffin. Above one window is the inscription "Domus mea," and over another, "Domus orationis."

The interior of the abbey is singular and very beautiful, with its fifty-two windows, and its great range of light and fragile stone-work. The nave is later work than the choir, and was probably rebuilt by Bishop Montague. The roof is very flat. The little chapel of Prior Bird, (1525,) a mass of crochet tracery, has been ruthlessly cut down to make room for the cumbrous Bishops' throne. The gorgeous tomb of the generous Bishop Montague, with its pontifical effigy, adorns the north centre of the nave. Corinthian pillars at the head and feet support an entablature, and it is crowned above with the Bishop's escutcheon. From the nucleus, where the transept, nave, and choir unite, springs the massy tower, 162 feet in height, and crowned with perforated battlements that look like petrified lace-work.

In this noble abbey repose knights and beaux, George III. doctors and barons of the Tudor times. Under the well-trodden floor repose the masqueraders of all centuries, waiting for the last trumpet—abbots and fine ladies, friends of Dr. Johnson and Garrick, and stern monks who opposed kings and beat down the sword with the crozier. Dainty misses, who swarm about the baths with floating trays for nosegay and snuff-box, and demure nuns of the early English period; gentlemen who were not admitted to the new assembly-rooms in boots, and young misses who were not allowed to dance minuets without lappets or in aprons, lie beside early English barons and lady prioresses—"Dust to dust" and "All is vanity" written largely on many a tomb.—*All the Year Round.*

The Picaresque Novels of Spain.—The origin of the "gusto picaresco," as the style in question is called by the Spaniards themselves, is not so easily traced. "Picaro" is one of the many words which the Spanish language, in its almost tropical luxuriance of expression, employs to distinguish the various delicate shades and variations of moral obliquity. The common English translation "rogue" is, perhaps, the nearest our less abundant northern idiom can furnish to express the idea, but "picaro" and "rogue" are by no means interchangeable terms. A philological sense will perceive that the notion of "sharpness" predominates, and that, so far, a comparison may be instituted with the American "'cute;" but "picaro," whether as adjective or substantive, involves in addition ideas of utter unscrupulousness and absolute freedom from all inconvenient restraints of conscience. Thus, the *picaro* is not necessarily a thief, or a cheat, or an impostor, as English translators generally make him, but one who has no scruple whatever about lying, cheating, or stealing under the slightest possible pressure of circumstances. The picaresque novels, then, are pictures of life seen through the medium of some such character as this. They are, with hardly an exception, autobiographical in form. The hero, a crafty, shifty vagabond, entirely devoid of either shame or scruple, tells the story of his life, recounting with matter of fact *naïveté* his rogueries, his meannesses, his schemes, his scrapes, the kicks and cuffs which he received—everything, in fact, that self-respect, if he had any, would have prompted him to conceal. It is this air of impudent candor, hovering between simplicity and effrontery, that gives to the picaresque novels a flavor as peculiar as that of Amontillado sherry, and marks them as a distinct variety of fiction. This is their distinguishing characteristic, but they are besides remarkable as pictures of life—low life chiefly, but not exclusively—which, allowing for occasional satirical handling and a certain infusion of caricature, are evidently true pictures. Indeed, it is obvious from the very nature of the tales themselves that they must have been lifelike representations, for their *raison d'être* lay in the recognition of their truth, and we know, as a matter of fact, that the great popularity they enjoyed in their own day was mainly owing to the fidelity with which they sketched certain familiar phases of life. They are, in fact, in the history of literature, very much what the paintings of Teniers and Ostade are in the history of art.

But the question arises, how did Spain come to possess a literature of this kind, and how does it happen that Spain is the only country which has produced a distinct school of rogue romance? Ticknor (and there can be no higher authority on any subject connected with the literature or life of Spain) finds an explanation in the demoralizing effects of the long struggle with the Moors, followed almost immediately by the wars of Charles V., for the support of which Spain was treated as a recruiting-ground as well as a treasury. Military service was put above all other occupations; consequently productive industry of every kind was held in contempt, and when peace came it let loose upon the country a swarm of idlers who, even if they did not despise labor, had been totally unfitted for it by a campaigning life. Among these there were two classes who figure prominently in the picaresque romances; the poor, proud hidalgos, who could find no employment that was not derogatory to their hidalguia, and whose shifts and straits and pretensions were the unfailing theme of the Spanish humorists; and the lower and more unamiable type, the crafty, unprincipled scamps who trusted to their knavery and cunning for a livelihood. The period during which these tales appeared certainly suits this view. It was precisely that period, from the middle of the sixteenth to the middle of the seventeenth century, during which Spain, from her highest point of glory and power, fell to the level at which she has remained to this day; a fall too deep and too rapid to have taken place without great social disorganization. But whether it is to be attributed to the habits and ideas engendered by protracted warfare or to some more remote cause, there can be no doubt that the trait which all these tales illustrate—the hatred of work in every form—had, as a common trait, a very real existence. Every traveler, from Navagiero to Mme. d'Aulnoy, noticed it; but there is no need to refer to foreigners, for the testimony of Spaniards themselves is clear enough on the point. The laws passed about the time we speak of for the protection of native idleness read almost like satires on protection, or specimens of the legislation of a comic Utopia. All the exports were raw materials, all the imports manufactured goods. Spain produced the fine wool, but the cloth came from England. The silk that went out raw from Murcia came back woven from Italy. The constant cry was that the Spaniard was being ousted by foreigners from trades he had no idea of embarking in, and manufactures he never tried to put a hand to. "They have," says one, "completely excluded the Spaniards from the pursuits of industry, since their productions are more suited to the tastes of purchasers, or are cheaper than those of the native workmen. We cannot dress without them, for we have neither linen nor cloth; we cannot write without them, for we have no paper but what they furnish us with. They gain 25,000,000 yearly." This was Prof. Moncada, the same who addressed a tract to Philip III., proposing a short way with the gypsies, "one which nature herself indicates in the curious political system of the bees, in whose well-governed republic they kill the drones in April, when the working season begins." And there were other causes tending to swell the *picaro* class which Ticknor ignores. For those who will not dig and to beg are not ashamed there is no country like Spain. The climate in most parts is just the one for a tramping life, and political economy is nowhere rigorous; food is cheap and society charitable. "Giving alms never lightens the purse," ("el dar limosna nunca mengua la bolsa,") says the popular proverb, and the people have always acted up to it. But three hundred years ago it must have been a paradise for vagabonds. The Church was wealthy, and by precept and example favored the non-working members of the community. Flourishing monasteries—the only things that flourished—overspread the land, and we may well suppose the monks were not without a fellow-feeling for vagrant lay brethren who so faithfully observed the principle to toil not, neither to spin. Indeed, it is expressly stated that monastic charity was a great comfort to the *picaro*; it relieved his one anxiety, the one care that clouded his otherwise sunny existence. "If all fails," says a master of the craft, instructing a neophyte in the art of dining, "if all fails, there is always soup for us at some convent."

There were, of course, minor causes of vagabondage, but among them was one which ought not to be passed over here, as it is especially germane to the matter. There can be no doubt that scandalous neglect of children was one of the great social evils of the period. It was not merely that new-born infants were deserted, or, to use the expressive Spanish phrase, left "*hijos de la piedra*;" but children were turned adrift by their parents with the utmost coolness if it became at all burdensome to support them, and to such a pitch had the mischief reached in 1552 that the Cortes made it the subject of a petition to the Government, suggesting the appointment of an officer in every town to collect these little outcasts, "running wild because there was no one to take care of them," and set them to work. Just such a little vagabond as we get a glimpse of here, "*andando perdido mal vestido y mal tradado,*" was the hero of the first of the picaresque tales, the founder of a long and distinguished family of fictions. This was the little novel of *Lazarillo de Tormes*, published the year after this petition was presented, but written at least twenty years earlier. A more unpretending book never was printed, and very few that have had such a marked effect on literature. Nothing could possibly be simpler in construction; there is absolutely no plot, and no story except that of a youth who begins life at the lowest imaginable round of the social ladder and gets very little higher. In most countries the table of dignities ends with the beggar. He is, as Lamb says, "the just antipode to your king;" there can be nobody below him. But there are few general rules to which Spain will not furnish an exception, and in Spain there is a yet lower grade, the beggar's fag, in which capacity Lazarillo serves his apprenticeship to life, subsequently enlarging his experiences under a variety of masters, whom he describes *seriatim*. By means of this simple machinery the author contrives to make a selection of typical characters from Spanish society pass before the eye of his reader like figures in a magic lantern; while "Little Lazarus" stands by as showman and points out the humors of the procession. The whole thing is so natural, so artless, and so easy that at first one scarcely perceives the genius that inspires the conception and execution; for a work of genius it is, and of no mean order, this little novel of *Lazarillo de Tormes.*—*Cornhill Magazine.*

The Price of a Love-letter.—The cappellano, besides being a tiller of the soil, a curate, and a schoolmaster, is likewise the *scrivano* or letter-writer of the neighborhood. Teresina climbs the broken stair without the house, tapping softly at a window of the second story as she passes; there is a light burning in this window; then she waits on the balcony. "Oh, good evening, my girl," says the little priest as he opens the door, for he has no regular servant, as his more affluent master, only a little girl who comes in daily to cook a little, and to clean still less. "And what may your business be with me so late of an evening? It is far from San Fedele."

"I have a letter to write, Signor Cappellano," replies the girl. "A letter that should have been sent some days ago, only the work and the *feste* have come in the way."

"Very good, Teresina mia; come forward, and seat thyself, till I hear on what matter is thy correspondence." The *scrivano* knows it well enough, but he must have his joke.

Teresina laughs a little, consciously, and makes as though she would turn her head, but she speaks up bravely, for the time is short.

"And it is a letter to a gallant, Signor Cappellano," says she. "What else should it be, when a pretty girl like me comes to you at this hour of night? And I would that you would hasten, for I must be home again, and that quickly."

Teresina has a blooming, winsome face, and gray eyes, that are soft and shady, and crisply waving hair; she has full lips, too, and lovely rows of white gleaming teeth, and she laughs as she says this, and pulls a letter from her pocket.

"This is the one which he wrote to me," she continues. "Perhaps you may like to see it, that you may know the style that will fit him best."

"No, no, my daughter, I have written many a love-letter and can trust to my own sense," grumbles the *scrivano*, as he gets out the pens and paper, for he has his own well-worn phrases ready flowing to hand, and would be greatly discomfited at having to invent any new ones. He seats himself at the table, puts on his spectacles, smooths the fair sheet of paper, and, dipping his pen in the ink, glances up at the fair girl for her instructions. She, meanwhile, stands awkwardly before him, smiling to herself, and ejaculating beneath her breath, as she twirls her apron mechanically round her finger and thumb.

"But I never said it was a love-letter," she says at last, laughing again.

"Eh, well, well, my daughter. A letter to a gallant, then? What matter, it's all the same thing. Tell me his name, and whether you mean to have him or no, and then leave the rest to me."

"But no, Signor Cappellano," remonstrates the damsel eagerly; "it is not just so. You must understand the affair." And she comes closer to the table, for Teresina wants to have a finger in the matter herself.

"You see," she goes on, "the young man is rich and fine, they tell me, and a good match for me, a poor *contadina*, and I don't want to send him quite away. But, then, I have never seen him, and how can I tell if he will please me or no? Now you, who know the Latin, and are fine and wise, you can put it grandly what I mean."

"Yes, yes, my daughter, surely; so tell me what to write first."

"Well, first you shall put," and Teresina fiddles again with her apron, "You shall put—that I have received his letter," she blurts forth, as though struck with a good and sudden thought.

The fine steel pen proceeds to work, and makes a few fine flourishes on the pink paper, while the girl looks on, eager and intent.

"That have I written," says the *scrivano* at last. "What next?"

"And next, next! You shall put that he does too much honor to a poor peasant girl such as I." Again the pen moves warily over the paper, and this sentence takes long to indite, for it can be inflated with many a fine word and sentiment; but in time the *scrivano* looks up for fresh matter. Poor Teresina! She is sorely perplexed, indeed.

"But, *vossignoria*, who knows Latin," says she again, "can you not put together a fine letter?"

"That can I do, my daughter; but do you wish me to say he shall come and see you or no?"

"Tell him that there is a fair at San Stefano, and that he might come to see; but say I know not if I shall be there—you understand?"

The *scrivano* hums and haws. This letter is a fairly hard one to write. It is easy enough when he has but to write a love-letter. One copy does for the whole village. The boys or girls falter out coyly their little tender sentiments, and down they go on the paper, mashed into a smooth jelly, and about as unlike as possible to the simple and hearty phrases which have been dictated. What matter? They cannot read, and there are plenty of flourishes. Who could say they are not love-letters? But what *scrivano* was ever taxed with so tangible and yet so intangible a task as this?

"It's not the fairest truth, that, eh, my girl?" he remonstrates feebly in answer to her last request. Nevertheless, something he writes on the paper. Poor credulous Teresina.

"I don't want much more written," says she now, thinking of her *quatrini*.

But the priest means to earn something more yet out of this weary letter.

"You have said nothing hitherto," he complains. "Poor young man! He won't know if you mean to have him or no. One must give him at least to understand if you mean to look favorably on his suit or no."

"But if I don't know myself?"

"Eh, eh, *per Bacco*, what is to be done then?"

There is a long pause. The *scrivano's* pen glides cunningly over the sheet; it forms capital letters and small letters and flourishes; it reaches the bottom of the page, and then he takes the sand-box to sprinkle it over. Teresina has been looking on gloomily. She has been watching her little earnings ebb sadly away in all those lines and strokes and dots, and yet it seems as though she were to get no good out of this letter. She is very sore and angry.

"Is there anything more?" says the little man, at last, in a provokingly mild tone.

"No, *per Bacco*, there is no more. Is not that enough?" she mutters, crossly.

"But I have said no word as to whether you will have him or no."

"Eh, Holy Virgin! Say what you will. I care not. For the rest, so long as you make it fine, he will not understand much of what you mean, unless he is more of an ass than I take him for. Give here," she concludes, petulantly, "till I put my cross."

And the letter is sanded once more, and sealed and addressed, and Teresina pulls out her silken netted purse.

"How much?" she asks curtly.

"Well, my daughter, for a love-letter so long and so well written, you will give me a franc—and, more, two *soldi* for the paper and the sand."

"Oh, I believe you. You may keep your fine letter many a day before I give you a franc for it. Ten *soldi*."

"Eh, my child, you dream! Ten *soldi*! I might have made two *Spirito Santo's* in the time. Impossible! Eighteen."

"Nevermore," declares Teresina, stanchly. "Before I pay you eighteen *soldi* I take the letter to some one who knows how to read, and I make myself be told if you have said what I required."

The poor *scrivano* begins to get frightened. What would this bode? He might never write a letter again. "*Orsù*, make it fifteen *soldi*," he pleads.

And long and hotly they wrangle ere the price can be fixed between them. But at last Teresina triumphs, and carries off the letter, and she has paid no more than her ten *soldi*. The *scrivano* is sorely discomfited. Who would have thought of meeting a girl obstinate; and over a love-letter!—*Fraser's Magazine.*

The Chinese Quarter in San Francisco.—The Chinese quarter is a system of alleys and passages, labyrinthian in their sinuosities, into which the sunlight never enters; where it is dark and dismal, even at noonday. A stranger attempting to explore them, would be speedily and hopelessly lost. Many of them seem mere slits in the flanks of the streets—dirty rivulets flowing into the great stream of life. Often they have no exit—terminating in a foul court, a dead wall, a gambling or opium den. They literally swarm with life; for this human hive is never at rest. Every den and angle—every nook and cranny in the wall—every foot of surface on the ground is animate. The ultimate problem of Mongolian existence seems to be, how to get the greatest number of human beings into the least possible space. They herd together like cattle in their workshops, eating-houses, and places of social resort. A lodging-house represents an almost solid mass of human anatomy. The authorities some time since found it necessary, for sanitary reasons, to pass an ordinance prescribing 500 cubic feet of air (equal to a space eight feet square) to each person in Chinese tenements; but such contempt have these creatures for oxygen, that they constantly evade or ignore it. You might suppose these slums would be breeding-places of pestilence, but such does not seem to be the fact. No epidemic has violently raged in the Chinese quarter. When, some years ago, the small-pox was carrying off the Caucasian at the rate of nearly 100 a week, the Mongolian passed unharmed. This remarkable exemption is due partly to the fact that all Chinamen are inoculated in childhood, and that they pay more strict regard to certain essential sanitary laws. The bath is a part of their religion; so is the tooth-brush, both of which are daily used under all circumstances.—*Samuel Williams; Scribner for July.*

The German Language.—The difficulty of the German language, its endless declensions, its complicated construction, the fact that not only for reading but also for writing another character is employed, may all have contributed their quota toward frightening people away from the study of so severe a tongue. From an archæological point of view it would be little short of sacrilege to consign the German alphabet to oblivion; but a concession in the interests of learning has long since been made in this direction, and scientific books are generally printed in Latin letters; the cramped and crabbed Gothic characters proving special stumbling-blocks of offense to the French eye.

As the song of a language can only be learned by living among the people who speak it, so also the *geist* of a language can only enter into you after you have sojourned long within the borders where it is spoken, or (and this must be a very exceptional case) after a long and patient study of men's minds and manners as they come to us through their books. The German language is rich in literature; it is, in its spoken form, rough and rugged, but also grand and powerful; its very gutturals give it a character and originality not to be found in softer tongues; its fine rolling vowel sounds, its jagged consonants, its pleasant liquids, (when they have come to be familiar to you,) will have the same effect upon the mind that a fine landscape has upon the eye. It, more than any other, seems to be the language of nature; there is power and nobleness in it, (Kraft und Herrlichkeit,) a sense as of great masses of primeval rock, open sunshiny plains, billowy forests, echoes, fountains, fertile meads, freshness, sunshine, Spring-flowers, storm and tempest, violets and Alpine roses, breadth of sight, vigor of sound, freedom, hope. There is not the luxury and the languor of the South, none of the melting beauty and sultry splendor of softer climes, but there is muscle, and strength, and endurance in it. But the written language has a curious cumbersomeness of construction little less than cruel. The complex and often apparently inextricably involved sentences send the student back again and again to the beginning of the proposition, which appears to have lost itself vaguely in space. The speaker, or the writer circles round and round his idea, and only descends upon the pith of the matter after long sweeps of pitiless explanation, parenthesis amplification, mystification, and general confusion worse confounded. Your ardent spirit will very likely chafe under this circumlocutory torture, and you will be tempted to remind your man that it is not "always afternoon;" you will with difficulty restrain yourself from saying to him, "Skip all that and come to the point;" and, in the strain your mind undergoes in your attempt to follow him through the mazes of composition, you will suddenly awake with a start of horror to the fact that you have dropped all the threads you thought you held in your hand, and that the narrative has become blank mystery to you.

Let it console the modest student to know that it is beginning to be recognized among those of the new school that a plain style is better than an ornate one; that there is no real necessity for keeping you waiting through two pages and a half for a verb, which is the key you want to unlock the enigma; philologers, purists, and patriots are doing their best in this direction, and the pruning-hook has already been taken up in the interests of a wider humanity.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE BOGLE CONSPIRACY.

THE FACTS OF A CELEBRATED CASE.

HOW A FORGERY COMPANY PLUNDERED THE CONTINENTAL BANKS—THE WORKINGS OF THE PLOT—ITS SUCCESS AND DISCOVERY—THE SUIT AGAINST THE LONDON TIMES.

Amid the many comments on the recent case of Ruberry versus Sampson there seems to have been no allusion made to an experience in the life of the London *Times* which was closely parallel. Although it is now some thirty years or more since the suit of Bogle versus Lawson was tried, it is strange that a trial which is fully entitled to a position among English *causes célèbres* should be forgotten. Without further comment we herewith present the facts in what was known at the time as "the great Bogle conspiracy."

On the 26th of May, 1840, the London *Times* published a letter received from its correspondent in Brussels stating that "a great forgery company established on the Continent had been lately detected and blown up, and that the object of the company was to plunder the Continental bankers by means of forged letters of credit, purporting to be of the banking firm of Glyn, Halifax, Mills & Co., of London." The letter then went on to give full details of the conspiracy and a list of the conspirators, including Bogle.

This plot, one of the boldest and most ambitious in the annals of crime, had for its object the plunder of the principal European bankers, it being the purpose and intent of the conspirators to rob these gentlemen of about £1,000,000, and, having accomplished their daring purpose, the robbers were then to escape by different routes to America, India, Algiers, or Egypt, as might be agreed upon. It was proposed to accomplish this gigantic fraud by the forgery of "circular letters of credit." Tens of thousands of these, as it is well known, are issued yearly by the different English bankers for sums varying from £100 to £10,000. They are all as to their wording very similar in substance, though they differ occasionally not only in allocations of phrase, but in modes of expression. They are all, moreover, engraved in blank, leaving spaces for the number, payee's name, amount of credit, and signature of bankers. The particular banking-house pitched upon was the firm of Glyn, Halifax, Mills & Co. The letters of that firm were engraved very much in the usual fashion, on a thick paper somewhat longer than that generally used by the other London bankers; they were stamped with the firm's initials, and annexed to each was a list of the principal towns in Europe with the names of the correspondents of the house in each particular city.

Two ideas suggested themselves to the prime movers in this colossal scheme: the first and cardinal one was that they should enlist among their number a Continental banker who had possession of some old circular letters of the house of Glyn & Co., and who could aid them with his advice and experience, as well as with one of the genuine letters. The second plan was that some one among themselves should go to London, should lodge a certain sum with Glyn & Co., and obtain in lieu thereof a circular letter, whereby plates for the engraved portion might be struck off and a seal or stamp fabricated with a view to stamp on the paper the initials G., H., M. & Co., which appeared in relief on all the firm's letters. Both schemes were concurrently acted upon.

The conspirators in such a gigantic scheme as this could not be of the ordinary run of criminals. The chiefs, in fact, were found moving in a very high class of society, and some account of them is necessary. The society of Florence at that time was composed of families of high rank of every country in Europe; many of these were of broken fortunes and questionable reputation; but among all the characters resident within the dominions of the Grand Duke there were none so remarkable as the Marquess de Bourbel and Cunningham Graham, of Gartmore. Of the family of De Bourbel little is with certainty known. He himself said that like the family of Barras it was "old as the rocks of Provence." It was, however, generally stated at the time that the De Bourbels were *gentilhommes* of Normandy, and that the father of the conspirator had filled some subordinate position in the suite of the Governor General of India. Be this as it may, it is certain that he entered life with no ordinary advantages. While yet young he became attached to the embassy of Hyde de Neuville at the Court of Portugal. He was afterward promoted, and transferred to Copenhagen, but left here abruptly and in disgrace in consequence of a duel in which his antagonist fell. Subsequent to this fatal encounter he was generally looked upon as a gambler, duelist, and roué, and at one time drew pay as a member of the secret French Police. He was a man of great and varied accomplishments, spoke several languages, possessed great good taste, was an excellent draughtsman, rode, fenced, boxed, and intrigued, and was universally looked upon as a specious, agreeable fellow, but a *mauvais sujet*. Early in 1835 he eloped from Florence with an opera dancer, and his wife—an English woman whom he had married for her fortune—died soon after in child-birth, her death being undoubtedly hastened by her husband's ill-treatment. Public indignation was now strongly expressed, and De Bourbel, yielding to its force, retired with his family to the Villa Micali, a country house near Leghorn, on the Florence road. He did not, however, remain in perfect seclusion; his solitude was occasionally interrupted by the visits of a remarkable man, one Cunningham Graham, formerly of Gartmore, Scotland, but then an exile from home and country.

Of an ancient family and good estate, he had tarnished the fame of his ancestors and squandered the large inheritance which had descended to him. He left Scotland to avoid his creditors in 1828, wandered for several years on the Continent, and finally took up his residence at Florence. He was a man of considerable accomplishments, cool, crafty, and thoroughly unprincipled. He had a refined taste, had read much, and improved a memory naturally tenacious by use and exercise. It was, however, in the mechanical arts that he pre-eminently excelled. An excellent turner and mechanician, he formed and fashioned the tools which he afterward used with surpassing ingenuity, and was thus enabled to trace copies of the choicest *chefs d'œuvre* of Domenichino and Guido René. Had this been the extent of his industry all had been well, but it was found in the sequel that this machine of Graham's was as well adapted to trace the signatures of English bankers as it was to copy the productions of Italian artists. When or how these two kindred spirits became acquainted is not accurately known, but it was probably not long after De Bourbel's arrival at Florence.

Graham had not sojourned long in the Tuscan capital when he was joined by his stepson, Allan George Bogle, the plaintiff in the subsequent action. This individual was a native of Glasgow. His father, a West India merchant of some eminence, had died several years before, and his mother had married Cunningham Graham. Bogle entered the Royal Navy at an early age, and rose to the rank of Lieutenant; at the time of these occurrences he was and had been for some years on half-pay. Some time in 1834 he became the clerk of a banker at Florence, and on his employer's failure entered into business for himself, October, 1837, and in November of the same year formed a partnership with Messrs. Kerrich and McCarthy, which partnership continued till May 11, 1840.

During the whole of the year 1838 and part of 1839 De Bourbel's intimacy with Graham continued to increase, and they passed much of their time in Graham's turning-room, in which the latter had, at considerable expense, fabricated a machine whose ostensible use was to trace pictures, but the real object of which was to enable the possessor to trace and imitate the signatures of bankers with unerring accuracy. All this time Graham's stepson was senior partner in the banking-house of Bogle, Kerrich & Co., one of the partners of which had commercial connections of the very highest credit and respectability, by means of which the young firm was fast rising into profitable business. When or how the plot was first broached to Mr. Bogle, the stepson and banker—whether he was an original conspirator, or whether he became initiated after the subject had been discussed and decided upon, does not clearly appear, though it seems probable that he was early a passive agent at least in the schemes of the master spirits. All this while, however, there was no imputation on the character of Mr. Allan George Bogle. He lived quietly and respectably at Florence, and, though it was known that his step-father was a person who had left Scotland under discreditable circumstances, and his step-brother, "Aleck" Graham, (who afterward played a part in the conspiracy,) was a debauchee, there was nothing whispered against the fair repute of Mr. Bogle. In the month of March, 1839, it seems certain that he began to take an active share in the plot, for early in that month the Marquis De Bourbel was introduced as a constituent to the house by Bogle himself.

The plan of battle had now been laid; active operations were about to commence. Bogle had procured a genuine letter of credit in favor of a gentleman named R. Nicholson, which he transferred to his step-father, in order that the latter might trace the signature. It was agreed that Aleck Graham should bear this name of Nicholson when the campaign opened. The signature was copied, the letter returned, and De Bourbel started for London to beat up recruits.

Arrived in the English capital, he encountered an old friend and kindred spirit in the person of Baron D'Arjuzon (son of Count D'Arjuzon, peer of France, President of the College of the Electoral Department of the Eure, and whilom First Chamberlain of Hortense, wife of Louis Bonaparte). Despite his high connections D'Arjuzon's reputation was none of the purest, and upon the scheme being unfolded to him he entered into the plot with alacrity. The first object to be achieved (the means of forging the signature being already secured by Graham's machine) was to get possession of a sufficient supply of such paper as was used by Glyn & Co. for their circular letters—a species of paper which could not be procured on the Continent, and which was obtained with considerable difficulty. The next step was the engraving of the printed portions of the letter, an operation which could only be successfully and without risk of detection performed in London. To accomplish this it became necessary to procure a genuine letter of Glyn & Co., for it was impossible that Mr. R. Nicholson's letter, lodged with his bankers at Florence and liable to be called for at any moment, could be brought away. Accordingly, on Jan. 7, 1840, De Bourbel handed to his friend, D'Arjuzon, £150, with which he went to Glyn & Co. and obtained one of their letters. An engraver was then employed to make the copper plates, the seal was engraved, copies struck off on the paper at De Bourbel's lodgings and forwarded to the elder Graham, who traced on them by means of his copying machine the signature of Glyn & Co.

All was now in preparation for the emission of the forged letters, but there yet wanted instruments to present them simultaneously in the principal cities of the Continent. With a view to this purpose the following additional parties were enlisted in the plot.

1. Marie Rosalie Desjardins, D'Arjuzon's mistress, who was to travel under the name of the Countess de Vandec.
2. Frederick Pipe, who was to travel as Dr. Coulson; he is said to have practiced as a veterinary surgeon, but when he became known to Bourbel he was connected with a London gambling-house.
3. Charlotte Anne Pipe, wife of the above, who was to travel as the widow Lenoy.
4. Aleck Graham personating R. Nicholson.
5. Charles Gerard De Paindry, *soi disant* Count, a *chevalier d'industrie*.
6. W. Perry, alias Ireland, who did not speak French, and a few others who were never named.

On April 1, 1840, this whole party proceeded to Aix-la-Chapelle, where they remained till the 19th, a day or two before it had been arranged that operations should commence. It was no part of the original compact that the three principal conspirators should present themselves with the forged letters. Their operations were limited to the finding of fitting instruments. Bourbel, having accordingly placed the supernumeraries under the command of D'Arjuzon, (who traveled as De Chastel,) proceeded with Pipe to Paris, on the way to Italy, in order to be there in time for the commencement of operations in that country on the 21st, the day agreed upon. At Nice they met the elder Graham, and on the 14th De Bourbel, after an interview with him, wrote to Aleck to be of good courage, to act vigorously; that all was right, "and a proof is that Bogle lets your father come and embark in this affair. Bogle and he are both convinced that all will turn out well, that the letters of credit are perfection and must be paid."

On the 21st of April De Bourbel presented himself at the banking-house of Bogle, Kerrich & Co., and was closeted a long time with the senior partner. Soon afterward De Paindry presented a letter of credit and drew £200 on it. The campaign was opened simultaneously all over Europe. At Genoa Pipe presented to Gibbs & Co. a letter for £2,000, and got £1,500 on it "to purchase pictures." The elder Graham accompanied him, and, as Perry was in like manner accompanied by d'Arjuzon, it is presumed these individuals took charge of the booty. Next day Pipe, alias Coulson, drew £600 from Nigra & Co., at Turin; the next day he struck Pasteur, Girod & Co., at Milan, for £800; and on the 24th obtained £800 more from Louis Laurent & Co., at Parma. Graham and Pipe then went by steamer to Rome, taking Leghorn on their way. They stopped at the Villa Micali to see De Bourbel, and, it is presumed, handed him over his share of the spoil, for on that day he deposited 1,700 napoleons with his banker. On the 28th Pipe presented himself to M. Le Mesurier at Rome, drew £200 from him, and next day applied for £1,300 more. The banker hesitated, as this was the first time he had honored any paper of Glyn & Co.; thereupon Pipe began to bluster, threatened to return the money he had already drawn, and sue Glyn & Co. for damages. After consultation with the English Consul, M. Le Mesurier paid the amount asked for.

Meanwhile, De Paindry, with the £200 he had drawn from Bogle, Kerrich & Co., (which was probably drawn to show the innocence of Bogle, as being himself a victim,) hurried his steps. He raised £347 in Bologna and £1,400 in Venice, thence going by steamer to Trieste, he presented himself to Mr. Richard Routh, and drew £1,612. So struck was this banker with his pleasing address and gentlemanly manners that he invited him to his opera-box, and gave him a handsome supper at his house into the bargain.

Operations were equally vigorous on the Rhine frontier. After leaving Aix-la-Chapelle Mme. La Comtesse De Vandec went on the 22d to Cologne, where she obtained £500 from S. Oppenheim, Jr., & Co. No suspicion was excited, for Marie Rosalie was eminently *chic*, dressed in perfect taste, and traveled in her private carriage with a courier and a little girl, who passed for her daughter. At Coblentz she raised £1,500 more, and at Mentz scooped in £1,020 from two separate firms. After these dexterous feats, she went her way to Paris.

D'Arjuzon (alias de Castel) and Perry (alias Ireland) had charge of the campaign in the Low Countries. After breaking up camp at Aix they moved to Liége. In the street inhabited by the bankers Nagelmachers & Cerfontaine, the Baron handed to Perry a letter of credit for £800, which the latter presented to this firm and asked for £550. His request was refused by reason of some irregularity in his passport. The pair next went to Brussels and drew £750 on a letter for £1,400, from Engler & Co. Of this sum Perry received £250, the Baron retaining the balance. An attempt was next made at Ghent, but the Dutch bankers seem not to have been of so confiding a temperament as the Italians, and they refused to advance on the letter without advice. On the 23d Perry went to Antwerp and presented to M. Agié the same letter of credit which he had already shown to Engler & Co., but Agié, thinking it strange that a man of Ireland's appearance should require a further advance so soon after drawing £750, refused on the ground of want of advice, and communicated at once with Engler & Co., who sent instructions to have Perry arrested. He was seized on the morning of April 25, with his wife, on board the Ostend steamer bound for London, and safely placed in the hands of the Belgian authorities. On the day previous Aleck Graham had captured £1,500 at Aix-la-Chapelle.

This extraordinary conspiracy having thus become known by the arrest of two of the subordinate actors, it was immediately noticed in one of the Brussels papers, and afterward by Galignani's newspaper in Paris. Before, therefore, any effectual steps could be taken to arrest the other conspirators, they had notice of the discovery of the plot and made their escape. At Florence, everything went on in the usual routine at the Bank of Bogle, Kerrich & Co. till the morning of Saturday, May 9. On that day a letter was received from Messrs. S. Oppenheim, Jr., & Co., of Cologne, stating that forged letters of Glyn & Co. were in circulation. Other reports were now heard touching these letters, in which the names of De Bourbel and Graham were seriously compromised. On the evening of the 9th a copy of the deposition of Ireland, taken at Ostend, was received by Kerrick; in it the three principal conspirators were distinctly named. The next day Kerrick and McCarthy visited Bogle; they found him in bed, in a state of great agitation. He directed them to take the keys of the bank, and withdrew from the firm.

The news of the discovery of the plot spread from Brussels to Paris and from Paris to London with great rapidity, and in consequence the *Times*, on May 26, published the letter alluded to above, thereby lending all the weight of its name to scatter broadcast through Europe and the Levant a warning to every banker to beware how he touched any paper of Glyn & Co. Whatever further chance the conspirators might have to raise money on their skillful forgeries was thus at an end. About the 20th of June Bogle himself arrived in London, and on the 30th a writ was duly served, and action commenced against the paper for libel. After the usual delays the case of Bogle vs. Lawson came on for trial at the Surrey Assizes, August 16, 1841.

On the action being commenced, inquiries were immediately made into the truth of the alleged libel, at various places on the Continent, but sufficient information could not be obtained to enable the defendant to plead within the prescribed time, and further time was obtained. It was soon found, however, that there was no possibility of ascertaining the real facts without sending some person over half the Continent for that express purpose. The information already received, important though it was, afforded no more than a strong presumption that the plaintiff was really implicated in the conspiracy. The proprietors of the *Times*, therefore, disregarding all thought of expense and personal inconvenience, and having an imputation hanging over them, for the sake of public justice, and in order to avail themselves of the opportunity which the action would afford of proving to the world the existence of the extraordinary plot which had been formed, and which many supposed to be only a newspaper hoax, resolved to send their attorney to the different towns on the Continent to investigate all the circumstances of the case.

An extension of time having been obtained by affidavit, Mr. Dobie, and subsequently Mr. Kirvan, a barrister at law, after a most anxious and diligent search, conducted under circumstances of great difficulty, and at an enormous expense, succeeded in collecting sufficient evidence to prove all the statements hereinbefore set forth. Unfortunately, there were technical objections to the competency of some parts of the evidence, and after a prolonged trial the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages one farthing. The Judge refused to certify for costs, and each party was left to pay his own expenses.

Of the conspirators in this gigantic scheme of fraud, Bogle was ruined and disgraced; De Bourbel retreated to Spain, and is supposed to have been in London at the time of the trial, and to have supplied Bogle with aid and counsel. De Paindry was overtaken in Moldavia, and compelled to disgorge some of his plunder; was delivered up by the Turkish authorities, and sent to Genoa, and thence to Aix, where the court declared its incompetency to take cognizance of the case, and he was discharged. Aleck Graham died in a Maison de Santé near Paris, in great want and misery. Graham, D'Arjuzon and his mistress, and Pipe, do not appear to have suffered any molestation, other than that they were compelled to decamp very suddenly; so that (except Bogle) the only parties punished in connection with a fraud of unexampled magnitude, laid with consummate skill, and put into execution with a boldness which insured success, was the journal which by its frank publication of the existence of the plot put the commercial men of all Europe on their guard, broke up the confederacy, and prevented the loss of tens of thousands of pounds. The expenses of the *Times* in defending itself are said to have run up to five figures. The bold and manly conduct of the paper in publishing the original account of the confederacy; the resolution with which it stood the attack, pleading justification instead of the usual evasive plea, and the enormous expense incurred to support the plea did not escape the observation of merchants and bankers, and was justly appreciated by them. It was resolved that some mode should be taken of showing to the proprietors of the journal the high sense entertained of their services, and a committee was speedily formed of the leading merchants and bankers of London to take the matter in charge. From every commercial centre on the Continent, from Lisbon to St. Petersburg, from Havre to Constantinople, subscriptions poured in, and in a few months the handsome sum of £2,700 was realized. At the request of the proprietors, it was finally decided that, with the exception of the expenditure of a trifling sum in erecting tablets with suitable inscriptions, placed one in the Royal Exchange, and the other in a conspicuous part of the *Times* printing establishment, the whole of this munificent sum should be appropriated to the foundation of two scholarships to be given to youths elected from Christ's Hospital and the City of London school to the universities of Oxford and Cambridge—an honorable mode of perpetuating the memory of its great service.

TWEED STILL A PRISONER.

HE WILL PROBABLY NOT BE RELEASED TILL TUESDAY—THE DIFFICULTIES TO BE OVERCOME TO GET $3,000,000 BAIL.

Tweed will remain in custody on Blackwell's Island until Tuesday next, unless some circumstance, at present unforseen by his counsel, hastens his release. The official papers of the Court of Appeals ordering his discharge are in the hands of his counsel, but have not yet been served upon Warden Fox, of the Penitentiary. This has not been done because of the reason stated in yesterday's TIMES, the difficulty experienced in procuring persons willing to become bondsmen for the enormous sum of $3,000,000 required for his bail, on the new civil suit of the people. His bondsmen will be asked to justify (to give assurance) that they own property worth double the amount they agree to pay in the event of his non-appearance to answer the action against him in the courts. Two bondsmen, at least, willing to justify in this manner will be needed to sign the bail-bonds, and all who sign them will be subjected to a rigid examination by the Sheriff. Among the questions to be asked are whether or not the person signing the bonds is a citizen, his age, nativity, place of residence, length of residence in the same place, business, the real estate owned by him, how much it is worth or cost, if he bought it, what insurance is on the property, by whom the title to the property was examined when the conveyances were recorded in the Register's office, the mortgages upon it, taxes and assessments; as to judgments, debts, and liabilities; as to whether or not the bondsman is liable as bail, bondsman, surety, indorser, guarantor, or indemnitor for others, or owes money, in any manner whatever, to any person, firm, or company, in any sum or upon any account; or has given any person a power of attorney for the sale or disposal of his property. If two would-be bondsmen for Tweed can satisfy the Sheriff and the court that they own property to the amount of $6,000,000, that can be seized at any time, they will be allowed to become responsible as his bail for the $3,000,000 called for. The counsel for Tweed have, thus far, found it impossible to raise the bail needed with such conditions. Mr. Foster Dewey, formerly Tweed's secretary, and now one of his counsel, says that the amount of bail demanded works a great hardship upon his friend, and is as unjust as was his sentence to the Penitentiary for twelve years on his conviction of misdemeanor. The trouble and delay in getting bail indicate that the ex-"Boss," who will without doubt procure bondsmen for the few thousand dollars bail for his appearance on the criminal charge upon which he is to be first arrested, will be locked up in Ludlow Street Jail immediately after his release. Mr. David Dudley Field, one of his counsel, is stated on good authority, will then make a motion in the courts to have the bail reduced to much less than $3,000,000, and it is believed by Tweed's friends that the reduction will be made.

ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

Nothing of interest in connection with the case of Tweed occurred on Blackwell's Island yesterday, and his usual visitors did not put in an appearance. He spent the day in his room in the hospital, attending to his duties. In answer to all inquiries respecting the time of his discharge, Warden Fox stated that he had positive assurance that Tweed would not leave the island before Monday or Tuesday. Notwithstanding this assurance, Deputy Sheriff McConigal will remain at the Penitentiary to-day.

THE ALABAMA REPUBLICANS.

The Republican State Committee of Alabama has recommended to the party to oppose the proposed Constitutional Convention, and that, instead of making party nominations, they support anti-convention independent candidates wherever there may be such. The committee says that there are no just grounds of public policy demanding a Constitutional Convention in Alabama at this time; and that every material, social, and political interest in the State requires repose and freedom from agitation; also, that the opinions given by extreme politicians, by the press, and by legislative and political committees absolutely fail to show any reasons for changes in the fundamental law of the State which could not be effected by amendments to the present Constitution. The committee seems especially apprehensive of an effort to reduce the present exemptions, to authorize imprisonment for debt, and to ignore any system of public schools.

NEVER WOULD HAVE OCCURRED TO HIM

A Southern clergyman has lately published some of his "recollections," which include the following anecdote of the war: "I once heard a visionary criticise the slow movements of the Confederacy in its conduct of the war. He broached a plan of his own, by which, without possibility of failure, an army could be marched right through the North, and scrape up all the money in Philadelphia, New-York, and Boston, and come back by sea, bringing the spoils in safety to Wilmington. He mentioned, with an air of consummate triumph, that he had disclosed the plan to Gen. Lee, and that the General was forced to confess (and I have no doubt that he did it with imperturbable gravity) that such an idea would never have occurred to him."

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

HUSBAND AND WIFE—JOINT POWER OF ATTORNEY.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—In the Supreme Court of the United States the following opinions have been given:

No. 216.—*Sarah Ann Randall, appellant, vs. Louis Krieger.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Minnesota. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of the Court. There is no controversy between the parties as to the facts. The appellant is the widow of John Randall, deceased, and claims dower in the premises described in the bill. They were married prior to the year 1848. He died in July, 1869. From the time of their marriage until his death they lived in the State of New-York, and she has since continued to live there. He was seized in fee simple of the land in which dower is claimed, until he conveyed it away, as presently stated. On the 11th of April, 1849, he and the complainant executed a power of attorney of that date to William H. Randall, whereby the latter was authorized to sell and convey the real estate therein described. The description included the premises described in the bill. This instrument was executed in New-York, according to the laws of that State, and was duly recorded in Minnesota. On the 16th of January, 1855, William H. Randall, as the attorney of John Randall and wife, and in their names, by deed of warranty of that date, conveyed the premises described in the bill to Trueman M. Smith. This deed was executed in Minnesota in conformity to the local law. Krieger derived title from Smith through mesne conveyance reaching back to the latter. John Randall and wife revoked their power of attorney to William H. Randall by an instrument duly executed, bearing date the 28th of May, 1859. Appellant is the sole legatee of her husband. He gave her his entire estate. He left no real property. The estate consisted of personal effects exclusively, and was of the value of from one to two hundred thousand dollars. The appellant has received under the will from the Executors $50,000. The agreed value of the premises described in the bill, exclusive of the improvements put upon them since the conveyance to Smith, is over $7,000. When the power of attorney was given there was no law of Minnesota authorizing such an instrument to be executed by husband or wife, or the attorney to convey under it. On the 24th of February, 1857, the Legislature of Minnesota, then a territory of the United States, passed an act which is as follows: "A husband and wife may convey by their lawful agent or attorney any estate or interest in any lands situate in this territory; and all deeds of conveyance of any such lands, whether heretofore or hereafter made, under a joint power of attorney from the husband and wife, shall be as binding and have the same effect as if made and executed by the original parties." The validity of the deed to Smith, as respects John Randall, is not questioned, but its efficacy as to the appellant is denied. Her claim to the dower is resisted upon the following grounds: (1.) That when the deed to Smith was executed a non-resident widow was dowable under the statute of Minnesota only of lands whereof the husband died seized. (2.) That the deed executed by the attorney to Smith was sufficient, under the then existing law of Minnesota, to bar this demand. (3.) That the deed to Smith containing a warranty, and the appellant having accepted under the will, she is thereby estopped from asserting this claim for dower. (4.) That the defect in the deed to Smith was remedied by the curative act of 1857. We have found it necessary to consider only the point last named. It is not objected that the act of 1857, as regards its application to the present case, is in conflict with the Constitution of the State. We have carefully examined that instrument and have found nothing bearing upon the subject. Nor was the act forbidden by the Constitution of the United States. There is nothing in that instrument which prohibits the Legislature of a State or Territory from exercising judicial functions, nor from passing an act which divests rights vested by law, provided its effect be not to impair the obligation of a compact. Contracts are not impaired, but confirmed, by curative statutes. (Satterlee vs. Mathewson, 2 Pet., 380; Watson vs. Mercer, 8 Pet., 110.)

Marriage is an institution founded upon mutual consent. That consent is a contract, but it is one *sui generis*. Its peculiarities are very marked. It supersedes all other contracts between the parties, and, with certain exceptions, it is inconsistent with the power to make any new ones. It may be entered into by persons under the age of lawful majority. It can be neither canceled nor altered at the will of the parties upon any new consideration. The public will and policy controls their will. An entire failure of the power to fulfill by one of the parties, as in cases of permanent insanity, does not release the other from the pre-existing obligation. In the view of the law it is still as binding as if the parties were as they were when the marriage was entered into. Perhaps the only element of a contract, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, that exists is that the consent of the parties is necessary to create the relation. It is the most important transaction of life. The happiness of those who assume its ties usually depends upon it more than upon anything else. An eminent writer has said it is the basis of the entire fabric of all civilized society, (Strong's Confl., Section 109.) By the common law, where there was no anti-nuptial contract, certain incidents belonged to the relation. Among them were the estate of tenant by the courtesy on the part of the husband, if issue was born and he survived the wife, and, on her part, dower if she survived the husband. Dower, by the common law, was of three kinds: *ad ostium ecclesiae, ex assensu patris*, and that which in the absence of the others the law prescribed. The two former were founded on contract. The latter was the creature of the law. Dower *ostium ecclesiae* and *ex assensu patris* were abolished in England by a statute of the 3d and 4th, William IV., ch. 105. The dower given by the law is the only kind which has since existed in England, and it is believed to be the only kind which has ever obtained in this country. During the life of the husband the right is a mere expectancy, or possibility. In that condition of things the law-making power may deal with it as may be deemed proper. It is not a natural right. It is wholly given by law, and the power that gave it may increase, diminish, or otherwise alter it, or wholly take it away. It is upon the same footing with the expectancy of heirs, apparent or presumptive, before the death of the ancestor. Until that event occurs the law of descent and distribution may be molded according to the will of the Legislature. Laws upon those subjects in such cases take effect at once, in all respects as if they had preceded the birth of such persons then living. Upon the death of the husband and the ancestor, the rights of the widow and the heirs become fixed and vested. Thereafter their titles respectively rest upon the same foundation and are protected by the same sanctions as other rights of property. The power of a Legislature under the circumstances of this case to pass laws giving validity to past deeds which were before ineffectual, is well settled. In Watson vs. Mercer, (supra,) the title to the premises in controversy was originally in Margaret Mercer, the wife of James Mercer. For the purpose of transferring the title to her husband, they conveyed to a third person, who immediately conveyed to James Mercer. The deed of Mercer and wife bore date of the 30th of May, 1785. It was fatally defective as to the wife in not having been acknowledged by her in conformity with the provision of the statute of Pennsylvania of 1770 touching the conveyance of real estate by femmes covert. She died without issue. James Mercer died, leaving children by a former marriage. After the death of both parties her heirs sued his heirs in ejectment for the premises and recovered. The Supreme Court of the State affirmed the judgment.

In 1826, the Legislature passed an act which cured the defective acknowledgment of Mary Mercer, and gave the same validity to the deed as if it had been well executed originally on her part. The heirs of James Mercer thereupon sued her heirs, and recovered back the same premises. This judgment was also affirmed by the Supreme Court of the State, and the judgment of affirmance was affirmed by this court. This case is conclusive of the one before us. To the objection that such laws violate vested rights of property it has been forcibly answered that there can be no vested right to do wrong. Claims contrary to justice and equity cannot be regarded as of that character. Consent to remedy the wrong is to be presumed. The only right taken away is the right dishonestly to repudiate an honest contract or conveyance to the injury of the other party. Even where no remedy could be had in the courts the vested right is usually unattended with the slightest equity. (Cooley's Const. Lim., 378.) There is nothing in the record persuasive to any relaxation in favor of the appellant of the legal principles which, as we have shown, apply with fatal effect to her case. The curative act of 1857 has a strong natural equity at its root. It did for her what she attempted to do, intended to do, and, doubtless, believed she had done, and for doing which her husband was fully paid. The purchase money for the lot became a part of his estate, and the entire estate was given to her at his death. Not satisfied with this she seeks to fasten her dower upon the property in question. The act accomplished what a court of equity, if called upon, would have decreed promptly as to the husband, and would have failed to decree as to the wife only from the want of power. The unbending rule of law as to femmes couverts in such cases would have prevented it. The Legislature thus did what right and justice demanded, and the act strongly commends itself to the conscience and approbation of the judicial mind. The decree of the Circuit Court is affirmed.

INTERNAL REVENUE—WHOLESALE DEALER.

No. 679.—*Charles W. Slack, Collector of Internal Revenue, plaintiff in error, vs. William W. Tucker et al.*—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts. Mr. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion of the court.

This was a suit brought by the defendants in error against the plaintiff in error (who was a Collector of Internal Revenue) to recover the amount of certain taxes paid by the former under protest, and alleged to have been illegally assessed. The Circuit Court, having tried the cause without a jury, held the tax illegal, and a recovery was had. The writ of error is brought by the Collector to reverse the judgment. The tax was assessed against the defendants in error as "wholesale dealers" under the seventy-ninth section of the Internal Revenue act of June 30, 1864, as amended by the act of July 13, 1866, (14 Statutes, 115.) It was agreed on the trial, that if upon the facts the court should decide that the plaintiffs (in the cause below) were not liable to the tax as wholesale dealers, but were liable to a tax of one-half the amount as commercial brokers under the fourteenth clause of the seventy-ninth section, and under the ninety-ninth section as amended, judgment should be rendered in their favor for half the amount claimed and interest, subject to the defendant's exceptions. The statutory provisions referred to, and on the construction of which the case principally depended were expressed in the following terms: First, as to wholesale dealers, the seventy-ninth section, as amended, provided thus: Wholesale dealers, whose annual sales do not exceed $50,000, shall pay $50, and if their annual sales exceed $50,000, for every additional thousand dollars in excess of $50,000, they shall pay $1. * * * Every person shall be regarded as a wholesale dealer whose business it is for himself or on commission to sell or offer to sell any goods, wares, or merchandise of foreign or domestic production, not including wines, spirits, or malt liquors whose annual sales exceed $25,000."—(14 Stat., 115.) An exception was made in favor of manufacturers selling their own goods, by section 4, as amended by the act of July 13, 1866, (14 Stat., 113,) which provides: "But nothing herein contained shall require a special tax for * * * the sale by manufacturers or producers of their own goods, wares, and merchandise at the place of production or manufacture, and at their principal office or place of business, provided no goods, wares, or merchandise shall be kept except as samples at said office or place of business." Secondly—As to commercial brokers, the fourteenth clause of the seventy-ninth section, as amended in 1866, provided as follows, (14 Stat., 117:) "Commercial brokers shall pay $20. Any person or firm whose business it is, as a broker, to negotiate sales or purchases of goods, wares, or merchandise, or to negotiate freights and other business for the owners of vessels or for the shippers or consignors or consignees of freight carried by vessels, shall be regarded as a commercial broker." And section 99, as amended, provides: "And there shall be paid monthly on all sales by commercial brokers of any goods, wares, or merchandise, a tax of one-twentieth of one per centum upon the amount of such sales," (14 Stat., 134.) Under these statutes the plaintiffs below claimed, first, that the sales made by them were made as mere agents of the manufacturers, at their principal office and place of business, and, therefore, came under the exemption provided in section 71, above quoted; secondly, that, at most, they were commercial brokers, and, therefore, liable for only one-half the amount for which they were assessed. The facts on which they relied in support of these claims sufficiently appear from the bill of exceptions taken by the defendant on the trial of the cause. It was shown by the testimony of the plaintiffs themselves that four manufacturing corporations, two of them having their factories at Nashua, N. H., and chartered by that State, and two of them having their factories at Waltham and Clinton, in Massachusetts, and chartered by the latter State, and all manufacturing cotton goods, had the same general office in Boston, where they held their meetings, transacted their business, and kept their records, and where they kept a common clerk and a common treasurer. The latter was the chief executive officer, buying all the raw material and making the other purchases for the corporations, taking care of their finances, and under the respective boards (which consisted substantially of the same persons,) managing and controlling the affairs of the several corporations, their agents and servants. Between these corporations, respectively, and the plaintiffs, who were a mercantile firm transacting business in Boston under the name of Upham, Tucker & Co., there were separate agreements, either in writing or by parol, that the plaintiffs should sell all the goods manufactured by each corporation for a fixed percentage on the amount of sales, and the course of business of the plaintiffs under and in pursuance of these agreements was as follows: They (the plaintiffs) had a store in Boston, which they hired in their own names, and for which they paid the rent, with clerks, book-keepers, and other servants whom they employed and paid. In this store was a counting-room, in which this business was transacted, and chambers where samples of goods manufactured by the corporations were kept. No goods except sample bales and packages were there kept, unless occasionally goods which had been missent, or for some reason had not been accepted by a customer, found their way there. The plaintiffs were known to be the agents of these corporations, to sell their goods, and they sold only the goods of these corporations, and their course of business was as follows: They were kept informed daily of what was manufactured at the several mills, and made sales to purchasers as opportunity offered. They kept in their office a different set of books for each of the corporations, and when a sale of any of the goods of any of the corporations was effected, an entry of the fact was made in the books of that corporation and they notified the manufacturing agent at the mill of such corporation, (where all the goods were stored as they were manufactured,) to send such goods to the purchasers. The goods were then packed at the mill and directed to the purchaser and forwarded to Boston by rail, where a truckman, employed and paid by the plaintiffs, received them and delivered them to the purchaser, if in Boston, or at the steamboat landing or railroad station if the goods were to be sent elsewhere. The freight by rail from the mill to Boston was paid by the plaintiffs, and was, with the expense of truckage, charged by them to the respective corporations. When sufficient time had elapsed after the sale for the delivery of the goods, the plaintiffs sent to the purchaser a bill of the goods in their own names, separate bills being rendered for the goods of each corporation, and not as agents, and in due course, when they were settled, receipted the bills in their own names, and not as agents. When the bills were paid in cash, the money was received by the plaintiffs and deposited in bank in their own names, and if on any given day money was received from sales of the goods of the different corporations, such money was mingled together and deposited by the plaintiffs in their own names. If the bills were settled by notes, the notes were made payable either to the order of the makers, and by them indorsed, or to the order of the particular corporation whose goods were sold. The plaintiffs did not put their names upon any such notes, nor did they guarantee any of their sales. They delivered these notes from time to time to the Treasurer, and from time to time paid him money, and every month settled their account with each corporation. The plaintiffs had a branch house in New-York, and an agency in Philadelphia, and the sales in New-York and Philadelphia were reported to the Boston house and deliveries and collections were made, as to such sales in the same manner as in sales at the Boston house. Such sales were not included in their returns to the Assessor at Boston, and no part of the taxes which this action is brought to recover were paid upon such sales at New-York and Philadelphia. Upon this evidence, adduced by the plaintiffs, the defendant moved for judgment on the following grounds: First, admitting all that was attempted to be proved, it manifestly appeared that the plaintiffs were wholesale dealers within the meaning of the law, and so liable to pay the tax collected; secondly, that the sales made by the plaintiffs were not sales made by the manufacturing corporations within the meaning of the law; and, thirdly, if the sales were made by the plaintiffs as agents of the manufacturing corporations within the meaning of the law, they were not made at the place of manufacture nor at the principal office or place of business of the corporations, but were made at the store of the plaintiffs. The court overruled the motion, and ordered judgment to be entered for the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed. Upon the facts stated, and the additional one that the store and clerks were employed and the business carried on by the firm, the court hold the plaintiffs to have been commission merchants and wholesale dealers within the meaning of the law. Reversed, Mr. Justice Field dissenting.

INSURANCE—ADMISSIONS—PRELIMINARY PROOFS.

No. 183.—*The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Hallie Newton.*—In error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Missouri.—The policies upon which this action is brought stipulate for the payment of the insurance money within ninety days after due notice and proof of the death of the party insured, but they provide also that the policies shall be void if the insured shall die by his own hand. In answer to the action, the company avers that the insured did thus die by his own hand, and that the policies thereupon ceased to be binding. The insured died at Los Angeles, in California, in June, 1870, and proofs of his death were delivered by the father of the plaintiff to the agent of the company in August following. These proofs showed that the deceased committed suicide. They consisted of several affidavits giving the time, place, and circumstances of his death, and the record of the finding of the jury upon the Coroner's inquest. The finding was that the deceased came to his death "by a pistol-shot, fired by a pistol in his own hand, through the heart." On the trial the father of the plaintiff testified that he was the agent, in the matter of these policies, of his daughter, and that, acting in that capacity, he had delivered the written proofs mentioned to the agent of the company at St. Louis, and had demanded payment of him, and afterward, also of the officers of the company at the home office in Newark, N. J.; that at neither place was any objection made, either by the agent or the officers of the company, to the form or fullness of the proofs of the death of the insured; that the agent had said that they were sufficient as to form; but that at both places objection was made at the same time that the proofs disclosed a case of suicide, and on that account payment of the insurance was refused. The court allowed the statement to the witness as to the sufficiency of the proofs of death of the insured to be received as conclusive of that fact, but by its charge to the jury in effect separated the admission of that fact from its accompanying language, that the proofs disclosed a case of suicide, and held that this latter statement was of an independent fact to be established by the company. On this state of facts the court held in substance as follows, Mr. Justice Field delivering the opinion:

Every admission upon which a party relies is to be taken as an entirety of the fact which makes for his side, with the qualifications which limit, modify, or destroy its effect. When, therefore, the agent and officers of an insurance company stated to the agent of a party claiming upon a policy of insurance that the preliminary proofs presented were sufficient as to the death of the insured, but that they showed that the insured had committed suicide, the whole admission must be taken together; if sufficient to establish the death of the insured, it was also sufficient to show the manner of his death. The preliminary proofs presented to an insurance company, in compliance with the condition of its policy of insurance, are admissible as prima facie evidence of the fact stated therein against the insured and on behalf of the company. Reversed.

A NICE POINT IN PARTNERSHIP LAW.

Eben Goodwin and others employed Einstein, Rosenfeldt & Co. as brokers to deal in gold for them, depositing with the latter as margin $50,000 in bonds. A first account was opened, and on it a balance was found to be due to Goodwin & Co. A second account was opened, in which Rosenfeldt, one of the defendants, without the knowledge of his partners, became interested with Goodwin & Co. On this second account a debit arose wiping out the first credit to Goodwin & Co. Rosenfeldt then failed and made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, and on the accounting of his partners with him, his share of the profits was found to be $60,000. Goodwin & Co. then commenced this suit, to compel the return of their collaterals, they claiming that Einstein & Co. had overcharged them, and, through Rosenfeldt had promised to reduce their charges, and also claiming that the amount due by his firm to Rosenfeldt should be set off against any debt due from them to Enistein & Co., before it could be handed to the Assignee for the payment of Rosenfeldt's creditors. The case was tried in Supreme Court, Special Term, before Judge Van Vorst, who decides that no ground is shown for an accounting; that any promise from Rosenfeldt to plaintiffs, while he was their partner, did not bind his, (Rosenfeldt's) partners, since it was made for his individual pecuniary interest as their partner; and further, that Rosenfeldt, having made an assignment, plaintiffs have no superior equity to have their judgment first deducted in full from the amount due from Rosenfeldt to his general creditors.

COURT NOTES.

Sarah Burr has obtained a judgment of foreclosure against a portion of the property belonging to the estate of the late James B. Taylor. The judgment is for $21,575.

An important witness for the Government in the case against Col. Robert Des Anges, the alleged silk-smuggling conspirator, has not arrived from England, and Des Anges' case, which was set down for trial to-morrow, will, probably, like the other cases, go over to the October term.

In the proceedings for the custody of the Templeton child, already frequently reported in THE TIMES, Mrs. Templeton has, by letter, withdrawn her application for the child's custody. The proceedings are thus permitted to drop, and the child remains in the custody of his grandfather, Col. Templeton.

In the matter of the application of the New-York Dispensary for a mandamus to compel Controller Green to rent a portion of its building at the corner of White and Centre streets, the Controller has filed his return, in which he sets forth that but $75,000 has been appropriated for the rent of leased premises, and that this sum has been already exhausted.

During the remainder of this month the business in Supreme Court Chambers will be conducted by Chief Justice Davis. During the two weeks already past the amount of business, although of the ordinary commercial character, and therefore uninteresting to the general public, has been very large. Judge Brady has in that time disposed of no less than 249 litigated motions, besides the large amount of ex parte business daily transacted.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

John McCormick, of No. 233 West Thirty-ninth street, was yesterday committed in default of $3,000 bail by Justice Wandell, at the Washington Place Police Court, on the charge of stealing two coats from the clothing store of Aaron Wolberg, at No. 219 Hudson street.

Arthur Hirsch, of No. 101 Avenue B, and Louis Schultz, of No. 524 East Fifth street, were committed yesterday by Judge Morgan, at the Essex Market Police Court, to answer a charge of stealing $50 worth of cigars from Louis Kornscheifer, of No. 922 Third avenue.

On Friday night the Police of the Twenty-ninth Precinct made a raid on the gambling-house No. 143 West Thirtieth street and arrested Albert I. Adams and James C. Martin on a charge of running the establishment. At the Washington Place Police Court yesterday Justice Wandell held them in $1,000 bail each to answer.

Daniel Troy, aged twenty, and living on Manhattan street, near Broadway, was yesterday committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail by Justice Murray at the Harlem Police Court on a charge of grand larceny from the residence of Gottlieb Froscher, in Lawrence street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

At the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, Patrick J. Ryan, a boy of sixteen, living at No. 190 Henry street, was held to answer a charge of stealing $600 from his cousin, James Ryan, at No. 27 Charles street. At the same court, Michael Ryan, a vagrant, was held on a charge of stealing a gold watch and chain from Henry Huestedt, of No. 85 Park street, as the latter was crossing the City Hall Park, on Friday night; and Charles A. Menges, of Hudson City, N. J., was held for stealing a draft for $146 38.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

De Witt vs. Martin.—Plaintiff may have order allowing him to renew on payment of $10 costs.

By Judge Brady.

Granted.—Clark vs. McCormack; Grote vs. Cornell; Chilton vs. Brown; Pleasants vs. McCrea; Cambeis vs. Gano; In the matter of President and Trustees of the American Timber and Manufacturing Company.

Welles vs. Bowiquet.—Order granted.

Incorporation of Suison Benevolent Society.—Object too indefinitely stated.

Coleman vs. Rill.—Referred to N. Jarvis, Jr., to take proof of the facts, and to report whether it will be for the interest of the infants to commence action.

Denfield vs. James.—On consultation with Justice Donohue, and on the papers submitted, I am satisfied that the stay should not be granted unless the whole amount of the payment be deposited with the Clerk of the court to meet the plaintiff's claim.

By Judge Westbrook.

Moore vs. Clark.—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs, and ten days to answer after service of complaint. Same rule in each case.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Donohue.

Brett vs. Mackie.—Findings settled.
Palmer vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment for plaintiff.
Sutton vs. Davis.—Discontinued without costs.
Brant vs. Crygier.—Motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Schalk vs. Riss.—Referred to Thomas T. Cottman, Esq.

Chapman vs. Phenix National Bank of the City of New-York.—Findings settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Wehle vs. Haviland.—Motion that exceptions be heard in the first instance at General Term, and for a stay of proceedings in the meantime, denied without costs.

Connolly vs. Connolly.—Judgment of divorce granted and custody of child awarded to plaintiff.

Robert vs. Noelke.—I am informed by the Referee that he did not dismiss these proceedings; the counsel should therefore appear before me at such time as they may agree on.

Draper vs. Rinaldo.—Motion to file amended answer granted on conditions. See memorandum.

THE HAMILL MURDER CASE REOPENED.

The trial of Mrs. Sarah Merrigan on an indictment charging her with the murder of Miss Margaret Hamill, was resumed yesterday before Justice Pratt in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer. Judge Pratt announced to counsel for the prisoner that after consulting with Associate Justices Voorhis and Wolfert he had decided to permit the District Attorney to reopen the case and introduce new testimony. Gen. Tracy cited a number of legal authorities to show that it was not competent for the District Attorney, after he had rested and when the defense proposed to submit the case to the jury on the evidence offered by the prosecution, to bring witnesses to contradict the witnesses upon whose testimony he had sought the conviction of the prisoner. Gen. Tracy took an exception to the ruling of the court, and then the District Attorney placed two witnesses on the stand who swore that Merrigan was not near his own house on the day of the murder. After these witnesses had been examined the court adjourned until Monday.

SINGULAR DEATH OF A WOMAN.

Mrs. Sarah K. Putnam, a clairvoyant physician, died at Greenfield, Mass., on Thursday morning, at the age of fifty, under peculiar circumstances. She had been attending a Miss Luey, who was sick with diphtheria, and scratched her finger with a pin while arranging bandages on the neck of her patient. From this trivial accident, apparently, she became inoculated with the poison of the disease, her hand, arm, and body became successively affected, having the appearance of being blistered, and so seriously as soon to end in death, though her throat showed no diphtheria symptoms. The strangest part of the case is that she claimed to have been warned by the spirits not to attend Miss Luey, but, having great affection for the young lady, finally decided to see if she could save her, saying she was willing to lose her own life, if necessary, to do so. Mrs. Putnam had been in practice some twenty years or so. Miss Luey is reported to be recovering.

PUGNACIOUS PHYSICIANS.

Some of the physicians of Richmond, Va., have allowed their angry passions to rise, as appears from the following story which we find in the *Dispatch* of that city: "During the session of the Academy of Medicine last night a difficulty arose between several well-known physicians, and it became necessary to call in a policeman. Dr. Beale, who happened to be in possession of the information concerning the affair, notified Sergt. Seal, of the Middle District, and he, by direction of Justice Browne, arrested Drs. H. McGuire, J. S. Wellford, and H. M. Taylor, charged with threatening personal violence to each other by assault with deadly weapons. The Doctors were taken to the Second Police Station, and bailed in the sum of $1,000 each for their appearance at the Police Court this morning. Among the witnesses summoned in the case are Drs. James Beale, J. B. Coakley, J. G. Cabell, George Harris, W. W. Parker, C. H. Perrow, and Jennifer Garnett."

THE HAYDEN SURVEY.

BREAKING CAMP—THE FIRST MARCH—PREPARING FOR THE WORK OF THE EXPEDITION—SEPARATION OF THE VARIOUS DIVISIONS—THE COMMENCEMENT OF A LONG JOURNEY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP ONE, Monday June 7, 1875.

With a punctuality not surpassed by that of the best regulated armies, the Hayden Expedition broke camp this morning, and soon after breakfast the whole force was on the move. There were seven divisions, six for scientific purposes, and the seventh in charge of the supply train. It was about 4 o'clock when the earliest risers began to emerge from their tents and to call out those who were still sleeping. By twos and threes these also came out, shaking themselves and pulling their coats more closely around them, for the morning was chilly. Every one fell to work, and for the next three hours the glade presented a scene of picturesque and lively activity. There were ninety animals to be packed or saddled, and all the immense variety of articles necessary to a five months' journey through the mountains to be stowed away fit for packing. While the small army of packers were fitting on the apparatus, and packing on that portion of the general cargo which had been made ready—the mules meanwhile protesting with voice and feet, and the men in much the same way—other members of the force were striking their tents, rolling them up, strapping their blankets, selecting the most indispensable articles of clothing for their war bags and saddle pockets, examining rifles and pistols, saddling their riding animals, or possibly taking a wash in the stream as a cooler preparatory to the march. The last articles to be packed were the mess kits, which the cooks had been busily washing and getting together since breakfast. Several loudly shouted "good mornings" from the end of the glade gave warning that Mr. Jackson's division was the first to go. It was 8 o'clock when the little train began to file out of the grove. The other packers redoubled their exertions to make ready, and very shortly after Mr. Gardner's and Mr. Holmes' divisions followed the first departures. There was a general hand-shaking and bidding of adieus with the members of the remaining divisions, which were to go different ways, and at last we found ourselves fairly on the road. Our line of march led us directly south through Denver, and when we reached the ridge which overlooks the town there was Mr. Jackson's party and several gentlemen who had come out from Denver to meet us, awaiting our arrival. A general halt was called, the united trains brought up together, and in good shape the whole body filed down the hill, across the Platt bridge, and up through the principal street of the town. It was a beautiful, sunny morning. Our fellows were in the highest spirits, the mules behaved astonishingly well, the townspeople exhibited the greatest good feeling, and every one seemed to feel that our march through Denver was a great success.

Leaving the pretty little town behind us—and Denver is as pretty a town as one can find in the country—we struck into the Plum-tree Creek road, en route for Colorado Springs. A railroad runs down to this place, which is rapidly becoming a fashionable Summer resort, but transportation is so costly that for this and other good reasons it was thought advisable to march there rather than to take the railroad. Our division (Mr. Gardner's) was under orders to march the whole distance; the others were to turn off some miles down and cross the country to the east, pursuing the routes assigned them. We marched about fifteen or sixteen miles close beside the railroad line, and between 3 and 4 turned aside into a gulch and camped beside a dry creek. On the opposite side of it was a small frame house, of the roughest description. Here we obtained water, which, being from a well, tasted strongly of the alkali with which the soil is impregnated. With some difficulty we also obtained milk, at ten cents a quart. The settler had not much to spare. I asked him how his crops had fared. He said the grasshoppers had eaten almost everything he had put in.

THE MARCH TO COLORADO SPRINGS.

OUT ON THE PLAINS—A DESERTED CITY—SCENES ON THE ROAD.

CAMP FOUR, ON BEAR CREEK,
NEAR COLORADO SPRINGS,
Thursday, June 10.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Up on the Plains this morning, where, away from the few creeks which traverse them, not a solitary tree throws its shade, the sun must feel warm, not to say hot. Down here, in the cañon, it is warm, too; but we have taken shelter in the grove of "quicken-ash," willows, and cotton woods, with an underbrush of a variety of the sweet-briar, which marks the course of Bear Creek on its way to the Plains beyond us. In this picturesque spot, with the bubbling sound of the mountain brook within hearing, and the wind waving the trees overhead and letting in bright spots of sunlight, we are to pass the day, waiting for marching orders. It is to be a day of rest, and such days in camp are generally devoted to writing.

Wednesday morning we crossed the divide of the water-sheds of the Platte and Arkansas Rivers. Our road had deflected a little to the west, passing between the ridges which lie between the foot-hills and the Plains. Here we came through a part of that beautiful park-like country, where the green lawns slope up smoothly on either side, to timbered and rocky ledges, and the lines of the underbrush which cover the hillock are so neatly cut that it is hard to imagine that the country owes nothing to artificial aid. It was some relief to rest the eyes on the rich verdure of these parks, after they had been so long wearied with the gray-green grass of the Plains. But this was not to last long. Half an hour's march Thursday morning brought us again on to the Plains, and a long tramp was before us, under a hot sun. About 1 o'clock we reached a hotel, a spot in what might appear a wilderness if one looked east and south. It was the tourist's hotel at the entrance to Monument Park, and the out-lying house, so to speak, of Colorado Springs. Here we halted the train, had a rich feast of cake and milk, while the hotel people came out, and seemed much amused at the gusto with which we, tired, hot, and dusty, disposed of the enormous can of fresh milk. After passing through the celebrated park we struck across for Bear Creek, where the camp was to be, and on the way had to pass through the half-deserted Colorado City. This place is, beyond anything I ever saw, melancholy and depressing. It was hastily and shabbily constructed, large board fronts, painted and lettered, concealing miserable log-houses, and when the railroad gave it the go-by, it fell dead, and Colorado Springs sprang into life. There are two lager-beer saloons left, but not a butcher or a baker in the place. Up and down the length of the principal street we looked without seeing a solitary soul, and only here and there could a house or store be found which was occupied. It was a relief to get out of the place and to our camping ground two miles or so beyond. To-morrow we start for the Poncho Pass, ten days march south, where Mr. Gardner will join us.

AN INGENIOUS SWINDLE.

It has remained, says the Chicago *Tribune*, for a St. Louis artist to devise and attempt a swindling scheme which is really admirable for its novelty and ingenuity, though it chanced to fail at the first trial, and is of no further value. The device consisted in bringing two telegrams and a signature-book to a wealthy man for his signature, the page of the book being so cut and underlaid with a blank check that the signing of the name twice would give the clever operator a check both indorsed and signed. The business man narrowly escaped the trap, which failed for lack of a little forethought, as the paper beneath, not being securely fastened, slipped enough to attract attention as the name was being signed the second time. This small circumstance defeated the pretty plan, and saved the discoverer a big deficit in his bank account.

SERVING A WRIT AT A FUNERAL.

The Montreal *Witness* says that on Wednesday morning, while Charles Devlin, Esq., Warden of Ottawa County, was attending the funeral of his sister-in-law, Mrs. B. Devlin, a bailiff forced his entrance into the convent while service was going on to serve him with a writ for $200,000 on behalf of the Northern Colonization Railway. Mr. Devlin requested the bailiff to call at his brother's office, where he would meet him and receive service, but the bailiff stated that his orders were imperative, and he must make service then and there. Mr. Devlin was much incensed, as were the others present. The trouble arose over the Warden refusing to sign the railway bonds issued on behalf of the county, owing to a large vote of the Council against his doing so.

The New York Times.
TRIPLE SHEET.
NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 20, 1875.

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This morning The Daily Times *consists of* Twelve Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of The Times *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily Times *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

NOTICE.

We beg to state that on Sunday next we shall begin the publication of an entirely new and original novel, by Mr. Thomas Hardy, author of "A Pair of Blue Eyes," "Far from the Madding Crowd," and other works. It will be entitled

"THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,"

and we shall continue its exclusive publication in these columns week by week, until the story is completed. We have no doubt that a novel by one of the most popular writers of the day will add much to the value and interest of the Sunday edition of The Times.

John Chinaman at home is a somewhat different kind of being from the meek and submissive person who quietly endures a good many unmerited kicks on this continent and elsewhere. His twenty or more centuries of civilization and the untold millions of compatriots at his back only make him more impatient of the intrusion of foreign influence, and more disposed to show a violent resentment against the real or supposed interference of the outer barbarian with his venerable institutions. What special reason there was for the insult offered at Shanghai to our Consul and his wife by a body of native soldiers we are not informed. But it is clear that it was the starting-point of what proved to be a very serious riot, and that the sense of security among the foreign residents has not yet been restored. The removal to Chin Kiang of the British and American Consuls, and the ordering on of a ship-of-war of each nation for their protection, is significant of a more than usually grave crisis in the relations between China and the treaty powers.

There is a certain dreary monotony about the returns of small-pox and diphtheria as furnished in the weekly health maps. The localities chiefly ravaged by both diseases remain from week to week pretty nearly the same. Diphtheria affects most noticeably the Tenth and Eleventh Wards, while small-pox is most largely developed in the Tenth, Thirteenth, and Seventeenth Wards. The number of cases of small-pox reported last week were 103, against 109 for the week preceding, while the deaths from diphtheria last week were forty-seven, against forty-four for the previous week. We find last week a case of small-pox in East Thirty-second street, between Madison and Fifth avenues. In the interests of the general health of the community it were almost to be wished that the danger from this disease should be more frequently brought home to those who live in fancied security in the better parts of the City. Unless some strong manifestation of the intelligent public sentiment of the people compels a recourse to some prompt and thorough remedy against the pestilential condition of our lower wards, we shall see week after week the same needless waste of human life as is now taking place among the masses of our tenement-house population. When to the existing causes of mortality are added the infantile disorders due to the heats of July and August, the waste of life in these localities will be still more glaring.

The powers of the Board of Apportionment are of a somewhat indefinite character, but, as the law confers upon them the right to authorize the issue of bonds, it would seem that it falls obviously within their province to advise the departments as to the expediency of creating liabilities which it is their duty to meet. The Mayor, however, is of a different opinion. In the board yesterday the Controller offered some very proper resolutions requesting the Park Department and other authorities to discontinue proceedings to take land for a parade-ground in the upper part of the island. Under this job, it is proposed to take an area of marshy ground just north of Fort George, and bordering on Sherman's Creek, for the purpose of constructing a parade-ground at a cost of not less than a million and a half of dollars. The extension of the City limits into Westchester County takes away any apology which ever existed for placing the Militia parade-ground on an inaccessible corner of the island. In the new wards far more eligible and accessible sites can be had at a fraction of the expense. The resolutions offered by the Controller simply set forth these facts, and closed by resolving that the Department of Parks "be respectfully requested to discontinue the proceedings" to acquire the ground, and that the Corporation Counsel be requested to withdraw the pending application for the appointment of Commissioners. Yet the Mayor declared the resolutions out of order, and thus left the real estate speculating interest in the Park Department free to urge the prosecution of an extravagant and totally unnecessary enterprise.

Decidedly, "they order this matter better in France." An American Spiritualist in Paris, who professed to photograph deceased persons, has been convicted of swindling, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. It is one thing to expose the imposture of the spirit-photograph business, and to convince all moderately intelligent people that the supposed shadows from the unseen are simply reflections of very gross and palpable realities. But to that pretty large proportion of the public on whom reasoning is likely to be thrown away, it is a positive service to have the professional "spiritist" revealed, according to the forms of law in his true character of swindler. The sharp and summary punishment attending the exposure may, not improbably, be of some service to the swindler himself.

The last day of the Spring meeting at Jerome Park was attended by an almost, if not altogether, unprecedented crowd of spectators. The enjoyment of the day was marred by one or two unfortunate accidents. *Springbok* was not in good enough condition to run in the three-mile race, and so there was no start. That omission, however, was fully made up to the spectators by an additional steeplechase, which only missed being the most exciting one of the meeting by the somersault thrown by *Resolute* near the finish. The regular handicap steeplechase was chiefly remarkable for being the cause of a great deal of loudly-expressed dissatisfaction. The rider of the winning horse, *Trouble*, dismounted before having properly saluted, or before being recognized by the judges. The stake was, therefore, given to the second horse. Whatever may be said about the technical regularity of this proceeding, it certainly seems to be one of those wire-drawn decisions whose strictly legal validity fails to conceal their lack of equity. For the sake of the vitality of the American turf, it would be well to devise some other method of correcting a breach of etiquette on the part of a jockey than by reversing the decision of a race already fairly won.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR REFLECTION.

The war of the rebellion has probably caused most of us to love peace more than ever. It has made us see so clearly that our grandest triumph as a nation must, after all, be within ourselves, and not over any traditional foreign enemy, that we cordially invite all foreign powers to celebrate with us the Centennial of our Declaration of Independence. England will meet with us next year at Philadelphia, in a spirit of friendly emulation, quite different from that with which the two peoples greeted each other a hundred years ago. It is not possible hereafter that the Fourth of July shall furnish occasion for the oratorical flights which formerly made the fortune of such addresses; and few will be sorry to see the anniversary turned to profit in a much more sensible way.

Yet it will be natural enough to picture, in these Centennial celebrations, something of the wonderful contrasts which the late great war presents when put alongside the revolutionary struggle. We were, a century ago, a nation of three-millions, and all on one side, yet the battles which have made the greatest figure in the history of that time were almost insignificant skirmishes, compared with the terrific and bloody engagements of the late war. No better measure of the immense growth of the century in every element of material prosperity can be found than by reading the history of some of Washington's campaigns, and then of the advance from Washington and Chattanooga, which ended the rebellion in the surrender of Lee and Johnston in Virginia and North Carolina. Indeed the multitudes that are now celebrating these anniversaries will be reckoned by tens of thousands, where hundreds only fought the battles that made the spots famous; and more money will be spent in the celebrations than the whole war of the Revolution cost.

We are not sure that it is not a happy circumstance that these anniversaries are falling upon a time when there is at home occasion for us to be moderate in our self-laudation. Our business methods clearly are not altogether sound; the machinery of our free Government yet works with enough friction to furnish the wise statesmen with reason for solicitude. Perhaps we are being prepared to learn with some profit the lesson that, after all, history repeats itself; that what we sometimes call the New World is yet under the rule of the same immutable laws that have governed man and nature wherever civilization has been known. We have just passed a point of severe trial, which civil war always brings to a people, but it has left its scars and its burdens, and we fear its lesson has not yet been mastered by the people. The business of the country is only moderately prosperous, yet no one can see where any one of our resources is exhausted. There is a pause in our wonderful development; a stagnation in many of our industries; immigration is falling off, and even laborers, not finding profitable employment here, are emigrating to Europe or other countries. This may well give us occasion for thought, and modify the extravagance of any self-praise. If we will not learn in any other way, we, at least, ought to consider the teachings of our own experience.

While we do not underrate the instruction that can be got from our revolutionary history, and while its illustrations of the devotion of our ancestors to the ideas of civil liberty are worthy of the highest encomiums of the best orators of our times, these occasions, after all, can be turned to no better account than by showing to this generation that free government and national prosperity are something more than names; that we cannot keep our Government free by calling it free, nor multiply our riches by increasing the price of our possessions, or stamping as money what has no value. If the men who fought at Bunker Hill had been as indifferent to their liberties as are the men of our day who find a political caucus too trying to their nerves, the smell of gunpowder would have kept them out of the trenches, and Howe's troops would have had an easy victory. Of the heroism that can fight the bloodiest battles we have given sufficient proof; can it be possible that we lack that other heroism that is needed to keep the Government worthy not only of the heroes who fought at Bunker Hill, but of those whose graves we have so recently covered with flowers? The new century must answer this question.

A WOMAN ON HOUSEKEEPING.

It has been objected occasionally by ladies who honored The Times with their correspondence, that the views of housekeeping which have been presented in its columns from time to time are the one-sided and prejudiced notions of the male animal of the human species, and that, as only a mother can know what a mother's feelings are, so it is only a matron and a housekeeper who is able really to understand this momentous subject of taking care of a few rooms and managing two or three servants and three or four children. And we have reason to believe that this view of the subject is expressed with even more freedom and frequency in private, and that very lovely lips have spoken in great scorn of some of our counsels as only the outpourings of the ignorance of a man. It is, therefore, with very great pleasure that we yield place and obey the cry, "*Place aux dames!*" What we shall bring forward upon the subject on this occasion is, be it distinctly understood, none of ours. We are the mere mouthpiece and conduit of a woman's wisdom. This comes to us through a book published not long since in London, entitled *English Matrons and their Profession*, by whom we know not, as her name is not given; but she is known as the writer of three or four excellent works, among them *My Life and What Shall I Do With It*, and the *Battle of the Two Philosophies*. She is the furthest from being a timid or a conservative person; nor is she in any way afraid of man or troubled with too much respect for him. Indeed, she does not hesitate to criticise his policy or to censure his conduct when they seem to her to need such treatment. No more independent thinker or writer upon the subjects which she handles has yet come before the public, and she is an earnest advocate of her sex, and an implacable claimant of all its rights. Her book is one which every intelligent well-wisher to woman should read thoughtfully; and we confess that we have derived from it much valuable information and suggestion.

Now, what is this woman's notion of the duties of the mistress of a household?—she herself being a woman of experience. She divides these duties into three classes, each with its corresponding art: "Household management and economy; the management of children and their primary instruction; and the laws of health and the nursing of the sick." When we consider what the proper performance of these duties involves, we may well admit the importance and the dignity which the writer claims for the "profession" of matronhood. We have now, however, to consider only her views as to the first of these three classes of duties—household management and economy. This demands, according to this experienced and intelligent woman, a practical acquaintance with several sciences; not a profound acquaintance, or more than an educated person can acquire with ease by watching the practical operation of their laws in her own and in her friends' houses. And how is this practical operation of the laws of these sciences to be learned by the young matron? It is in "cooking, in cleaning, warming, and ventilating her rooms, or in her window gardening." As to cooking and providing generally for the nourishment of the household, we are told by this woman that the matron who attends to her duty properly "will get the housekeeping accounts transferred to herself, and acquaint herself with prices, quantities, and seasons." Then learning how much is to be allowed for waste in cooking, in wear and tear, and such like vexations of the housekeeping mind, "she will be able to subtract the totals lawfully consumed from the totals purchased, and to determine the remainder which is due with sufficient accuracy and self-reliance, without molesting the masculine portion of her family with these arduous domestic problems." Truly, it is well that a woman says this. The man who would dare to utter such monstrous and absurd ideas as to a woman's duty in these enlightened days would be set down as a tyrant and a brute, and run the risk of being told so at his own breakfast table. But something more strange and striking is yet to come. Our matron tells her fellow-matron that there is a yet more difficult and more interesting study, and that is "the art of enlisting her maidens in that war against waste which, from the purely economical standing-point, is *the sum and substance of the matron's profession*." Here is an assertion which, indeed, has been made by a few of those benighted and overworked creatures who provide what is wasted; but, as they were only men, and only a woman can know, &c., words cannot express the scorn with which it has been received. And now that it is uttered by a woman, and a woman of authority, we shall see what effect it will have—not so much, we fear, as it should have, coming from such a quarter, even although this intelligent woman and accomplished matron adds that the exercise of this influence naturally leads her [the matron] up to the exercise of her "highest function." This is the "truly skilled part of the office," for so to organize the daily work of the house as to equalize the burden, and leave each member to work freely, while all work harmoniously together, requires a good deal of actual knowledge of the work to be done, of forethought, and care. Such, at least, is the view of a matron's duties, their importance, and their domestic dignity, taken by this woman who writes from the fullness of her own heart and the richness of her own experience.

And as to the causes why the housekeeper's duties are not performed exactly in this way by many matrons nowadays, she has something to say. Her first doubt is delicately insinuated, in the form of an expressed hope that the young matron has a mother, from whose experience and example she can learn the art of housekeeping, "safe from those continual pangs of self-reproach which they must inevitably suffer who buy their skill in the market of their own failures." But in another part of her volume she speaks more plainly, and says "the desire to possess household skill has died out very much in the upper middle classes, because it has become the criterion of a lady that she does not superintend, or at any rate does not do, any of her own household work." And in another part she says of a somewhat lower class, "the majority of their housekeepers cannot lay out money thriftily; they do not know how to choose the food which will yield the most nourishment at the least cost;" and "they do not know how to cook it so as to keep the nourishment in it and make it savory and digestible. Just in the same way, they can neither choose clothing well nor make it up." Here we pause, for we think that the case, whether this is to be regarded as an indictment or a confession, needs no stronger presentation than it has thus received at the hands of a woman. We shall only ask the sex whom she represents, If men were to be so neglectful in the superintendence and the performance of their work, and so ignorant of it, where do they think that they, the women, and their children would be before a year had passed over them?

MAKING EVIL OUT OF GOOD.

Fanatics do not reason; if they did reason they would not be fanatics. The difference between the fanatic or enthusiast, and the genuine, practical reformer, is that in the latter, feeling and passion are directed by sound judgment. It is a habit of the fanatical philanthropist to be as inimical to those who differ from him in regard to the best means of securing his end, as he is to those who are hostile to the end itself. This sort of egotism is so inseparable from fanatical agitators, that one who calls in question their sagacity, and doubts the expediency of their measures, must look out for a storm of denunciation. It is not enough, for example, to be earnestly opposed to intemperance, and to favor moral and legal agencies of a reasonable nature for the diminution and eradication of this evil. There is a large class of advocates of temperance who will be content with nothing but their own shibboleth, which is prohibition by statute. Tell them that such legislation is practically inoperative; that it is fitted to excite and combine all the diverse elements of opposition to legal interference with the liquor traffic; that it has proved upon trial to be ineffectual, and to be in cities and large towns equivalent to the grant of an unrestricted liberty in the trade which it pretends to extinguish—such considerations go for nothing. They have certain "principles," and by these they must stand.

It is worth while to point out some of the fallacies by which these well-meaning but mischievous persons deceive themselves and their followers. One of these fallacies hinges upon a word—the word "license." To "license" the sale of intoxicating drinks by express enactment—what, we are asked, can be more immoral and demoralizing? Well, substitute the word "restrict" for "license," and what becomes of the argument? A "License law" is really a statute for the *restriction* of a traffic which would otherwise go on, like any other sort of trade, without restraint. It is a law to limit, shut up within bounds, check, control, this traffic. An argument is built on the obnoxious sound of the word "license," and is exploded as soon as the import of the term is explained.

The question, then, is, whether it is immoral for society to curtail and check what it is impracticable to eradicate, even if it were conceded to be desirable to do so. And this question answers itself. The civil law does not undertake to prevent all wrong-doing. It does not attempt to extirpate all the forms of wrong-doing which are known to be deleterious to the State. In other words, the civil law is not the embodiment of an ideal morality. In numberless cases, more harm than good is done by the effort on the part of Government to suppress what is condemned in the forum of conscience. The inspired legislator, Moses, shaped his laws respecting divorce with reference to the "hardness of heart" of those whom he governed; and his course is sanctioned by the Great Teacher. Had Moses made a law conformed to ideal morality, it would have done no good; it would have been trampled under foot. He acted on the homely maxim that "a half a loaf is better than no bread." He was willing to do what was practicable then and there in the way of curbing the unrestrained liberty of repudiating a wife, which at that time prevailed, and to wait for the higher development of moral sentiment, when more stringent legislation might be found useful. The laws prohibit defamation and libel in certain defined forms of these offenses, but they do not enter upon the mad attempt to prevent or punish all the idle gossip which, though it be harmful, it would be a Utopian enterprise to seek to exterminate. The same is true of a great variety of transgressions of morality, which the code of ethics may proscribe, but which civil government could not take cognizance of, save in the exercise of an unbearable and profitless tyranny.

The mistake of the fanatic is in overlooking the limitations of responsibility. Not willing to allow to the individual the liberty of judging as to the agencies best fitted to cope with a prevailing vicious habit, it is natural that he should wish to lay upon society the obligation to accomplish, by dint of power, more than the instrumentalities of government can effect. This disregard of the limits of responsibility, in the case both of the individual and of society, is at the root of the spirit of religious persecution. It has lighted the fires of the Inquisition. Shall anything so wrong and noxious as religious error be tolerated? Shall government stand idle and witness the dissemination of pestiferous doctrines which issue in the destruction of souls? The reply to all this is: "*Non omnes possumus omnia*"—everybody cannot do everything. Government has its proper function. It is better—better, in the long run, even for the cause of religion—for government to stick to its function, than to try to do too much.

Society has the right to protect itself against the disorders that arise from the unrestricted sale of intoxicating drinks, and to make drunkenness a penal offense. The mode and measure of proper restraint and regulation must depend upon circumstances, especially upon the character and sentiments of the community. The framing of statutes on such a subject calls for all the discretion and sagacity of prudent legislators. The fanatic is the worst kind of *doctrinaire*. The sweeping measures demanded by the advocates of prohibition are not only defended by fallacious arguments, but they tend, as experience in populous communities has pretty well proved, to defeat their own end. They have resulted in the practical abolition of all restraints upon the liquor traffic, and have thus introduced the baneful example of laws broken with impunity. The advocates of temperance, giving up, for the most part, moral efforts for the reform of the intemperate, and relying upon legal force, have put back their own cause. Zeal is a good thing, but only in alliance with knowledge, and regulated by common sense.

DUBLIN.

The reception given to the American Riflemen on their arrival in Ireland may fairly be regarded as a strong evidence of good will. Those who intend passing the Summer in Dublin will assuredly have no reason to regret it. The suburbs of the metropolis are charming. A visitor can scarcely do better than to take up his residence at Bray, where he will find a comfortable hotel almost on the sea, and a dozen trains a day to Dublin within two minutes' walk. He will be, moreover, in the centre of the district which offers the richest variety of excursions, and will meet at every turn some charming view. It is well worth going to this delightful little watering-place, if only to enjoy the splendid walk cut out of the rocks which immediately overhang the ocean. Between Bray and Dublin he will do well to visit Mount Merrion, the seat of Lord Pembroke, who is the Astor of Dublin, and derives from it £70,000 a year. There he will find a small but pretty park—but little known or appreciated—well stocked with deer. To a horseman there are few places more delightful than the Phœnix Park, where one may gallop for miles on the springiest of turf, with a charming prospect to greet one's eyes on all sides.

Although Dublin, which was in the middle of the last century the fourth largest town in Europe, has sunk into the second class as a capital, it has been more improved and embellished during the past forty years than in any previous period of such duration. Whitelaw, in his *History of Dublin*, says of Stephens Green, now a splendid square, "of that kind of architectural beauty which arises from symmetry and regularity here are no traces." The proprietors ranged from little grog-shop keepers to Marquises, and they were housed accordingly. The inclosure, now an attractive garden, was then a bare field surrounded by stagnant water, which served as the burial place of the defunct dogs and cats of the neighborhood. At night, twenty-six lamps, stuck on wooden poles, illumined it. Mr. Whitelaw further proceeds to descant on the savage barbarism of the inhabitants, which leads them to disfigure everything in the shape of a monument or object of beauty. There was, in fact, no taste whatever for such things. But Dublin is to-day a city remarkable for its splendid edifices and handsome squares and recreation grounds.

A change quite as great, probably, has occurred in the habits of the people. Mrs. Siddons has recorded in very strong terms her sense of the dirt, squalor, and discomfort which she found prevailing there at the close of the last century; and although we have heard a great deal of the glories of Dublin before the union, they were scarcely of a kind which would have especially commended themselves in the present day. A few grandees, notably prelates, who, Swift declared, were, in his day, the only people in the country who had any money, lived for the most part in a style of lavish, but rarely elegant, hospitality. Most of them maintained an enormous train of ill-taught servants, kept open house, and had any number of horses and carriages. They also were apt to have any number of bills, duns, and mortgages. Even the very best and most cultivated of the nobility, those through whose excellence the society of Dublin before the union got a meritorious character which, as a whole, it did not deserve, were lamentably out at elbows. Lord Charlemont, the friend of Burke, a member of *the* club, a patriot of the truest type, died leaving his estate deeply involved, and his grandson, the present peer, sold a few years ago Charlemont House to the Government, and the splendid, and in some respects unique, library passed under the hammer. His friend, Lord Moira, partly, it is true, on account of pecuniary assistance rendered to the Prince Regent, had to sell the whole of his Irish estates. The estimable and accomplished Lord Mornington, Wellington's father, died so deep in debt that Lord Wellesley had to part with the estates, and the family does not to-day own an acre in the country.

In the old houses in Henrietta street, where peers and prelates once feasted, carved cornice and fretted ceiling remain to tell of past splendors, and this is more especially the case at Mountjoy House, the mansion of the now extinct and ruined Earls of Blessington. But these huge abodes lacked many of the comforts which those of Dublin clerks have to-day, and until a very recent time living expensively in Ireland meant, generally, something very different to living comfortably. In this, as in nearly all respects, the man who visits Ireland to-day, after some years' absence, finds a change which seems to him almost marvelous. All conditions of men have had a share in it, and in proof of the present condition of the country, we can scarcely call in an authority less likely to be suspected of exaggeration than Cardinal Manning, who, in a recent speech to a congratulatory deputation of Home Rule members of Parliament, said he believed the material prosperity of Ireland was never greater than now. There was never, he believed, a time when Ireland, as a people, were so united. The people of Ireland never possessed so wide an extent of its soil since the day in which they possessed it all. They never yet possessed such abundant commercial wealth. The towns of Ireland were never more numerous or flourishing, its villages never so thriving, its agriculture and its pasturage never more fertile, its intelligence never so much developed, its opinions never so boldly expressed by its popular journals, and its literature and public opinion never before so powerful upon the mind of England.

REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT IN JAPAN.

While the French people are struggling with the problem of creating a form of Government that will be acceptable to Republicans, Royalists, and Imperialists, Japan has taken a short cut—a royal road, as it were—to an Oriental realization of the same idea. Notwithstanding the roseate views which we sometimes get of Japanese affairs from hasty and enthusiastic tourists, the country is still governed by an aristocracy. The so-called representative government, which has just been set up, is an imperial experiment. The Emperor, Tenno, or Mikado, as the sovereign of Japan is variously called, issues his proclamation or edict, declaring what shall be the new manner of doing things officially; and he concludes his concise schedule with an awful "Respect this;" and it is respected accordingly. Thus the sovereign, by a mere turn of his wrist, so to speak, sets up or pulls down as much of the National Government as it suits his fancy to modify. In other countries, France, for instance, the people have at least a qualified influence in public affairs. They manage things better in Japan. The Emperor took an oath, in 1868, to establish a National Assembly. He has been tinkering at it ever since. The latest experiment in that direction seems very funny to an outsider who has been brought up in a Republic or limited and constitutional monarchy. Yet, we must remember that it is one of a series of tentative efforts which this whilom barbaric oligarchy is making toward a general political reform. Although imperialism is going out of fashion everywhere, it is not in human nature for an Emperor to say as much, if he can help it.

By the imperial decree, Japan is endowed with a Senate which is to be known as "Gen-ro-in." The members are to be appointed by the Emperor from officials not lower than the third class, though persons who have rendered special service to the country, or are distinguished for political or legal attainments, may be also eligible. The Senate is to be presided over by a President, assisted by a Vice President, who shall receive respectively $6,000 and $4,800 each per annum for their services. The functions of this body are declared to be the discussion and settlement of questions relating to the creation of new laws and the revision of the old. It also is to receive and entertain petitions and propositions for advancing the popular welfare. But all subjects of discussion must emanate from the Emperor, and should new questions arise in the deliberations of the Senate it is not permissible that they should be proceeded with immediately. The more thoroughly representative Assembly is a meeting of the provincial officers of the imperial cities and *ken* or prefectures, who are to discuss any subject which may be brought forward of interest and benefit to the people. This is the sum total of the newly-constituted Parliament of Japan. The Senate may remind us of that peculiar institution known by the same name during the late Napoleonic dynasty. The Assembly is a debating society.

Perhaps the eminent American lawyer who, as the Japan-English newspapers tell us, is shortly expected to arrive and teach the young Japanese political idea how to shoot, may inculcate such striking lessons in the theory of a free Government that the Emperor will, by and by, be forced into granting concessions to the people's demand for a share in making the laws by which they are governed. It would, indeed, be an edifying spectacle when some Japanese McGuire should climb to be Speaker of the debating Assembly, and an Oriental Morrissey should hang about the lobby of the "Gen-ro-in," complaining that he has not received his share of the political plunder. Our people have been so sanguine in their belief that Japan would speedily become Americanized in politics, as well as outward manners and customs, they have overlooked the fact that Japan is yet, and must long remain, under an absolute Government. As we have seen, the newest form of a legislative body in that country as much resembles a Parliament or Congress as the Tenno resembles Gov. Tilden. This marks progress, to be sure, but we must expect that Japanese ideas of political and popular rights are about as crude as a peanut vender's notions of the balance of trade.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NOTES.

The Bryant benefit report is to be published this week.

Wallack's Theatre, which was closed after last evening's performance of "The Donovans," will be reopened about August 1 with an English comic opera troupe under the management of Messrs. Colville and Fryer.

Mr. Josh Hart's up-town "Eagle Theatre" will surely be ready in September. The foundations are laid, and the beams which are to support the stage and parquet floor are now being placed in position.

The Fifth Avenue Theatre remains open throughout this week, and "The Big Bonanza" may be witnessed there nightly and at a matinée on Saturday.

Mr. Theodore Thomas' annual benefit concert takes place at the Central Park Garden on Tuesday evening. Schubert's Symphony in C, (manuscript,) will then be given for the first time, with a new "Rhapsodie Hongroise" by Liszt, and selections, vocal and instrumental—Messrs. Bischoff and Remmertz being the singers—from "Die Walkuere" and "Die Meistersinger."

The English version of "Giroflé-Girofla" enters to-morrow upon the sixth week of its run at Robinson Hall.

Mr. C. Weinschenk, who is to bring out "Around the World" at the Academy of Music in August, is now here on a brief visit of inquiry as to the dimensions and resources of the stage. He returns Saturday, and will reappear late in July with the Parisian scenery, &c., required by the spectacle.

Mr. Gilmore announces his regular Sunday concert, with a very attractive programme, for this evening.

The Olympic Theatre can be visited as usual, *malgré* the season.

Mr. George Clark, who is about to sail for England, where he proposes to remain a twelvemonth at least, is to profit by a benefit performance tendered him by a number of well-known citizens, and to occur at Booth's on Saturday evening next.

The date of the commencement of Mr. Booth's engagement at the Fifth Avenue Theatre has not, we believe, been fixed as yet.

DANIEL WEBSTER'S LIBRARY.

ITS CHARACTERISTICS—A PLEASANT DESCRIPTION BY MR. GEORGE S. HILLIARD.

From the Boston Advertiser, June 19.

The recent sale of Mr. Webster's library, occurring, as it did, nearly twenty-three years after his death, attracted much less public attention than it would have done had it followed close upon his decease, as was the case with his friend Mr. Choate's collection. The times in which we live are times of great changes, and our country is marked by what may be called revolutions of feeling. The personal interest which followed Mr. Webster in his lifetime, which was greatly increased by the magnetism of his grand presence, has now become a memory only, even with those who personally knew him. A generation has grown up since his death, with whom he is merely a historical character, and who look upon his books with the impersonal feeling which the library of John Marshall or James Madison would inspire.

There is always a certain relation between a man and his books, especially if these last have been slowly collected during a long life. Any one who had not known Mr. Webster, looking at his books, would have been able to form some conjecture of what manner of man he was, what were his intellectual tastes, and his intellectual proclivities. In the first place he would have said that Mr. Webster was in no sense of the word a bibliomaniac. He had many expensive tastes, but he was spared this. His collection boasted no tall copies, no unique volumes, no Caxtons or Elzevirs, no quarto Shakespeares, no Incunabula. And his library seemed to have been collected upon no plan or system, but was a fortuitous concourse of literary atoms. In the first place there were many books which had come into his possession by virtue of his having been long a member of Congress, comprising many volumes of official publications and American State papers. Next were numerous books of statesmanship, such as the Parliamentary History of England from the beginning down to 1803 and the speeches of Pitt, Fox, Sheridan, Wyndham, and others.

Then came a miscellaneous rabble rout of presentation copies, mostly worthless, but some of them curious from mere lapse of time. Lastly came the part of the library which showed the individual tastes of the man, consisting of standard books of English literature in good editions and substantially bound. In this respect his taste might be pronounced highly orthodox and conservative. His books were of good lineage and accustomed to the best society. He did not affect the by-ways of literature. He had no love for the queer, the fantastic, the odd, the vagabonds of letters, the books that make up for their want of respectability by some peculiar grace or flavor. There were the inevitable Beloe's *Herodotus*, Langhorne's *Plutarch*, and Hoole's *Tasso* and *Ariosto*, books which many buy, but which nothing short of an act of Parliament or the being shipwrecked upon a desert island where were no other books to be had, would compel one to read. A few books on agriculture and gardening showed Mr. Webster's rural and bucolic tastes. Mingled with these were three or four books in Chinese, such as the dictionaries of Morrison and Ginguess, the latter a huge, overgrown folio, and the whole looking as much out of place as a group of Orientals in their turbans and flowing robes would look in a Western crowd. These were undoubtedly gathered by his son Fletcher, during his residence in China as Secretary to Mr. Cushing.

Mr. Webster was not, except in a limited degree, a man of books. He was not learned even in his own profession. When he had found law enough for his purposes he rested content, and pursued his investigations no further. He was a great man practicing law, rather than a learned lawyer. And so in other things. No man derived more profit from the books he read or made a better use of them, but he read comparatively few. He wasted no time in desultory and miscellaneous reading. I remember once, in conversation with me, speaking of a certain book, I believe it was Massingberd's *History of the English Reformation*, he said: "I read it through, and liking it I turned to the beginning and read it through a second time, a thing which I often do." Mr. Webster did not read for mere pastime, and the elements of mental growth were drawn rather from observation and reflection than from books. In his leisure moments he preferred to drive about his farm in a wagon, or to visit his cattle, or sail in his yacht, or in his younger days to shoot a partridge or catch a trout, to "the still air of delightful studies." He was a careful and accurate observer of nature; he knew the shows of earth, air, and sea; whatever grew in the forest or in the fields was familiar to him, from "the cedar of Lebanon to the hyssop on the wall." This gave his conversation, when in his genial moods, a peculiar charm and power. His thoughts seemed to have been gathered at first hand, and he had not seen man and nature through the spectacles of books. He rarely talked of books or the contents of books.

I was present at the sale during a portion of each day. I was disappointed in not seeing among the buyers any one of those surviving who were bound to Mr. Webster by personal attachment or peculiar political sympathy. I can hardly account for this, for they have given too many proofs of their constancy and devotion to leave any room for supposing them careless or indifferent to his memory. The attendance, however, was rather large, and the same persons were present from day to day until the close. The principal bidding was by the dealers in second hand books, a shrewd and intelligent class of men, who rarely make a mistake in estimating the market value of their wares. I was glad to see there a goodly number of young lawyers and law students, who were anxious to have some memorial of the great lawyer and statesman. Most of them had probably never seen Mr. Webster, and their tribute of admiration was a foretaste of the passionless judgment of posterity.

The books in general were without his autograph, its place being supplied by a book-plate comprising his favorite motto, "Vera pro Gratis," and a fac-simile of his well-known signature; but yet there were many in which his name was written by his own hand. In every case the presence of his autograph gave a marked additional value to the book, sometimes greatly disproportioned to its actual worth. Several of the presentation copies had autographs of other distinguished men, which gave them an increased value, in some cases manifold. For instance, a copy of John Quincy Adams' eulogy on Lafayette, bound in morocco, which, under ordinary circumstances, would have sold for a dollar, enriched as it was by Mr. Adams' noticeable and characteristic autograph, brought no less than $30. A copy of Guizot's *Essay on Washington*, a presentation from Mr. Choate, with his peculiar and indescribable autograph, sold for $6 25.

The most costly book in the collection was an imperfect copy of the folio edition of Audubon's *Birds of America*, in three volumes, the full set being four. This brought $225 a volume. Tastes differ, and it is well that they should. For myself I am free to say that I would hardly have taken the volumes as a gift. I hate an imperfect set of books as I hate—to borrow *Sir Andrew Aguecheek's* comparison—an unfilled can. There is in my library at this moment a goodly copy of Tatler's *History of Scotland*, from which some unprincipled "picker and stealer" abstracted the first volume years ago, and ever since the yawning gap has remained a pebble in my shoe and a grain of sand in my eye. It poisons my thoughts by day and haunts my dreams by night. I have had serious thoughts of advertising and inviting the graceless culprit to come and take the other volumes. I should have had the consolation of reflecting that one person rejoiced in the possession of a perfect set, and borne my own loss as one must bear an inevitable misfortune.

A copy of the *Glossary of Architecture*, in three volumes, brought $6 37 a volume, which was considerably more than its value. Wilson's *American Ornithology*, in nine volumes, the original edition, was sold for $4 50 a volume, which was cheap, if it were in good condition. Bacon's *Essays*, intrinsically worth about 25 cents, having in it Mr. Webster's autograph, brought $6. A copy of Holmes' *Annals*, having Mr. Webster's autograph, brought $20 50. This, however, is getting to be a scarce book, and always brings a high price at auction. A copy of Hutchinson's *History*, in three volumes, brought $10 86. Morton's *New-England Memorial* brought $5; Belknap's *New-Hampshire* brought $9; Dean's *Scituate* $9; Young's *Chronicles of the Pilgrim Fathers*, $9 50. In general the books on American history sold well. A large paper copy of Binney's *Terrestrial Air-Breathing Mollusks of the United States*, &c., brought $6 50. A copy of *Memoirs of the Kit-Cat Club* brought $10. The Madison papers sold for $3 50 a volume. I was glad to secure a copy of the *New Views of the Constitution*, by the once-celebrated John Taylor, of Carolina, the chief of Virginia abstractionists, for $1 12. Morrison's Chinese Dictionary, in two volumes, brought $2 62 a volume. The first edition of Webster's Dictionary, two volumes quarto, half calf, sold for $2 a volume, which was cheap. Kenyon's poems, with the autograph of Mr. Everett, brought $4 50. Lincoln's *History of Hingham* sold for $5. Several bound volumes of speeches and miscellaneous pamphlets, which had Mr. Webster's autograph, brought very good prices.

In general the sale may be considered as very satisfactory. Most libraries sell for much less than their original cost. Many books become obsolete and almost valueless from mere lapse of time. Many more are superseded by new editions, which render the former ones comparatively worthless. A certain class of books grow more valuable with the lapse of time; these are those rare and curious works, dear to the bibliomaniac and the book collector, of which Mr. Webster's library contained hardly a specimen. As a general rule, he who buys a book because it is intrinsically good, and not for its rarity, may esteem himself lucky if his heirs get half the original cost.

YACHTING.

THE BROOKLYN CLUB REGATTA.

PERFECT WEATHER AND A GOOD RACE—THE COMET, UNDINE, SCHEMER, AND WILLIAM T. LEE THE WINNERS OF THE CLUB PRIZES—THE MADELEINE, WHITE WING, MAGGIE B., AND VICTORIA THE WINNERS OF THE FLAG OFFICER'S PRIZES.

The weather of yesterday and the unbroken experience of a generation of yachtsmen justify the statement, which might otherwise seem rashly general, that the Brooklyn Club always has good weather for its regattas. Had the choice been left even to the day of the event, no better morning than yesterday for a yacht race could have been chosen. The sky was clear, and although the air was hazy enough for an Indian Summer afternoon, and the view to seaward was consequently limited to a couple of miles or so, yet the haze was not thick enough to spoil the sport. It was cool, too, and yet not cold, and the wind, beginning with pleasant, gentle breezes from the west, freshened until, at the start, there was "a hatful," and, although it died away a little between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, still there was plenty of it for the purpose. By 9 o'clock Gowanus Bay was dotted with white sails, and nearly twenty of the Brooklyn Yacht Club's signals alone were floating behind as many mainsails. Row-boats, too, were pulling back and forth to the shore bearing messages and carrying supplies in most comfortable-looking hampers, and the shore was alive with anxious yachtsmen, busy porters, and interested spectators. The steamer William Fletcher had been chartered for the use of the Judges, Messrs. D. S. Hines, M. M. Van Dyke, and J. F. Ames, and the representatives of the press, and at 9:30 she left for the starting point, having been preceded by most of the yachts that were to compete in the race. It was found that the wind was too fresh to permit of a start from anchorage, and at the last moment instructions had to be given to each yacht that there would be a flying start instead. Owing to the lack of a code of signals, by which the information would have reached each competitor in a moment, a full hour was lost in taking the news to each boat separately, and it was after 11:30 when the starting signal was given. And even then a little additional delay was caused by the change, for it was apparently not understood on the yachts of the second and third class that all were to start at the firing of the same gun.

At 11:22 A. M. the first gun was fired on board the William Fletcher as a preparatory signal. Ten minutes afterward the second gun gave the notice to start, and the yachts then, one by one, passed the imaginary starting line drawn from Bay Ridge Dock to the stake-boat, anchored half a mile out. The Sea Witch, Gypsie, Tidal Wave, Vision, Petrel, Playful, Libbie B., and Flying Cloud, which were entered, did not sail, and the following crossed the line at the time opposite their names:

SCHOONERS.

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Madeleine	11	33	20	Clio	11	35	45
Comet	11	38	10	Leathea	11	41	11

FIRST-CLASS SLOOPS.

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Undine	11	39	32	White Wing	11	42	02
Sadie	11	48	39				

SECOND-CLASS SLOOPS.

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Maggie B.	11	55	22	Schemer	11	47	42
Emma T.	11	47	41	Maria	11	49	53
Elizabeth	11	51	10	Sophia	11	49	25
Lizzie L.	11	49	13				

THIRD-CLASS (OPEN) SLOOPS.

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
William T. Lee	11	50	55	Florence	11	50	56
Victoria	11	52	20				

Two boats made false starts and were obliged to go back, the Comet crossing the line before the signal was given, and the Florence coming up at the same moment with the Sophia, and being unable to pass the stake-boat without danger of collision. But no mishaps occurred, and just before noon the whole fleet was under way and the race was begun. The vicinity of the starting point was crowded with small boats of all descriptions, and the William Cook, chartered by the club for the use of its members and guests, the steamer Only Son, and the Lighter Brandenburg, chartered by small private parties, and the Neversink and Plymouth Rock, crowded with excursionists, were all waiting to attend the race. Shortly after timing the start the judges' boat steamed down the bay and overtook the smaller yachts. The course for schooners and first-class sloops was from the anchorage to stake-boat at South-west Spit, passing it from westward to southward, thence to light-ship, turning it on the starboard hand, and thence to home stake-boat, which was off Bay Ridge Dock. For second-class sloops the course was from the anchorage to the stake-boat at South-west Spit, passing it from the westward to southward, thence around stake-boat at outer bar buoy in Gedney's Channel, rounding it from southward to eastward, thence to home stake-boat. For third-class sloops (open boats) the course was from the anchorage to the stake-boat at South-west Spit, rounding it from westward to southward, thence to home stake-boat.

The restrictions under which the race was sailed were that all the yachts must pass outside of Fort Lafayette and to eastward of West Bank buoys Nos. 11, 13, and 15, and, on returning, to westward of Dumb Beacon, and that on returning, all must pass eastward of the home stake-boat. The schooners and all the first-class sloops excepting the Sadie had rounded the stake-boat at the South-west Spit before the judge's boat had reached it, and their time was not taken except at the finish. From the turn around the Spit until the close, very little of the race was seen by the judges. It was seen at the start that all the yachts, having an ebb-tide, a free wind, and a plenty of it, had set all their canvas and had sailed down the bay on a stern chase after one another, with no necessity for tacking. Of the manœuvering below nothing was seen. The boats that were timed passed the South-west Spit in the following order:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Sadie	12	51	00	Wm. T. Lee	12	59	00
Schemer	12	53	40	Maggie B.	12	59	52
Lizzie L.	12	54	53	Victoria	1	03	52
Emma T.	12	55	07	Florence	1	06	05
Maria	12	55	18	Elizabeth	1	06	46
Sophia	12	57	00				

As they rounded the stake-boat each yacht was saluted by the steamers with their whistles, and on the Plymouth Rock a chime of bells was rung. The next point of interest was the outer bar buoy in Gedney's Channel, around which the boats sailed in the same order, excepting that the Emma T. and Maria passed round together. Immediately afterward the Emma T. took in her topsail, and, bearing close up to the wind, took the inside of the course and passed the Maria and the Lizzie L., which sagged somewhat to leeward. The Sophia was also noticed to be well to windward, and her chances seemed good of coming in among the first. After taking the time at the Channel buoy, the judges' steamer proceeded down the bay to see as much as possible of the race between the schooners and first-class sloops, and all eyes were turned toward their distant sails. The steamer William Cook, on which were the members and guests of the club, had gone up the bay, being restricted from going below by resolution passed by the club. It was understood that some one had been sea-sick last year, and the danger of a recurrence of the malady was deemed too great to allow her to go below yesterday. It was seen from the Fletcher that the course of the schooners under the circumstances would be, after turning the light-ship, to make the Highlands and stand up under the beach for the young flood-tide, and that the manœuvring on the way back would be well worth seeing. It was afterward learned that the Madeleine turned the light-ship at 1:15, or one hour and forty minutes from the time of start. The Comet turned about fifteen minutes later, and the Clio four or five minutes after the Comet, but nothing of this was seen from the deck of the Fletcher, nor was the sight of the beating to windward along the beach enjoyed by the judges, for it was found that the light-ship could not be reached in time, and the delay to witness the return of the schooners would have prevented taking the time of the yachts of the second class, which were well along toward home. The Fletcher was accordingly headed for home, and opposite the lower end of Coney Island came upon the finest sight of the day. The third-class sloops had gone over their course and arrived at the home stake-boat, and the second-class sloops were contesting the race, with very little show for any excepting the Schemer, the Emma T., and the Maggie B. All were keeping well into the shore, to get the first of the flood-tide, the Schemer leading and the Emma T. following, with the Maggie B. close upon her. There was then little to choose between them. But suddenly a flaw of wind struck the Emma T. and fairly knocked her down. In a moment she was up again, but apparently had shipped considerable water, and the Maggie B. crept alongside and then ahead of her. From this point the race between the three was exciting. The schooner had too great a lead to be passed, but the Maggie B. had started nearly eight minutes after her which, deducting the time allowance, made the race between them almost neck and neck, and the Emma T., in spite of her mishap, had regained her headway and was close behind. From Coney Island to Fort Hamilton it was a question of skill and a knowledge of the water. The Emma T. was lacking in neither, and could sail considerably nearer the wind than the Maggie B. She took longer port tacks and went nearer the rocks than either of her competitors, at one time taking the starboard tack so close to the beach that one excited individual on the Fletcher declared he could see the sand thrown up in the foam when she turned. It was now hard to say which was ahead, first one seeming so and then the other, when the Maggie B., steering too close to the wind, had to fall off, thus losing a priceless second or two. But she recovered the lead by sailing so close to the Emma T. as to steal her wind, and the latter had to tack across her opponent's stern. It was a short tack, however, for no sooner had she gotten the wind again than she made another tack and again hugged the shore, and closer than the Maggie B. would venture. As they neared Fort Lafayette it became a question of which would tack closest to the rocks in rounding the fort, and again the Emma T. took the greatest apparent risk, sailing so close in on the rocks that to those on the Fletcher it seemed as though a man might have stepped ashore from the Emma T.'s deck. From this point the boats kept in their relative positions until all three crossed the line within two minutes and a half, Schemer the winner, and the Maggie B. an excellent second. Scarcely had they crossed before the Madeleine was seen coming around the fort, and, as she turned on the starboard tack, she was under so great a spread of canvas that her masts were at an angle of less than forty-five degrees with the water, so that she sailed more on her beam ends than on her keel. She passed the line with her rail under water, and the cheering and blowing of whistles was deafening. Next the Lizzie L. came in, and three minutes after her came the Comet, winning the race between the schooners by time allowance, although her actual time was three minutes and thirty-one seconds greater than the Madeleine's.

The Maria and Clio next passed the stake-boat, and the Undine and White Wing followed close together, the White Wing making the best actual time, and the Undine winning by time allowance. This ended the excitement for the day, except to the contestants, some of whom were in ignorance as to whether they had won or lost, and the judge's boat was besieged with anxious inquiries, hoarsely shouted, as to who were the winners, what was the time allowance, and what was the actual time in various cases. The judges had not figured the time allowances beforehand, and had no confidence in the figuring they had done during the day, and were not able to answer these questions. They, therefore, declined to give the official table of results until it should have been verified and given to the Regatta Committee. A table was, however, calculated according to the club rules, and by it it will be seen that the winners of the prizes to be awarded by the club to the first yachts of each class, according to their allowance, were the Comet, the Undine, the Schemer, and the William T. Lee. The winners of the flag officer's prize to be awarded to the second yachts in of each class, according to time allowance, are the Madeleine, the White Wing, the Maggie B., and the Victoria. As the Madeleine is the flag officer's boat, and it did not seem desirable for the flag officer to take a prize offered by himself, an arrangement was made to exchange the prizes of the Madeleine and the Comet, as the money value is about the same. Folowing is the table:

SCHOONERS.

Name.	Start. H. M. S.	Finish. H. M. S.	Elapsed time. H. M. S.	Corrected time. H. M. S.
Madeleine	11 33 20	4 42 27	5 09 07	5 18 49
Clio	11 35 45	5 05 42	5 29 57	5 25 10
Comet	11 38 10	4 50 48	5 12 38	5 13 28
Leathea	11 41 11	Not timed.		
FIRST-CLASS SLOOPS.				
Undine	11 39 32	5 20 19	5 41 47	5 27 13
White Wing	11 42 02	5 22 21	5 40 19	5 29 52
Sadie	11 48 39	Not timed.		
SECOND-CLASS SLOOPS.				
Emma T.	11 47 41	4 26 40	4 38 59	4 30 07
Schemer	11 47 42	4 24 11	4 36 29	4 27 02
Lizzie L.	11 49 13	4 47 16	4 58 03	4 51 56
Sophia	11 49 25	5 06 48	5 17 23	5 02 53
Maria	11 49 53	4 55 18	5 05 25	5 05 25
Elizabeth	11 51 10	6 09 00	6 17 50	5 55 58
Maggie B.	11 55 22	4 25 48	4 30 26	4 28 26
THIRD-CLASS SLOOPS.				
Wm. T. Lee	11 50 55	2 56 55	3 06 00	3 06 00
Florence	11 50 56	Not timed.		
Victoria	11 52 20	3 00 08	3 08 48	3 08 28

THE CAPE MAY REGATTA.

A GALA TIME IN PROSPECT—THE PROGRAMME—INFORMATION FOR YACHTSMEN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 19, 1875.

The programme for the grand yacht race to take place at Cape May on Monday and Tuesday, July 12 and 13, has just been made public. The list for entries will be kept open until Saturday, July 10. The yachts which will enter will be from the different clubs in and around New-York harbor. The first race is set down to start on Monday, July 12, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will be a time-allowance race, entrance free. The course to be sailed is from a stake-boat fronting the hotels, off the eastern end of Eph Shoal, to the light ship on Five Fathom Bank, leaving it on the port hand; thence to and around a stake-boat, distant about three miles north-east, leaving it on the port hand; thence to home stake-boat, passing between it and the shore: distance forty-five miles. Allowance of time for difference in size of yachts will be based upon the measurement of mean length and the greatest breadth. There will be a prize for each class—one for schooners of $1,000 value, and a similar one for sloops.

The second day's race will start at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, and will be a sweepstake race, the entrance fee being $25. The course will be from a stake-boat off Eph Shoal, to and around a stake-boat placed to windward, (or leeward,) leaving it on port hand, and return to home stake-boat, passing between it and the shore. Distance to be fixed by the committee on the day of the race; this race to be sailed without time allowance. Prizes valued at $500 will be offered for schooners and sloops, the second boat in of each class to take the entrance money of that class. The rules of the New-York Yacht Club, with slight modifications, will govern the races. Yacht owners are requested to send in their entries as early as possible to L. P. Ashmead, No. 1,520 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. After July 9 any communication or request for information should be addressed to Stockton Hotel, Cape May, N. J. The Regatta Committee consists of Messrs. John C. Bullitt, Philadelphia; Gen. W. J. Sewell and Albert W. Markley, Camden, N. J.; Edward A. Warne and L. P. Ashmead, Philadelphia; Dexter S. Stone and Gen. E. Burd Grubb, of New-York.

MINIATURE YACHTING.

THE SHIFTING WIND INTERFERES WITH THE RACES AT PROSPECT PARK—NEW BOATS ON THE LAKE.

A west-north-west wind prevailed at Prospect Park Lake yesterday afternoon, coming down in fitful gusts over the hill in the rear of the well house in such a manner as to render all attempts at sailing the miniature yachts futile. Several trials were made, but so unsteady was the wind, and from such uncertain directions did it continually come and go, that it was impossible to trim the yachts in such a manner as to sail them in any direction, and a good share of the time their keels were visible on one side, while their hatches were invisible on the other. The Long Island Club appeared in force during the afternoon, and treated the spectators to the first view this season of some of their finest boats. Among these were the Unknown, 60 inches long and 17 inches beam, owned by Mr. John Dayton, and the Hercules, 63½ inches long and 17½ inches beam, owned by Mr. George Dayton. These boats are old favorites at the lake. This club also launched four very fine row-boats, named respectively the Carrie, Lena, Evie, and Nellie. There were several others of last year's favorites on the water, Mr. W. Northrup's Millie, 67 inches long; Mr. Conklin's Osceola, 63 inches long; Mr. Grant's Hurricane, 58 inches long; and Capt. Stephenson's Dream, 60 inches long, were among those noticed as making their first appearance this season. Capt. Stephenson's Vision, and Mr. Good's Comet, and several others, were also out, as was also Mr. Good's America. The latter is the largest yacht which has yet appeared on the lake, being 94 inches long. Her owner has tried the experiment of setting her mainmast back four inches, with the expectation of improving her speed.

A new boat, built by Mr. Lewis Wells, called the Jessie, 63 inches long and 17 inches beam, made her second appearance yesterday. Her model is an exceedingly hard one to describe. Her greatest breadth of beam is at the stern, and her keel has the appearance of an inverted torpedo-boat. Her builder being a practical naval architect, it is presumable he knows what he is saying when he declares that he will show them all the way across the lake before the season is over.

The American Club did not have their opening regatta yesterday, and will not before the Fourth of July. They are building several new yachts which will not be ready before that time. They claim that they are going to put some boats on the lake by the Fourth, which, for beauty of finish and comeliness of model, will not be surpassed.

The new boat-house, built by the Park Commissioners for the accommodation of the boats of the members of the several clubs, is completed, with the exception of painting, and is already being made use of for the storing of yachts. To this fact, principally, may be attributed the activity displayed at the lake yesterday, and the vigorous preparations on foot for the prosecution of the sport of miniature yachting. By the Fourth of July everything will be in readiness, and all those interested may expect to see more and better yachts, and better yachting, this season, than ever before. The American Club propose now to offer a prize of a pennant, to be sailed for on the Fourth, open to all boats, thus giving every club a chance to use the lake on that day.

YACHTING AT CENTRAL PARK.

At Central Park the yachtsmen had better fortune. A stiff breeze blew from the west, which it was thought at first would be too formidable for the tiny craft. But in spite of adverse circumstances, the following boats started in the race:

SCHOONERS.

Name.	*Owner.*	*Name.*	*Owner.*
Anita	C. H. Stout	Alice	H. Baldwin
Emma	H. De Vourney	Perry	Johnson
Sarah	F. Wilder	Trifler	R. Curran
Zaida	F. C. Sewell	Columbia	R. Small
American Girl	F. S. McClare	Rover	W. Smith
Magic	E. T. Montgomery	Lulu	T. D. Bunce
Mohawk	R. L. Fredericks		

SLOOPS.

Name.	*Owner.*	*Name.*	*Owner.*
Haze	F. Van Pelt	Sea Foam	F. M. Smith
Corsair	F. W. Sanford	Maggie	M. Bessinger

It was considerably after 3 o'clock before the boats first started. The race was gallantly won by the Anita in 5:15. The second race was almost a repetition of the first. The wind blew from every quarter, so that it was almost impossible for the vessels to keep their course. The race was finally won by the Alice in five minutes. The third was a foul and had to be resailed. The result finally was that the Lulu came home the winner in five minutes. There was a fourth and impromptu race, which was won by the Anita. The prizes consisted of various marine fixtures, such as anchors, capstans, compass-box, &c.

ROWING.

ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE COLUMBIA BOAT CLUB, OF BROOKLYN—THE DANDY CREW THE WINNERS.

The annual regatta of the Columbia Boat Club, of Brooklyn, was contested yesterday. Overhead the sky was clear and cloudless, but the freshening breezes that continually swept the waters of the bay, somewhat marred the prospects of the sport, and seemed, at one time, to seriously threaten the success of the race. At 4 o'clock the steamer General Sedgwick, crowded with the numerous guests of the club, left the pier at the foot of Montague street and steamed down the bay, the band meanwhile discoursing gay and appropriate music. As the voyage proceeded the water became rougher, until some doubts were expressed as to the possibility of the race coming off at all. This state of affairs continued until the steamer reached Bay Ridge breakwater, the intended course of the race. The stiffness of the breeze and the roughness of the water necessitated the alteration of the previous arrangements for the contest and the choice of the Argonauta Club course, from Bergen Point to the light-house, where it was hoped the water would be much smoother. On reaching the latter course, the waves were still found to be in a rough condition, with a brisk wind blowing, but yet one not of sufficient strength to seriously interfere with the progress of the race. After some slight delay, arrangements were completed for the launching of the boats. But one race was announced on the programme—a four-oared gig race, between the Dixie and the Dandy, the former being the favorite before the start. A picked crew of the Argonauta Club also entered the race, but not in contest for the prize. A little before 6:30 the boats got in line, with the Dandy on the outside, the two crews being composed as follows:

Dixie—Colors, red.		Dandy—Colors, blue.	
W. P. Bruff	Stroke.	H. T. Dunham	Stroke.
C. O. Lewis	No. 2	E. A. Loveys	No. 2.
C. W. Lippitt	No. 3.	J. Bleecker	No. 3.
H. Seymour	Bow.	J. D. Halsey	Bow.
C. S. Butler	Coxswain.	F. F. Leavens	Coxswain.

Of the two crews that of the Dixie was slightly the heavier, but as C. W. Lippitt, her No. 3, was unfortunate enough to have a sprained wrist, it counterbalanced his crew's advantage over the Dandy arising from the greater weight of the men. At 6:36 the signal for starting was given by Mr. A. S. Wightman, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, and the boats immediately shot forward, the Dandy taking the lead, which was immediately gained again by the Dixie's crew, who led the race by about half a boat's length for a quarter of a mile, when the Dandy again went ahead. The Dixie pulled a short quick stroke, while the stroke of the Dandy was longer and slower, averaging about thirty-five a minute. The lead which the Dandy had gained she gradually increased until she was nearly four boat lengths ahead of the Dixie. On nearing the stake-boat both crews spurted, that of the Dixie increasing their stroke to forty-four. But the increase did not enable them to gain upon the long lead of the Dandy, which passed the flag at fourteen minutes and three seconds after the start, followed by the Dixie nineteen seconds later. At the conclusion of the race each member of the victorious crew was presented with a miniature facsimile gold rudder, suspended from a blue ribbon, and bearing the following inscription: "Annual Regatta Columbia Boat Club, June 19, 1875." After the steamer was again under way a collation was served to the guests on the deck. After making a short stoppage at Pier No. 1, North River, the steamer resumed its voyage up the Hudson, and the festivities were continued until a late hour.

STEVENS INSTITUTE VS. THE NAUTILUS BOAT CLUB—THE STEVENS CREW WIN THE RACE.

A match race between the Stevens Institute and the Nautilus Boat Clubs, both of Hoboken, has been in process of arrangement for some time, but the date of the competition was subject to several changes on account of the rapid approach of examination. The event was finally fixed for yesterday evening, the Nautilus club rowing a four oared shell with twenty seconds time allowance, against a six oared shell of the Stevens Institute. The race was two miles straight away, from the cable crossing down to the coal dock. Unfortunately the calculation as to the time of the race gave the contestants a flood tide to row against, instead of an ebb tide to row with, which made it pretty hard work, especially as a strong north-west wind ruffled the water considerably. The crews were composed as follows: Stevens Institute—Joseph Kingsland, bow; J. M. Wallis, J. O. Buerk, J. E. Denton, H. Hazard, H. Duane, stroke. Nautilus Boat Club—Frank Shippen, bow; W. T. Kudlich, John Washington, Will Forbes, stroke. The four made good use of their allowance of twenty seconds at the start, and obtained a lead which made a gap sufficiently great to cause some anxiety among the students' friends who crowded the accompanying steamer and prominent points along the shore. But when the six got the word to start they gave chase in a manner which, before the end of the first mile was reached, left no doubt as to the result, and before the last half mile was entered upon, the Stevens Institute crew had lapped their opponents, who then rapidly went to pieces, No. three, crooking his back badly, and swinging completely out of line with the rest. The bow man also showed signs of weakening, while the Stevens crew continued to row in good form at a pace which brought them across the score the winners by a length and a half, in 14 m. 37 s.

BASE BALL.

Amateur games were played in Brooklyn yesterday as follows:

UNION GROUNDS.

Unions, of Elizabeth, N. J.	0	0	0	3	3	2	1	0	0	—9
Reliance, of Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

CAPITOLINE GROUNDS.

Concords, of Brooklyn	4	3	5	1	6	0	1	3	0	—23
Atlantics, of Jamaica	0	3	0	2	2	0	2	0	2	—11

The Staten Island nine defeated the Nameless nine, of Brooklyn, yesterday, by a score of 14 to 5, in a game played at Staten Island.

A picked nine from the Jersey City *Argus* played a match game yesterday with a nine from the Hoboken *Democrat* office. The *Argus* nine were beaten in five innings by a score of 33 to 10.

The Unions of Elizabeth and the Unions of Newark played a game of base-ball on the Waverly Fair Grounds on Friday. The Elizabeth club won by a score of 15 to 9.

A game of base-ball was played yesterday, at Prospect Park, between the compositors of THE TIMES and the *Tribune*, resulting in a score of 84 to 42 in favor of the former players.

OBITUARY.

EBENEZER CAULDWELL.

Ebenezer Cauldwell, whose death occurred on Saturday morning, was one of the oldest business men of this City. He was born in Birmingham, England, in 1791. At the age of fifteen he came to this country, and immediately went into business with his father in the crockery trade. At his death he was probably the oldest representative of the crockery jobbing business in the United States. He was also a Director in the Tradesmen's Bank, the North River and the United States Insurance Companies, and other similar corporations. In religious belief he was an active member of the Baptist denomination, and held prominent offices in its societies. He was a successful merchant, a genial associate, and an earnest Christian.

THE IRISH EMIGRATION SOCIETY.

The officers and members of the Irish Emigration Society made their annual visit of inspection to the institutions in charge of the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday afternoon. At 12:45 P. M. the steamer J. Birkbeck, which had been chartered for the occasion, left Castle Garden for Ward's Island, having on board about fifty persons. Upon arriving at the island the party first inspected the State Emigration Hospital, beginning with that portion called the Verplanck Hospital, so named in honor of the late Julian C. Verplanck, formerly President of the State Board of Emigration. The party then visited the respective chapels of the Catholic and Protestant denominations, of which the former is a comparatively new and a very handsome edifice. In the Protestant chapel is a library for the institution containing over 1,000 volumes. The number of inmates, according to the census of June 19, 1875 is, males, 244; women, 234; children, 152; total, 630. The party, having completed their tour of inspection, repaired to the residence of the Superintendent, Mr. J. D. Krehbiel, where they partook of a collation at the close of which speeches were made by Mr. James Lynch, President of the Irish Emigration Society, Mr. John E. Devlin, Messrs. Starr and Maujer, of the Board of Emigration, Dr. George Ford, and Commissioner Brennan. On the return to the City the party landed on Blackwell's Island, and were conducted by Commissioner Brennan through the work-house, alms-house, Penitentiary, and other buildings. They then resumed their trip homeward, reaching the City about 9 P. M., well pleased with the results of the excursion.

AN EARTHQUAKE AT SEA.

The ship Hamilton, of Boston, arrived from Manila, reports her experience of an earthquake, in June 4, in latitude 19° 16' N., longitude 57° 51', which lasted ten minutes, commencing in smooth water, and driving the ship's bow under water during its continuance.

RAPID TRANSIT.

ACTION UNDER THE HUSTED BILL.

THE MAYOR PETITIONED TO APPOINT COMMISSIONERS TO LOCATE AND BUILD THE ROAD—PETITIONS PRESENTED—NAMES OF THE SIGNERS—THE NEW-YORK ELEVATED RAILROAD TO BE EXTENDED.

The Husted Rapid transit bill having been signed by Gov. Tilden, a petition to the Mayor for the appointment of Commissioners under the act was drawn up by Gen. Husted and circulated among tax-payers for their signatures. The first section of the act sets forth that the Mayor shall appoint five Commissioners to determine the route and plan of a steam railway, or railways, whenever it shall appear by the application of fifty reputable householders or tax-payers, verified on oath before a Justice of the Supreme Court, that there is need of such undertaking. Forty-three tax-payers signed the petition on Friday, before Judge Donohue, and eleven signed before Judge Brady.

Gen. Husted proceeded to the Mayor's office yesterday morning and handed the petition to that official, who promised to file it with the official records and comply with its provisions as soon as possible. Following is a copy of the petition:

THE PETITION.

To the Mayor of the City of New-York:

The undersigned applicants respectfully represent, state, and show that they are, and each of them is, a reputable house-holder and tax-payer in the City of New-York.

That the undersigned make application to your Honor as Mayor of the said City of New-York, under and in pursuance of chapter 606 of the Laws of 1875, entitled "An act further to provide for the construction and operation of a steam railway or railways in the counties of this State."

And we and each of us do represent and assert to your Honor that there is need in said City and County of New-York of a steam railway (entirely within said City) for the transportation of passengers, mails, and freight.

And your applicants further show, state, and represent that there is need of a steam railway or railways within said City, connecting the elevated steam railroad known as the New-York Elevated Railroad, (which elevated railroad is now in actual operation,) from some point or points thereon, or upon the projected line or route thereof, between its southerly terminus near the Battery and Fifty-ninth street, with depot of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company upon Fourth avenue at or near Forty-second street, through, and over such streets, avenues, and places as the Commissioners to be appointed in pursuance of this application may fix and determine.

And your applicants further show, state, and represent that there is need of a steam railway or railways within said City connecting the said New-York Elevated Railroad from some point or points upon the line thereof with the ferries on the East River known as South Ferry, Hamilton Avenue Ferry, and Staten Island Ferry, through, across, and over such streets and avenues and places as the Commissioners to be appointed in pursuance of this application may fix and determine.

And your applicants further show, state and represent that there is need of a steam railway or railways within said city, connecting the said New-York Elevated Railroad from some point or points upon the line thereof with the New-York Central and Hudson River Railway, or the depot or depots thereof on the westerly side of the said City of New-York, at such point or points as they may fix and determine, between Twenty-ninth street and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, through, across, and over such streets, avenues and places as the Commissioners to be appointed in pursuance of this application may fix and determine.

And your applicants further show, state, and represent that there is need of a steam-railway or railways within said City connecting the said New-York Elevated Railroad with other steam railroads, depots, and steam ferries from such points thereon, and through, across and over such streets, avenues, and places and to such ferries, depots, and railways, as the said Commissioners appointed under and in pursuance of said act may fix, determine, and locate.

And the undersigned applicants pray the appointment of Commissioners under and by virtue of section one of said act, to determine upon the necessity of such steam railway or railways, and to fix and determine the route or routes for such steam railway or railways, and to locate the same, and also to fix and determine the route or routes by which said elevated steam railroad or railroads may connect with the railway of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, and with the depot or depots thereof, and with South Ferry, Hamilton Avenue Ferry, and Staten Island Ferry, and the other ferries hereinbefore specified.

And that such Commissioners fix and determine the route or routes of such other railway or railways and connections with such other railways, depots, or steam ferries as in the judgment of such Commissioners may be necessary and proper.

And your petitioners and applicants will ever pray, &c.

John Ross,
Eugene Jones,
John A. Foley,
J. H. Reed,
John S. Melcher,
Guy R. Pelton,
A. B. Darling,
J. M. Noyes,
S. Bing, Jr.,
M. Freligh,
Benjamin Willis,
W. C. Harting,
Jacob Sharpe,
Robert Halsey,
John Webb,
James G. Mills,
Samuel G. Mott,
Dexter A. Hawkins,
N. A. Cowdrey,
L. W. Winchester,
T. Lombardo,
A. C. Bell,
John Frenz,
David Dows,
E. R. Livermore,
Leonard Hazeltine,
Horatio Reed,
Oliver Stahlnecker,
S. A. Main,
A. A. Selover,
William F. Shirley,
Charles T. Foley,
Charles W. Griswold,
Dwight H. Olmstead,
James Speyers,
W. M. Bliss,
Adolph Dessor,
Louis Kammeron,
Frederick Mohr,
John H. V. Arnold,
John Foley,
Allan Campbell,
F. J. Fithian,
Philip G. Moser,
John S. Gilmore,
James L. Hastie,
William Ahrens,
R. A. Hazard,
Harvey Kennedy,
William L. Kennedy,
John D. Mairs,
George W. Smith,
Munroe Crane,
Theodore J. Husted,
Carlos Cobb,
James L. Jarvis.

After receiving the petitions Mayor Wickham said that he would take no action upon them until he had received a certified copy of the bill. In the meantime he would give due consideration to the matter.

The Mayor has thirty days in which to make the appointments. He told Gen. Husted yesterday that he should name as Commissioners business men of good financial standing and the necessary ability.

ANOTHER PETITION.

The following petition was presented to Mayor Wickham this morning by a committee of the signers, Messrs. William C. Barrett, John Foley, George Hoffman, John McClane, and Charles L. Cornish:

To His Honor, William H. Wickham, Mayor of the City of New-York:

In compliance with section 1 of an act entitled "An act further to provide for the construction and operation of a steam-railway or railways in counties of the State," passed May —, 1875:

We, the undersigned householders and taxpayers residing in the City of New-York, being severally duly sworn, do severally depose and say that there is a great need of a steam-railway or railways in the City and County of New-York for the transportation of passengers, mails, or freight, and we ask for the immediate appointment by your Honor of five Commissioners, as provided for by the said act.

Sworn to before me June 19, 1875.

George Hoffman, No. 599 Fifth avenue; John Foley, No. 20 East Seventy-third street; Henry F. Spaulding, No. 80 Worth street; A. Van Valkenburg, No. 800 Fifth avenue; J. H. Pinkney, No. 91 Lexington avenue; John McClane, No. 65 West One Hundred and Thirtieth street; W. W. Sharpe, No. 67 West One Hundred and Thirtieth street; V. K. Stevenson, Jr., No. 958 Fifth avenue; Edgar Williams, Prospect avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth street; William C. Barrett, No. 112 East Thirty-ninth street; James F. Joyce, No. 8 East Seventy-fourth street; Forrest H. Parker, No. 966 Lexington avenue, John T. Daly, Windsor Hotel; C. L. Cornish, No. 780 Fifth avenue; John D. Crimmins, No. 823 Lexington avenue; James Henderson, No. 312 East One Hundred and Eighteenth street; John D. Townsend, No. 353 West Thirty-fourth street; John W. Weed, No. 460 West Twenty-second street; Cyrus H. Loutrel, No. 19 West Forty-ninth street; Henry Goldsmith, No. 454 West Thirty-fourth street; Randolph W. Townsend, No. 18 East Seventy-third street; P. J. Hamourg, No. 417 East Ninth street; John F. Broderick, No. 107 East One Hundred and Fifteenth street; John Mahony, No. 332 East One Hundred and Tenth street; Thomas J. Crombie, No. 1,314 Fourth avenue; R. C. Root, No. 46 East Forty-ninth street; John McCool, No. 128 East Sixty-first street; D. M. Kahler, No. 120 East Twenty-seventh street; Robert Ward, No. 78 Franklin street; Griffith Thomas, No. 346 Broadway; Cyrus Clark, No. 741 Fifth avenue; James M. Miller, No. 1 Pine street; William Labor, Seventy-seventh street and Madison avenue; George H. Scott, No. 784 Fifth avenue; Joseph H. Godwin, King's Bridge; R. H. Brown, No. 9 Pine street; B. E. McCafferty, No. 9 Pine street; Griffith Rowe, No. 728 Fifth avenue; A. F. Holly, No. 61 West Fifty-first street; G. A. Kissam, No. 152 West Forty-fifth street; William Richardson, No. 145 Broadway; Philip G. Weaver, No. 145 Broadway; Benjamin A. Willis, Windsor Hotel; M. A. J. Lynch, No. 11 Pine street; B. E. Beebe, No. 11 Pine street; Charles J. Harris, No. 6 East Eighty-sixth street; Thomas Pearson, No. 10 East Eighty-fourth street; C. G. Waterbury, No. 250 West Fifty-fifth street; Daniel Foley, No. 335 East Eighty-second street; John E. Devlin, No. 115 Broadway.

By authority of the President and Secretary of the New-York Rapid-transit Association, Mr. C. H. Roosevelt waited on the Mayor, and filed another petition, which was rendered unnecessary, however, by the action of the originators of the bill. The Mayor being engaged with the Board of Apportionment, the petition was handed to his chief clerk to be presented to Mr. Wickham. Without knowing at all what action Mayor Wickham may take, Mr. Roosevelt thinks that the best interests of rapid transit require the appointment of Commissioners who are not, and have not been, connected with any railroad enterprises or particular plans for rapid transit. In his judgment the appointees or Commissioners should be such men as are above serving for pecuniary consideration or personal aggrandizement. Perhaps none better could be chosen than the Presidents of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, the Cheap Transportation Association, the West and East Side Associations, the New-York Rapid Transit Association, and the Citizens' Association. No attempt or suggestion calculated to influence the Mayor's choice was made or will be offered by Mr. Roosevelt and his association. Rapid transit is what they want, he claims, and the best means to that end will suit both.

THE NEW-YORK ELEVATED RAILROAD.

The President of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company stated to a TIMES reporter yesterday that his company will take immediate steps to complete the line from Thirty-fourth to Fifty-ninth street at Central Park. He expects that within fourteen days arrangements will be made with a contractor to build that portion of the road, and the work will in all probability be completed within ninety days from the execution of the contract. The next step will be, he said, to connect the road with the South Ferry at the Battery, and with the Forty-second street railroad depot. As soon as the Commissioners shall have been appointed by the Mayor under the General Railroad bill, the company will, in compliance with section 36 of the act, apply to the Commissioners to fix the routes for the connections mentioned, and as soon as the routes shall have been fixed, the company will take steps to make the necessary connections. He expects that before the close of the year there will be through connection from the South Ferry to the Forty-second street depot and Central Park, which, if carried out, will be a step gained in the rapid transit problem. The President could say nothing definite regarding the construction of the line from Fifty-ninth street to Harlem River. It will depend, he says, in a great measure on the property-holders and residents along the route whether the road is to be continued beyond Central Park. If the general public or the persons more immediately interested in the construction of the road come forward and take a portion of the company's stock or bonds, the Directors will continue the line to its destination. The act allows the company five years for the completion of the work, and the track shall not be less than fourteen feet above the surface of the streets south of Ninety-ninth street. North of that point the company has, with the approval of the Commissioners, power under section 4 of the act to elevate or depress the track. The fare is fixed at ten cents for five miles or under, and not exceeding two cents for each additional mile or fraction thereof.

RIFLE-SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

EIGHTH COMPETITION FOR THE REMINGTON DIAMOND BADGE—MR. L. L. HEPBURN THE WINNER—PROGRAMME FOR TO-MORROW.

The eighth competition for the Remington diamond badge took place at Creedmoor yesterday afternoon. The fine weather attracted a large number of spectators, but the number of entries was limited to seventeen. As it was the first long-range contest that has occurred since the departure of the American team for Ireland, their absence was noticeable. The range was in good condition, as the tall grass and daisies had been mowed immediately in front of the firing point, and the surface presented the appearance of a well-kept lawn. From the beginning to the close of the match the wind blew very strong, from left to right, across the range, but as it was not gusty, it did not seriously interfere with those marksmen who had had previous experience at Creedmoor. Nearly all of the well-known long-range marksmen who did not go to Europe with the team were present. It had been rumored that, owing to pressing business engagements, Mr. L. L. Hepburn, a member of the International team last year, would be unable to be present at the contest, but he made an early appearance on the ground, to the disappointment of the less experienced marksmen. At 2:15 o'clock the contest began at 500 yards distance. A number of excellent scores were made at this range, but Mr. Hepburn took the first place upon a full score of 35, with an additional pair of bull's eyes, making a string of nine bull's eyes. At 800 yards distance Mr. L. Geiger made a similar string, but fell off at the last range, while Mr. Hepburn maintained his position among the "thirties," and closed with a score of ninety-eight out of a possible 105 points, the highest score ever made in a match for this prize. This is equivalent to a score of seventy-seven out of a possible eighty-four at the square targets, upon which the badge had been previously won. Mr. Hepburn had already won it on one occasion, and another victory by him will make him absolute possessor of the trophy. Following are the scores in detail, the highest attainable number being 105:

	Yards.			Total.
L. L. Hepburn	500	5 5 5 5 5 5 5	35	
	800	5 5 4 5 5 4 5	33	
	1,000	4 5 5 3 5 4 4	30	98
L. Geiger	500	5 5 5 5 2 4 5	31	
	800	5 5 5 5 5 5 5	35	
	1,000	0 5 4 0 4 5 5	23	89
H. S. Jewell	500	5 3 5 5 4 5 5	32	
	800	0 5 5 5 5 5 3	28	
	1,000	2 3 5 3 4 4 3	24	84
E. H. Sanford	500	4 4 4 5 5 4 5	31	
	800	4 3 2 4 5 3 5	26	
	1,000	R 5 3 3 0 3 5	19	76
George Crouch	500	5 5 4 4 4 5 4	31	
	800	5 5 3 5 5 4 5	32	
	1,000	0 4 0 0 2 2 5	13	76
W. B. Farwell	500	0 5 4 4 4 3 2	22	
	800	4 5 5 4 5 4 4	31	
	1,000	2 2 2 5 3 5 2	21	74
J. S. Conlin	500	5 5 5 5 5 3 5	33	
	800	4 0 2 4 3 4 4	21	
	1,000	5 4 0 2 3 3 3	20	74
J. T. B. Collins	500	4 5 5 3 4 3 0	24	
	800	3 5 3 5 2 4 5	27	
	1,000	0 4 5 5 2 5 2	23	74
Capt. W. Lindsay	500	5 4 5 5 5 3 5	32	
	800	5 4 2 5 4 5 5	30	
	1,000	R 5 5 0 0 2 3	12	74
A. Alford	500	5 4 5 4 4 2 5	29	
	800	5 4 0 3 4 4 5	25	
	1,000	5 5 0 0 2 3 4	19	73
Col. G. W. Wingate	500	5 5 4 4 5 5	28	
	800	5 5 0 4 3 3 3	23	
	1,000	2 4 0 2 2 5 2	17	68
Col B. E. Valentine	500	0 4 4 3 4 5 4	24	
	800	4 2 3 3 3 5 2	22	
	1,000	0 2 4 4 3 3 2	18	64
Gen. F. F. Millen	500	0 5 3 5 2 4 4	23	
	800	3 3 3 4 5 4 2	24	
	1,000	3 3 0 0 4 4 3	17	64
C. E. Huntington	500	5 4 3 3 2 5 5	27	
	800	0 4 1 0 0 3 0	11	
	1,000	0 0 5 0 0 2	7	45
A. Anderson	500	5 5 5 5 5 4 5	34	
	800	5 5 5 5 3 3 4	30	
	1,000	4 3 0 0 retired.		
A. J. Hennion, Jr.	500	0 0 4 5 3 4	16	
	800	3 5 3 4 4 4 4	27	
	1,000	0 0 0 0 0 retired.		
A. J. Roux	500	5 4 3 3 5 0 3	23	
	800	5 4 4 5 4 R 4	26	
	1,000	0 retired.		

Detachments of the Third Brigade and three companies of the Third Regiment Cavalry will occupy the range to-morrow.

THE STARKWEATHER SUIT.

AN ANSWER TO THE COMPLAINT OF THE PEOPLE'S LAWYERS RETURNED TO THE BUREAU OF MUNICIPAL CORRECTION.

An answer to the complaint of The People against ex-Collector of Assessments Henry Starkweather, served upon his attorneys by the lawyers prosecuting the members of the Tammany Ring, was returned yesterday, as was required by the papers served, to the office of the Bureau of Municipal Correction, in the Drexel Building, Wall street. It will be remembered by the readers of the complaint published at length in THE TIMES on April 30, that the judgment of the court called for $105,608 31, which, as was alleged, was unlawfully collected from 1868 to 1870, as fees in street openings and widenings. A failure to prosecute the suit against Starkweather (who is the father-in-law of ex-Governor Hoffman) was one of the charges brought against Corporation Counsel Smith by Mayor Wickham, in the effort made to secure his removal from office. Mr. Smith in his defense averred that in his opinion, and in that of eminent counsel whom he had consulted, recovery of the money in the suit was regarded as impossible before the passage of the Public Remedy acts.

The answer to the complaint by Starkweather's counsel, Mr. Stephen P. Nash, is a very long document. It sets forth that the claims of Mr. Starkweather for fees for services to the City for collections made were just claims, allowed by law; that they were so regarded by him and also by the officials who audited and paid them, and that there was no collusion with the latter to defraud the City on the part of Mr. Starkweather.

THE INQUEST IN THE NEW-JERSEY POISONING CASE.

The inquest on the remains of Mary Fallon, who died in Jersey City on Wednesday morning, in consequence of a dose of Paris green, administered, as is suspected, by John Moran, was resumed at the Morgue last evening. The attendance of interested spectators was very large, and Counselor William B. Daley appeared as counsel for the prisoner. Mrs. Murphy, who resides at the corner of Steuben and Washington streets, testified that Moran had boarded with her for ten or eleven months; that Mary Fallon frequently inquired for Moran; that on Tuesday night, when it is said he administered the fatal dose, Moran was in his room at 10:30, as she heard him talking there with some of the boarders, and that if he had gone out again that she would have known it. A boy named Fallon, who lives in the house in which the deceased lived, testified that the deceased, at about 12 o'clock on the night of her death, rapped at his mother's door and asked for a basin, but that while she was waiting she vomited. The witness afterwards went for Officer Kip, who sent him for a doctor. Dr. Petrie testified that he called on the woman, and that she did not appear to be very sick, but that she was purging freely. He testified also as to the glasses and bottles on the table. Patrick McCabe, who boards in Mrs. Murphy's house, testified that when he went home on the night on which Mrs. Fallon died, he found the prisoner in bed. The inquest was continued until a late hour, and then adjourned.

THE CASE OF PAUL SCHOEPPE.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 19.—In the Orphans' Court to-day, in the case of Paul Schoeppe, on a petition to revoke the probate of a will of Miss Maria M. Steinecke, deceased, and letters testamentary granted thereunder, upon the ground of an alleged marriage at Carlisle, Penn., between the testatrix and said Schoeppe entitling him to her entire estate, Judge Ingles delivered the opinion of the court, holding that the petitioner had failed to prove the marriage alleged, and that the documents produced by him to establish it were forged. It will be remembered that after the death of Miss Steinecke, in January, 1869, Paul Schoeppe was indicted, tried, and convicted on a charge of causing her death by prussic acid poison at Carlisle, Penn. Afterward, under a special act of the Pennsylvania Legislature, he was granted a new trial, which resulted in his acquittal of the charge of murder. In October, 1872, Schoeppe filed his petition in the Orphans' Court in this city. In March of last year the case was taken up, and, after a trial extending over three weeks, in which a large number of witnesses from Baltimore and a distance were examined, and after exhaustive arguments by Messrs. S. T. Wallace and H. Clay Dallam for the executors, and Col. Charles Marshall and F. C. Slingluff for petitioner, was submitted. In the progress of the trial a certified record of the Police Court of Berlin was produced, showing that Schoeppe had been convicted in the Berlin (Germany) court of the three crimes of larceny, forgery, and extortion. Schoeppe is now a convict in the Illinois State Prison at Joliet, having been convicted in Chicago of forgery, under the name of J. P. Schulenberg.

NEW-ORLEANS TAXES.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., June 19.—The tax-resisters having failed against the State, have reorganized under the name of the "Property-holders' Union," and are now exercising their influence in obstructing the collection of the city taxes.

THE ELMWOOD COLLAR, for appearance and fit, is unsurpassed. All first-class furnishing stores have them for sale.—*Exchange.*

A Card.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, June 19, 1875.

To the stockholders of the Phenix Insurance Company:

An article having appeared in the Brooklyn *Eagle* of to-day, which is intended to reflect discredit upon the management of this Company, I deem it due to the stockholders to say that the statements contained in the article, so far as they impugn the honesty of the management, are false, and that the whole matter, including the pretended facts alluded to, is now under investigation by a standing committee of the Company, and this committee will, in due time, make its report.

STEPHEN CROWELL, President.

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A GOOD SEWING-MACHINE is a household treasure that no family can afford to do without. If you want the best, the Wilson Shuttle should be your choice. It combines in the most perfect manner all the requisites of durability, simplicity, ease of operating, and perfection of work, and is sold at a less price than any other first-class machine. It is sold on easy monthly payments at Nos. 827 and 829 Broadway, New-York; No. 113 Fourth street, Brooklyn, E. D.; No. 4 Newark avenue, Jersey City; No. 764 Eighth avenue, and at "Macy's," New-York.

This company want a few more good agents.—*Advertisement.*

LORD'S FRENCH CLEANING AND DYEING.—Elegant cleaning and dyeing at moderate prices. Send by express or otherwise. Principal store, No. 860 Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.—*Advertisement.*

BEST JOKE OUT.

"I went to sleep—had a delicious dream—awoke and found I had lost fifteen teeth and stumps. It is the best joke out." So wrote a patient on the scroll of Dr. COLTON at the Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

If a Window or Door of your House is opened by a burglar while you are asleep, HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, No. 571 Broadway, will notify you of the fact and alarm the burglar. No family can afford to be without it.

Bunker Hill Centennial Shoes

AND OUTFITS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Go to Brooks, who is selling a good ladies' boot for $4 50; children's shoes, best, very cheap; gents' pump and sewed shoes a specialty; the largest assortment of good boots and shoes in the City at low prices. No 1,196 Broadway, corner 29th st.

Between Ourselves, Ladies.

the most inestimable of your charms is a perfect set of teeth, and nothing under the sun is so certain to perpetuate that charm as the daily use of SOZODONT.

Lundborg's California Water

For the Toilet and Bath. A delightful substitute for Cologne or Bay Rum. Fragrant and refreshing.

Deshler's Pills are the Surest and Safest remedy for chills and fever and malaria.

Nothing can equal the tonic and invigorating effects of the PERUVIAN SYRUP, (a protoxide of iron.)

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets

Have a world-wide reputation.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st.

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MARRIED.

BIGELOW—FOWLER.—On Thursday, June 17, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, New-York City, by Right Rev. W. H. Odenheimer, LETA R., daughter of the late Col. Samuel Fowler, of Franklin Furnace, N. J., to MOSES BIGELOW, of Newark, N. J.

EDEY—WETZLAR.—On Wednesday, June 16, CHAS. C. EDEY and FRANCES Z. WETZLAR.

DIED.

BOARDMAN.—On June 16, MARY, second daughter of William G. Boardman, of Buffalo, late of Albany. Interment at Albany Rural Cemetery.

BRODIE.—On Friday, 18th inst., SARAH CAMPBELL, relict of the late George Brodie, in the 55th year of her age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Westminster Presbyterian Church, 22d st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Monday, 21st inst., at 2 P. M.

CHILD.—At the residence of her son at Stamford, Conn., on Friday, June 18, ALICE HART CHILD, widow of the late Asa Child.

Funeral services at Norwich, Conn., on Monday, June 21, at 3 o'clock.

CRAIG.—On the 18th inst., ANN CRAIG, sister of the late Dr. William Barrow, of Jersey City, in the 87th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 58 West 46th st., on Monday, June 21, at 10 o'clock.

CLARENDON.—In Brooklyn, June 17, ANSON L., eldest son of the late Thomas and Margaret A. Clarendon, aged 15 years and 8 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his mother, No. 194 Brooklyn av., Monday, 21st inst., at 2 P. M.

FIELD.—On the morning of Thursday, June 17, FRANCES A. FIELD, at the residence of her son, after a long and painful illness.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, William Hildreth Field, No. 923 Madison av., on Sunday, the 20th inst., at 12:30 P. M., without further notice.

GATES.—On Friday, June 18, ANN H., wife of Edwin Gates.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Stella Lodge, No. 485, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at 3 P. M., on Sunday, June 20, at her late residence, No. 348 Washington av., Brooklyn.

☞ California papers please copy.

HAYT.—At Patterson, Putnam County, N. Y., on Friday, June 18, JAMES R. HAYT, in the 77th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Monday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 8:30 A. M., returning same evening.

HOUGHTALING.—On Saturday evening, 19th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, Walter M. Couger, No. 395 High st., Newark, N. J., SARAH HOUGHTALING.

Notice of funeral in Monday's papers.

LOOKE.—On Saturday, June 19, Mrs. SARAH LOOKE, widow of the late Capt. Freeborn Looke, aged 84 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 163 West 44th st., on Tuesday, June 22, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MEEKER.—At the residence of her sister, Mrs. William Comes, Pearl-River, N. Y., on Thursday, June 17, MARGARET WILSEY MEEKER.

Funeral from the New Jerusalem Church, 35th st., near Lexington av., on Sunday, June 20, at 10:30 A. M. Relatives and friends are invited.

NESI.—At her residence, No. 24 Irving place, June 19, 1875, LOUISA E. NESI.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

RANDELL.—Suddenly, on Friday, June 18, JOHN H. RANDELL, youngest son of John Sickles and Eliza Child Randell, aged 31 years.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, Closter, N. J., Monday, 21st, 2 P. M. Carriages will meet the 9:30 and 12:30 trains from Chambers st.; 23d st., 9:15 and 12:15.

TAYLOR.—On Saturday, 19th inst., at No. 246 Lexington av., JOSEPH K. TAYLOR, in the 21st year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TURTON.—On Friday, June 18, of cholera infantum, ROBERT M., only child of James M. and Minnie L. Turton.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, June 21, at 2 P. M., from No. 1,102 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MOTHERS, DURING YOUR CHILD'S second Summer, you will find MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP an invaluable friend. It cures dysentery and diarrhea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Soothing Syrup has been administered. Do not fail to procure it.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost sure to have dysentery and diarrhea. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly cure griping in the bowels and wind colic. Mothers, don't fail to procure it.

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Probably the finest assemblage of rare and curious specimens of the peculiar skill of the artists that has ever been brought to America, illustrating the best forms of art industry in

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Consisting of lacquered work, carvings in wood and ivory, bronzes, porcelain, and pottery, cloisonné-enamels, vessels and tablets in jade, arms and armor, embroidery, paintings, &c., &c.

To be sold by auction on the afternoons of MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, June 21, 22, and 23, at 3:30 o'clock.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

SPANISH ART!

NOW ON EXHIBITION AT THE LEAVITT ART ROOMS No. 817 Broadway. 8 A. M. to 6:30 P. M.

R. GUERRERO'S collection of Paintings and Water-colors by eminent Spanish Masters, Old and Modern.

Catalogues ready, and to be sold on the evenings of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, June 24 and 25.

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Oldest established. GOOD RELIABLE FURNITURE at VERY LOW PRICES, at No. 277 CANAL ST., one door from Broadway, and Nos. 199 and 201 FULTON ST., near Greenwich st., New-York.

WILLIAM H. LEE.

BERGEN'S STEAM CARPET CLEANING Works, Nos. 241 to 247 East 56th st., between 2d and 3d avs., New-York.—All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to; entire satisfaction given. Cartage free. Night watchman on the premises.

R. S. BERGEN, Proprietor.

LAWYERS, MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS having business in any part of Europe requiring personal attention can secure the services of a gentleman about to leave for there in two weeks. Ample security and reference. Address N. E. M., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

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JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 NASSAU ST.—On WEDNESDAY, at 10:30 o'clock, fine sale of household furniture, removed from the country for convenience of sale.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS CURE HEADACHE, Indigestion Sour Stomach, &c. Fifty cents a box.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EUROPEAN LIGHT-HOUSE SYSTEMS,

Being a report of a tour of inspection made in 1873. By Major GEORGE H. ELLIOT, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, member and Engineer Secretary of the Light-house Board.

Illustrated by fifty-one engravings and thirty-one wood cuts in the text. 8vo, cloth, $5.

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No. 23 Murray st. and No. 27 Warren st.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

"AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION."—"Rum, its Ravages and its Remedy," will be the subject of an address by Rev. G. H. Corey at De Garmo Hall, 14th st. and 5th av., Sunday, June 20, 1875, at 3 P. M. Good music. The public cordially invited.

J. B. GIBBS, President.

L. C. COLE, Secretary.

A public temperance meeting in the evening at Morning Star Hall, 26th st., near 7th av.

AT NO. 62 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, ROOM No. 4.—Granite monuments of any design cut from the best Quincy granite; cemetery lots inclosed with granite posts, chains, &c.; satisfaction guaranteed. Estimates and plans for the same furnished.

L. C. HILDRETH.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. and 20th st., Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D.D., Pastor.—Sunday, June 20, Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7.45. Seats all free in the evening. The public cordially invited.

AT FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, West 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. J. Johns, Pastor, will preach morning at 10:30, evening at 7:45. Young people's meeting at 6:30 P. M. Seats free. All welcome.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av.—On Sunday, at 10.30 A. M., Divine services with sermon; evening prayer at 4 o'clock. The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing st.
The Pastor, Rev. E. C. SWEETSER,
Will preach TO-MORROW at 10:45 A. M.
Subject—"Family Worship."
No evening services.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
57th st., near 8th av.
JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor.
Rev. EDWARD BEECHER, D. D.
Will preach in the morning at 11.
NO EVENING SERVICE.

CHRIST CHURCH.
MORNING SERVICE, 10:30.
EVENING SERVICE, 8.
Dr. THOMPSON officiates.
Church open all Summer. Strangers welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR,
(Protestant Episcopal.)
East 25th st., near Madison av.
Morning service, 10:30 o'clock.
Evening service, 7:45 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st., Rev. George H. Hepworth.—Morning, "True Christian Zeal;" evening, Bible reading, "The Lord's Way;" Sunday-school and Bible Class at 3. Social singing class Thursday evening. General prayer-meeting Friday evening.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY—MADISON av. and 42d st.—Hours of service, 10:30 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. Clement M. Butler, D. D., Professor in the Divinity College at Philadelphia, will preach. All are welcome.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON av., corner 28th st., Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; Divine services, morning at 10:30, afternoon at 4 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON av. and 35th st., Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector.—Divine service at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST,
28th st., near Broadway.
Rev. D. R. VAN BUSKIRK, the Pastor,
will preach
SUNDAY MORNING AND EVENING.
You are cordially invited.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Madison av. and 47th st.
Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Rector.
Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M.
Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
The Rector will occupy the pulpit morning and evening.
All cordially invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH ST. AND Park av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., at 10:30 A. M., and Bible reading at 7:45 evening. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Cordial invitation.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 10TH st.—Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church, will preach in Grace Church on Sunday morning, June 20. Services at 11 o'clock.

HENRY VARLEY'S PORTRAIT AND SKETCH OF HIS LIFE appears in UNION IN CHRIST, an illustrated monthly. Canvassers wanted on commission and small salary. Apply, with letters of reference, to Post Office Box No. 2,289, or Room No. 10, No. 37 Park row.

MRS. F. O. HYSER, INSPIRATIONAL speaker, lectures for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists at their hall, No. 55 West 33d st., near Broadway, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Children's lyceum meet 2:30 P. M. The picnic takes place Monday June 28, at Christ Park, East 133d st. and 3d av.

MR. WILLIAM CLARKE, PRESIDENT OF the Association in Bristol, England, will speak to young men at 7:30 o'clock Sunday evening, at Association Hall.

MRS. DR. BOARDMAN WILL SPEAK at Grace Baptist Chapel, 29th st., west of 9th av., Sunday morning, at 10:30. Ladies especially invited.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM, PASTOR OF THE Independent Liberal Church, will preach at Masonic Temple, 23d st. and 6th av., on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Waste of Feeling."

PREACHING ON PROPHECY.—THE PASTOR of Mount Zion, S. S. Snow, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject: "The Second Coming of Christ Preceded by the Mission of Elias."

REV. DR. BOARDMAN, WHO HAS JUST returned from Europe, will preach in Grace Baptist Chapel, 29th st., west of 9th av., Sunday evening. All cordially invited.

REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR, WILL preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., near 6th av. All welcome.

REV. E. H. KRAUS PREACHES THIS evening at 8, in St. Ann's Church, 18th st., near 5th av. Other services at 7 and 10:30 A. M., 4 P. M., and for deaf mutes at 2:45 P. M. Free seats.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs. Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector.—Services: celebration at 7 A. M.; morning prayer at 9; litany and celebration (choral) at 10:30 A. M. Children's at 3 P. M. Evening prayer (choral) at 8, with sermon in the course, on "The Worship of the Church in its Internal Structure and External Aspect." Strangers cordially welcome.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.,) Rev. George P. Draper, D. D., Rector. Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:45. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Children's singing-school at 3:30 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate.—Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:15 P. M. Strangers cordially welcome.

THE CHEVALIER D'EON.

THE STRANGE HISTORY OF A REMARKABLE CHARACTER.

INCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF A MAN WHO PERSONATED A WOMAN—HIS TRIAL FOR THE OFFENSE.

A few weeks ago there was printed in these columns an account of a woman who had for years been driving a cab in London, without any suspicion arising as to her sex. There have been many remarkable instances of similar concealment—notably one which came to light in England a few years ago at the death of an Assistant Inspector General of Army Hospitals, by name Barry. The history of that extraordinary person will, in all probability, never be known, and the causes and early circumstances of her extraordinary career are almost beyond conjecture. One fact, however, about her was beyond question—that she continuously had friends in very high places.

Barry, who had always shown herself ready to fight a duel, and permitted no jokes as to her feminine appearance, displayed the utmost anxiety up to the very last to conceal her sex, and made the attendant on her last hours promise to bury her just as she then was. But an examination was insisted on. These, however, are cases of women personating men. Let us turn to one more remarkable, that of a man personating a woman—the Chevalier D'Eon.

Charles D'Eon de Beaumont, Advocate of the Parliament of Paris, and Censor General of Belles Lettres and History in that city, was born in Burgundy in 1727, of highly respectable parentage, received a superior education, and was called to the Parisian bar. In 1755 he was introduced to Louis XV. by the Prince de Conti, and it is said that thenceforward he maintained a secret correspondence with that sovereign. On this mission he went for the first time in female attire. The object of the visit was to approach the Empress Elizabeth with the view of putting an end to the ill-feeling between the French and Russian Courts, and more especially to promote the private interests of his patron, the Prince De Conti, with the Empress.

The next year he went to St. Petersburg as Secretary of Embassy. During the next two years he was actively employed in intrigue and negotiation. Meanwhile he had been appointed a Lieutenant of dragoons; in 1758 he was made a Captain; and a few years later distinguished himself in several engagements.

In 1761 he was appointed Secretary of Embassy to the Duc de Nivernois, who came to England as Embassador Extraordinary, to conclude a peace, and certainly brought an extraordinary Secretary. The Chevalier's troubles, which he attributed to the jealousy of Madame de Pompadour when she discovered his secret correspondence with the King, now began. Walpole mentions D'Eon coming to breakfast at Strawberry Hill with a large party of French people in May, 1763. Not long after this Nivernois was recalled, and Count de Guerchy appointed in his place. In the interval between the departure of the one and the arrival of the other, D'Eon, who was appointed plenipotentiary meanwhile, conducted himself in a surprising manner. The temporary position of Embassador seemed to entirely turn his head. "D'Eon," writes Walpole to Lord Hertford, in November, 1763, "is still here; I know nothing more of him but that the honor of having a hand in the peace overset his poor brain. This was evident on that fatal night at Lord Halifax's." (Where he had behaved in a most violent manner in the presence of M. De Guerchy.) "When they told him his behavior was a breach of the peace, he was quite distracted, thinking it was the peace between this country and his." When Count de Guerchy arrived and brought letters of recall to D'Eon he declined to accept them, alleging them to be forged, and refused to vacate the office. Presently, to gratify his rage, he published a pamphlet reflecting on various eminent Frenchmen, more especially the Count de Guerchy, and this nobleman, in July, 1764, prosecuted him for libel, and obtained a conviction. Walpole comments amusingly on this to Mann: "D'Eon's book will divert you extremely. He told people in the park the other day that Mme. De Guerchy, (who is remarkably plain,) is going to Paris to take Mme. De Pompadour's place. We do not hear that it is seriously filled up; I mean in the Cabinet, for in the bed-chamber it has long been executed by deputies."

D'Eon's next move to obtain notoriety was to assert that the French Government intended to carry him off privately by force, and he wrote to complain of this to Chief Justice Mansfield, Lords Bute and Temple, and Mr. Pitt, and in March, 1764, a bill of indictment was, on his allegation, found against the Count de Guerchy for a conspiracy against the Chevalier's life, a circumstance which, in the case of an Ambassador, much perplexed the Government. Further proceedings were evaded. In June, 1765, as he had failed to come up for judgment in the libel suit, he was declared outlawed, and on May 20, 1771, a caveat was entered at Doctors' Commons against his goods, he being supposed to be dead, as he had been advertised for in vain. But not long after the Chevalier turned up, refreshed himself with a duel or two, and it was a wound received in one of these which led to the serious suspicion that he was a woman. Out of this arose a trial which amazed all London.

The cause came on before Lord Mansfield on July 1, 1777. The plaintiff was Mr. Hayes, a surgeon, who brought the suit, for the recovery of £700, against Mr. Jacques, a broker, the said Jacques having, about six years before, received certain premiums of fifteen guineas per cent., for every one of which he stood engaged to return *one hundred guineas* whenever it should be proved that the Chevalier D'Eon was actually a woman.

The counsel for the plaintiff was Mr. Bullers, afterward famous as a Judge, who said that Mr. Hayes believed himself now to be in possession of positive proof of D'Eon's being a female. He called Mr. Le Goux, a surgeon, who stated that "he had been acquainted with the Chevalier D'Eon from the time when the Duc de Nivernois resided in England as French Ambassador, and that to his certain knowledge the person called the Chevalier D'Eon was a woman. On cross-examination, Mr. Le Goux stated that he had arrived at this knowledge in the course of a medical attendance on the Chevalier. Then M. De Morande was called, who gave equally strong evidence in support of that of Mr. Le Goux.

Lord Mansfield then charged the jury: "Gentlemen, this is a gambling debt. I should be glad if your verdict could so operate that neither party should be the winner; but as one must lose, you have only to consider which of them ought to win. With respect to the contract on which the action is founded, there is not anything illegal in it. It is binding on both parties. The discovery of the sex of a certain person is to give it operation. There was every external proof that the defendant was right in his conjecture. D'Eon dressed as a man. She would have fought duels. She was a Captain of dragoons. Resided here as an ambassador. To all outward appearance, therefore, the defendant had the best of the wager. On the part of the plaintiff there was considerable difficulty. Suppose him to have been right, yet the proof was not easy. It was not in the power of any one to compel D'Eon to disclose her or his sex. Was it known, the proof still rested on the plaintiff. It was thrown out that he was sure of the fact at the time he laid the wager. The contrary had appeared. He had no proofs in his power when the contract was made. The Court of France was not apprised of the fact. It regarded D'Eon as a man." The jury gave for plaintiff £702. On the 13th of the same month the Chevalier left England, declaring in the most solemn manner that she had no interest whatever in the policies opened respecting her sex, and that "she left dear England with grief, where she thought to have found repose and liberty." The case was subsequently argued before Lord Mansfield on behalf of the defendant, and the defendant pleading that under the terms of a recent act of Parliament payment was not binding on him in such a case, this was admitted and the bets were lost. D'Eon arrived at Versailles in 1777 in the uniform of the Dragoons, but to satisfy the curiosity of the Queen assumed presently the dress of a woman.

In 1784 he returned again to London, where the French revolution of 1789 found him. It appears by the records of the National Assembly in May, 1792, that he petitioned the Assembly, as Madame D'Eon, to be allowed to serve in the Army. Madame stated that "though she had worn the dress of a woman for fifteen years, she was desirous of doffing cap and petticoats for helmet and sabre." The petition was received with great applause, but no other result, and as the Republican authorities had taken away a pension granted him by Louis XV., he returned to England and gave lessons in fencing, an accomplishment in which he was admirably proficient. The previous year he had advertised the sale of his effects, which included various articles of female attire. He died in London, in poverty, in 1810, although a French authority states that he had a pension of £200 a year from George III. His assumption of female attire seems to have arisen at first out of an exigency, and was probably continued for purposes of various kinds. A most ridiculous surmise is that it was adopted at one time to cover an intrigue with poor Queen Charlotte, who certainly never before had been suspected of such an indiscretion, and, a French commentator observes, "We may be permitted a doubt on this point." D'Eon seems to have been a vain, excitable creature who loved notoriety, and had a restless craving for excitement, to satisfy which he would have done anything. A post-mortem examination was made by eminent French and English surgeons, which left no doubt as to his being of the male sex.

DRY GOODS.

REGULAR

Clearing-Out Sale.

On MONDAY, June 21, we will commence our REGULAR CLEARING-OUT SALE, preparatory to taking Stock.

Silks, Dress Goods, Cloaks, Costumes, Shawls, Hosiery, White Goods, Embroideries, &c., comprising the BALANCE of our SPRING IMPORTATIONS, will be OFFERED at PRICES which cannot fail to INSURE IMMEDIATE SALES.

Large lines of MEDIUM and LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS, recently purchased at very low figures, will be arranged on tables on first floor, for convenience of customers, and SOLD AT A VERY SMALL ADVANCE ON THE PURCHASE PRICE.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

LORD & TAYLOR

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand St., cor. Chrystie,

Invite the attention of purchasers to their large and very superior stock of ladies', children's, and infants' underwear which they will display during the coming week.

In the Ladies' Department will be found Chemise, 40c. and up, Drawers, 42c. and up, long Night Dresses, 85c. and up, short ones, 75c. and up, Skirts, plain and tucked, 50c. and up, embroidered ones, $2 50 and up, ruffle, straight, and bias tuck, $1 50 and up, Underskirts, ruffle and tuck, 75c. and up, Corset Covers, 60c. and up, Toilet Sacques, 87c. and up.

CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.

Long Merino Cloaks, $2 45 and up, Pique Cloaks, $2 85 and up, short Coats and Capes, $2 25 and up, short Merino ones, $2 25 and up, long Robes and Dresses, $2 85 and up, short ones, $1 50 and up, long Slips, 72c. and up, short ones, $1 and up, long Cambric Skirts, $1 18 and up, short ones, 73c. and up, long Flannel Skirts, $1 90 and up, short ones, $1 44 and up, Infants' Shirts, 35c. and up, Flannel and Merino Shawls, $1 25 and up, Infants' Waists, 80c. and up, Christening Caps, $1 15 and up, Boys' Lace Caps, 85c. and up, Girls' Lace Bonnets, $1 43 and up, Infants' Baskets, $4 40 and up, Rubber and Pique Bibs, 13c. and up, Powder, Brushes and Combs, Bootees, Rubbers and Ruches, Children's Calico Aprons, 25c. and up, White ones, 48c. and up, Ladies' Bib Aprons, 27c. and up.

CORSET DEPARTMENT.

Children's Corsets and Corset Waists, 60c. and up, Ladies' Corsets, 30c. and up, Bustles, Hoop-skirts, Ventilating Pads, Skirt Supporters, Corset Steels and Steel Protectors of all the different makes. Corsets made to order from measure, and a perfect fit guaranteed.

LORD & TAYLOR

GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE—NO. 614 5TH AV.—COLUMBIA COLlege lease. One of the most complete houses of its size in New-York. Completely overhauled, frescoed, and painted. Built and owned by DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, Architects, No. 63 East 41st st., to whom apply for further particulars.

AN ELEGANTLY LOCATED, BUILT, AND arranged large corner dwelling on Madison av. for sale or to let low. Offices No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT WEST PARK, ON THE WEST side of the Hudson River, opposite Hyde Park, that beatiful residence and farm formerly owned and occupied by Herman Le Roy, subsequently by Col. J. P. B. Dodge, consisting of about 130 acres, mostly improved land. The buildings consist of the family mansion, two cottages, conservatory, hot-houses, several barns, hen-houses, a new ten-pin alley, &c., &c., all complete and in good order; and one of the finest gentleman's residences on the Hudson. The view of the river and surrounding country is unsurpassed. Any one desiring an eligible and healthy country home at a price far below its worth, with but little money to be paid, as seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage, can apply to the undersigned for further particulars. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 152 Broadway.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF oil, timber, and farm land, situate near county seat in Forest County, Penn., near Alleghany River; sold a few years ago for oil lands at $100 per acre and never developed; well timbered with oak, pine, and hemlock, and would make a good farm with timber off. I will exchange this property for its value in timber and farming purposes (reserving one-half the oil and minerals) for $30 per acre. Will take in exchange furniture, carpets, piano, &c., of a well-furnished house, or other merchandise at its value. Principals only address, stating kind of merchandise and when and where a strictly confidential interview can be had, FOREST COUNTY, Jersey City Post Office.

$11,000.—ORANGE MOUNTAIN—TEN minutes' walk to Valley station; fourteen miles to New-York, by Morris and Essex Road; new three-story, mansard-roof house, about 38x45 feet; all modern improvements; corner lot, 100x212 feet; finest view in the country; overlooking New-York, Brooklyn, Newark, Orange, and surroundings. Photographs at my office. SAMUEL D. MACK, No. 35 Union square, west side.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME, IN perfect order, on the east bank of the Hudson, north of Poughkeepsie; river and Catskill Mountain views unequaled; eighty acres; quarter mile river front, with dock; splendid mansion and improvements, all new; 3,000 bearing fruit trees; no fever and ague. For particulars apply to T. S. C., Box No. 9 Tivoli Post Office, N. Y.

BUT $500 CASH REQUIRED TO OWN your dwelling in a beautiful location near this City; $1,000 pays for the house and lot; also one at $3,000; only part cash needed; balance in easy payments; own your home and be happy. Call between 9 and 11 A. M., or 4 and 6 P. M. at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR FARM.—FOUR ACRES land, terraced and improved for building; three minutes from station; ten trains daily; one hour from City; Nyack on the Hudson; equity; $8,000. Address Post Office Box No. 5,440.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FORDHAM PARK.—LOTS AND PLOTS WITHIN thirty minutes from Forty-second Street Depot, via Harlem Railroad, for sale or exchange for improved property; will furnish money to improve. Call and examine. W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway.

GREENWICH – RIVERSIDE. —ATTRACTIVE country homes for sale and rent, furnished and unfurnished; all prices; several shore front properties.
J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

FOR SALE OR LET—AT ROCKAWAY, A COTtage, eleven rooms; price $2,000; cash, $750; rent, $150; ten minutes from depots. NORTON, No. 85 Penn st., Brooklyn.

FARM FOR SALE.—AT SPOTTSWOOD, CAMDEN and Amboy Railroad, New Brunswick, 130 acres; 30 acres of fruit, good land, crops all in; terms easy. Address W. R. WEMPLE, No. 69 Liberty st.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL SALE.

RODGERS & ORR Bros.,

183 8TH AV. 183

BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS.,

NEW-YORK.

GREAT SACRIFICE IN LADIES', CHILDREN'S, AND MISSES' SUITS.
IMMENSE REDUCTIONS!!
LESS THAN HALF THEIR VALUE.
500 Ladies' Suits, $1 95; formerly $3 50.
500 Ladies' Suits, $2 50; formerly $5 50.

SPECIAL.

We will offer the entire stock of a manufacturer at 33c. on the dollar.

Ladies' Suits, $4, $4 65, $5 85, cost more than double to manufacture.

1,000 Ladies' Suits at $5 95, reduced from $12, richly trimmed and very stylish.

Elegant Suits trimmed with Ecru Lace, in the most elegant designs, $6 50, formerly $15.

SILK SUITS.

Richly trimmed, well-made Silk Suits, in all colors, $35, $38 50, to $79, the best value ever offered in this City.

Black Alpaca Suits, very richly trimmed, exact copies of the latest Paris novelties, $8 59, $10 50, $12 45, worth from $5 to $8 each more.

Silk Lustre Brilliantine Suits, $12 50 to $22.

ORDER DEPARTMENT.

Sea-side Suits in the new fabrics, self colors or in combinations, richly trimmed and well made, $12 50 to $18.

Silk Suits in all the new cloth shades, from $45 to $125.

Grenadine Suits to order, from $12 to $50, in all the best grades of iron frame, worth at least $7 to $12 each more.

We have a staff of experienced cutters, fitters, and designers. The public are respectfully invited to give us a call of inspection. No importunity to purchase.

DRESS GOODS.

Extraordinary reductions in every department.
Rich Grenadines, 12½c. up.
Mohair Melange, 25c., formerly 40c.
Poplin Lustres, 20c., formerly 25c.
Silk Pongees, 50c., formerly 75c.
Silk-mixed De Bege in the new choice shades, 55c., formerly 70c.
Black Iron Grenadines, 20c., 25c., 35c.
Magnificent Qualities, 50c., 60c., 70c., up.

This sale is worthy the attention of all who are in search of bargains.

BLACK SILKS

from 85c. to $3 50 per yard.

COLORED SILKS

in the new cloth shades from 85c. to $2 50 per yard.

SPECIAL.

One case new SEAL BROWN only 95c., worth $1 50.

SUMMER SILKS,

75c. to $1 20, greatly reduced.

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS.

Rich Black Laces, 10c., 12c., 15c. Cost more than double to import.
1,000 pcs. Rich (all silk) Laces, magnificent quality, 20c., 25c., 28c. Cost to land, 50c., 60c., 70c.
2,580 pcs. Bugle Gimps, from 6c. per yard up.
Lace Scarfs, 75c., cost $1 50 to import.
5,000 doz. Ladies' Silk Ties, 25c., cost $1 25 to land.
3,000 pairs Corsets from 40c. up, worth more than double.
500 Sun Umbrellas at $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, an importer's samples, at astonishingly low prices.
Hosiery in endless variety, and at extremely popular prices.
American Calicoes, best, 6c., 7c., 8c.
4-4 Cambrics 10c., formerly 20c.
Linens and Housekeeping goods must be seen to be appreciated.
Damask Table Linen, 45c.
Towels, $1 25 dozen up.
Napkins, 75c. dozen up.

We are now fully prepared to offer extraordinary inducements. A call of inspection will more than amply repay. One visit will convince the most skeptical that we offer extraordinary bargains all through the house. Goods sent to all parts C. O. D. Samples free on application.

All goods warranted as represented.

RODGERS & ORR BROS.,

183 8th av., between 19th and 20th sts.

FINE ARTS.

ATTRACTIVE ART SALE.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
OIL PAINTINGS,
AT THE ART GALLERY,
NO. 60 LIBERTY ST.
TO BE SOLD
AT AUCTION
ON
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, JUNE 24 AND 25.

NOW ON EXHIBITION.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND GOLD AND Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Diamond Rings, Pins, or Diamond Studs, can be bought or exchanged at very small profits, at
BARNARD & SON'S,
Jewelers and Refiners, No. 188 Chatham Square.
N. B.—The value in gold paid for melted gold in bars or lumps, broken jewelry, or old silver plate.

BARGAINS IN DIAMONDS AND WATCHES, some been worn; watches and jewelry repaired by first-class workmen. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILver ware, and other articles bought, and sold back when desired, at a very small advance. GEO. C. ALLEN, Jeweler, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

STORAGE.

E. O. CARRINGTON'S STORAGE WAREHOUSES for the safe keeping of valuables and all kinds of goods.
We manufacture a moth destroyer which is "sure death" to moths, and a good protection.
Principal office, No. 384 3d av. Branch offices, No. 1 East 22d st. and No. 1,284 Broadway.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, Baggage, &c., in separate rooms; low rates; buildings have every convenience; watchman at night.
MICHALES & SON,
Nos. 38, 40, and 42 Commerce st., near Bleecker.

GRAND CENTRAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, for furniture, pianos mirrors, carriages, sleighs, &c., Nos. 232 and 234 West 47th st., corner Broadway. MORGAN & BROTHER.

DRY GOODS.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Beg leave to inform their friends, customers, strangers, and residents of neighboring cities that previous to taking their SEMI-ANNUAL INVENTORY, they have LARGELY REPLENISHED all their
POPULAR STOCKS OF
SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
PARIS AND NEW-YORK TRIMMED
HATS AND BONNETS,
LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, &c.,
IN FACT, ALL GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION THERE EXHIBITED. THOSE IN PURSUIT OF
BARGAINS
WILL NOT BE DISAPPOINTED.

THEY WILL ALSO OPEN A VARIETY OF NEW AND ELEGANT
PARIS FANCY GOODS
ADAPTED TO THE PRESENT SEASON.
GUIPURE AND ECRU LACE,
SACQUES, TABLIERS, &c.,
THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

A VISIT OF INSPECTION WILL AMPLY REPAY.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

LET EVERY MAN

OWN REAL ESTATE.

PERENTORY SALE
OF
FORTY-ONE LOTS,
Comprising most of the block of land bounded by
1ST AV., EAST RIVER, 100TH AND 101ST STS.
GEO. HOBART SCOTT
Will sell at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of
SULLIVAN, KOBBE & FOWLER, Attorneys,
ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1875,
AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

TERMS EASY. In five years these lots will be surrounded by houses and have quadrupled in value. It is the last opportunity to get cheap lots in New-York City. No reserve. For particulars and maps apply to GEO. HOBART SCOTT, No. 5½ Pine st.; or to the Attorneys, SULLIVAN, KOBBE & FOWLER, Drexel Building, Wall st., New-York.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 21 Park row and No. 37 Nassau st., New-York.
PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE.
MAGNIFICENT MANSION, AND GROUNDS AND 250 SUPERB LOTS IN
ELIZABETH, N. J.,
at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises,
BROAD and PRINCE STS., (1,000 feet north of UNION DEPOT, adjoining Chancellor Williamson's,)
THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1875.
The property includes the entire front on
BROAD ST., WEST SIDE,
between Prince st. and Parker road, all the unoccupied lots on both sides of
WESTMINSTER AND UNION AVS.,
between Prince st. and Parker road, including the superb corners opposite the
WESTMINSTER AND BAPTIST
Churches, and adjoining Chancellor Williamson's,
IRVINGTON AV. AND OTHER STREETS, AND THE MAGNIFICENT MANSION AND GROUNDS
known as the homestead of Mr. Amory, having a front of 441 feet on SALEM AV., with a depth of over 500 feet, running through to WESTMINSTER AV. The grounds are filled with fruit, shade, and ornamental trees. The mansion is large and complete and contains all modern improvements. The location is the CHOICEST IN THE CITY, and is surrounded by the residences of the oldest and best citizens, in close proximity to schools and churches, and only half a mile from Union Depot. Ground sandy and neighborhood perfectly healthy. Also,
THREE-STORY FACTORY AND STORES AND LOTS, Nos. 265 to 269 Morris av., near Union Depot.
Terms easy. Particulars and maps of J. A. FAY, Jr., State Bank Building, Elizabeth, N. J., and of JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE.
HOUSES AND LOT, CORNER OF BROOME AND CHRYSTIE STS.; ALSO LOTS ON MADISON AV. AND 54TH ST.; 120TH ST. AND 9TH AV., OPPOSITE MORNINGSIDE PARK.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, June 22, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of Thos. Connell, deceased:
BROOME AND CHRYSTIE STREETS.—The brick and frame houses and lot No. 323 Broome st., south-west corner of Chrystie st.
MADISON AVENUE.—Two lots, west side, 49.5 feet north of 27th st.
MADISON AVENUE.—Five lots south-west corner of Madison av. and 54th st., with one lot in the rear, on 54th st.
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH STREET.—Four lots, north side, 100 feet east of 9th av.
NINTH AVENUE.—Four lots, south-east corner of 9th av. and 121st st., and opposite the Morningside Park.
Fifty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.
WETMORE & BOWNE, Attorneys.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 21 Park Row and No. 37 Nassau st., New-York.
GRAND JUBILEE AUCTION
On premises, at 2 o'clock, on
TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1875.
52 ELEGANT LOTS AT PORT MORRIS, ON SOUTHERN BOULEVARD AND 147TH ST.,
23D WARD, NEW-YORK CITY.
SALE POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY. BY ORDER OF HEIRS OF LEVINIUS AUSTIN, DECEASED.
Also, house and plot of eight lots on road to West Farms will be sold at same place.
Daring Balloon Ascension by Prof. Fisher; Harrison, the great improvisatore; Seventh Regiment Band; collation before sale. Free passes to the ground.
Maps, terms, &c., at office, No. 21 Park row, New-York.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, AUCTIONEER,
Will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of administratrix of Henry E. Shape, deceased, Nos. 147 AND 149 EAST 22D STREET, WEST OF 3D AVENUE.—Valuable French flat; four-story basement brick apartment house with store, and three-story, basement brick factory, covering rear; two lots, 50x98; property in good order; rents for $4,425 per annum. 50 per cent. on mortgage. Sale absolute.
Maps, permits, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, elegant homestead and valuable real estate in Westchester County, between Mamaroneck and Rye, on the Boston Boulevard, and within about ten minutes' walk of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Station at Harrison. Will be sold at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, June 22, at 12 o'clock noon, upon the most reasonable terms, the spacious house, late the residence of Judge A. W. Bradford, suitable for hotel, school, or residence, with six to twelve acres, stable, conservatory, and grapery, and also two plots of about two and a half and four acres each.

LEWIS E. WOOD, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell on MONDAY, June 21, 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the elegant mansion and thirteen lots, the residence of A. B. Gayle, Esq.; this property is situated on Ogden av., and is fifteen minutes from Hoboken Ferry via new elevator. For maps and full particulars apply to LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer, office No. 79 Montgomery st., Jersey City.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

$800.—ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON the banks of the Passaic, fifteen minutes from Newark, fifty from New-York; sixteen acres; brick house, sixteen rooms, gas, bath, burglar alarm for house and stable; hot-house, grapery, bowling alley, &c., &c.; will be rented for one, two, or three years, at $800 per year, to an approved tenant, or partly furnished for the Summer. Photographs and information at No. 237 Front st.

TO RENT—IN RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, twenty minutes' drive from Portchester depot, a first-class country residence, furnished; with use of garden; plenty of milk and ice; horses and carriages furnished. Inquire of
JOHN SNIFFIN, No. 55 East 41st st.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house centrally located, near Broadway; sixteen rooms in perfect order; will be rented for $1,200 per annum; a rare opportunity; call and see. W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

TO LET IN MONTCLAIR FOR THE SUMMER—Furnished house; delightfully located amid all country surroundings; shaded by old willows; fruit and vegetables in abundance; cow and horse if desired. Address Post Office Box No. 217.

TO LET LOW FOR THE SUMMER.—LARGE, roomy house on the banks of the Hudson, opposite Catskill. Boating, bathing, and fishing near the house. Fine mountain and river view. Apply to Dr. J. A. LANSING, No. 34 Vesey st.

A FEW EXCEEDINGLY DESIRABLE, centrally located, furnished and unfurnished, houses, left over from May, to lease low; bargains. Offices, No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET AT BERGEN POINT, N. J., FRONTing on water, a small cottage, nine rooms; twelve lots ground; lots of choice fruits and flowers; rent moderate. Inquire of G. W. REMBLEY.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE AT SEA CLIFF, ON the shore; beautiful location; good fishing and bathing. Inquire of SAMUEL COX, Sea Cliff House, Long Island.

TO LET—FRENCH FLAT; ALL MODERN IMprovements; new building, south-west corner 8th av. and 47th st.

DRY GOODS.

STERN BROS

SIXTH AVENUE AND 23D STREET.

CONTINUED REDUCTION OF PRICES

IN OUR

Ladies' Furnishing Departments

An immense assortment of
SUMMER GARMENTS
FOR TRAVELING,
SEASIDE,
COUNTRY, and
STREET WEAR,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
LADIES' LINEN SUITS, VERY ELABORATE, FROM $4 25.
LADIES' CAMBRIC SUITS, COMPLETE, AT $2 50.
LADIES' BATISTE GARMENTS, FROM $4 50 UPWARD.
LADIES' LAWN SUITS, IN GREAT VARIETY, FROM $4 50.
LADIES' LINEN DUSTERS, FOR TRAVELING, AT $2 95.
Without exception the largest assortment in the City.
Our entire stock of
LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS
at decided reduction from former prices.

In our
MILLINERY DEPARTMENTS,
our immense stock of
STRAW GOODS,
FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN
CHIP HATS AND BONNETS,
LEGHORN HATS,
in all the most desirable styles,
AT AND BELOW COST.
FINEST FRENCH FLOWERS.
An unusually fine assortment. Reduced prices.
RIBBON DEPARTMENTS,
BONNET AND SASH RIBBONS,
THE LARGEST IN THE CITY,
EXTREMELY CHEAP.
Now open, the largest and finest assortment of
PARIS, VIENNA, AND JAPANESE
FANS
ever displayed by any one house,
our own importations,
AT DECIDED BARGAINS.

An inspection of our enormous stock, which contains novelties not to be found elsewhere, will prove very remunerative to customers.
We beg to call special attention to our line of
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
consisting of every article appertaining thereto,
AT OUR WELL-KNOWN LOW PRICES.
GENTS' PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS at $1 62, $2 33.
GENTS' AND BOYS' LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
all styles, cheaper than any other house.
A choice assortment of
SCARFS, TIES, AND NECK-WEAR,
SUSPENDERS, BRACES, UNDERWEAR.
NIGHT-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

STERN BROTHERS,

SIXTH AVENUE AND 23D STREET.

KINZEY'S

CLOSING SALE

TO CLOSE THIS WEEK.

Our finest imported trimmed Bonnets; $40 and $50 Bonnets Reduced to $10 each.

Lots of Straw Hats 25c. up,	KINZEY'S
5,000 Rich Beaded Lace Capes, 75c.,	KINZEY'S
Sash Ribbons, 19c. to 75c. yard,	KINZEY'S
Bonnet Ribbons 10c. yard up,	KINZEY'S
French Flowers closing out,	KINZEY'S
Silk and Lace Ties closing,	KINZEY'S
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas closing,	KINZEY'S
Lama Lace Shawls and Sacques half price,	KINZEY'S
Yak, Guipure, Thread, and other Laces closing,	KINZEY'S
English Striped Hose closing out 21c., 25c., 31c., 39c. pair,	KINZEY'S
Bargains in Underwear,	KINZEY'S
Closing English Berlin Gloves, 11c.,	KINZEY'S
Best Silk Elastic Belts, 25c.,	KINZEY'S
Muslins and Piques closing,	KINZEY'S
Fine Japanese Fans, 3c. up; Fine Linen Fans, 5c. up,	KINZEY'S
Silk Fans, Ivory Sticks, 25c.; Fine Fans marked down,	KINZEY'S
Fine Imported Buck Combs, 25c. up,	KINZEY'S
Bargains in our Jewelry Department,	KINZEY'S

Bargains in Every Department.

WILLIAM KINZEY,

767 and 769 Broadway, corner 9th st.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts., GRAND DISPLAY OF NOVELTIES JUST IMPORTED. PATTERNS with CLOTH MODELS now ready—"Yachting Suit," "The Resolute" for Ladies and Misses, "Sea-Shore," "Baltic," "Croquet," and "Don't Care" TOILETS. Very desirable for these days.

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, June 17, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida, and Brunswick Railroads.
First-class passage to Fernandina....................$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.................. 22 50
First-class passage to Augusta........................ 20 00
First-class to Albany...................................... 20 00
Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.
For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.
SOUTH CAROLINA....................Wednesday, June 23
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. Lockwood, Saturday, June 26
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, June 19, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, June 23, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, June 26, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, June 30, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, June 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

STRANGERS

VISITING THE

CITY

Are respectfully requested to examine the stock of

Arnold, Constable & Co.,

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH ST.,

NEW-YORK,

CONTAINING ALL THE

Latest Novelties,

which they are now offering at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

TO REDUCE STOCK PRIOR TO THEIR

Semi-Annual Inventory,

VIZ:
Summer Dress Goods,
all the choice varieties.
Costumes,
Reception, Street, and Evening.
Cashmere Mantles,
Made-up Lace Overskirts and Jackets,
Thread Lace and Llama Lace Shawls and Jackets,
Embroidered Box Costumes.
Ladies' Furnishing Department.
Outfits
For Infants, Misses, and Ladies,
of every description, ready-made and to order.
Bridal Trousseaux,
Infants' Wardrobes,
Bathing Suits,
Boys' Suits, Three to Eight Years,
Paris Underwear,
French and American Corsets,
Hosiery, Underwear,
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Gents' Improved Shirts,
Gents' and Boys'
Yachting Suits,
Black Silks, Fancy Silks,
Plain Colored Silks,
Louisines,
Foulards,
Pongees,
Dyoor Cloths,
Sun Umbrellas, Rain Umbrellas,
Lace Trimmed Parasols, Guipure Lace Parasols,
Carriage Parasolettes, Mounting in every Style,
Mourning Fabrics
In all the various styles.
Trimming Crapes,
Crepe Collars and Cuffs,
Handkerchiefs, Rufflings, &c.,
Laces, Hemmed, Initial,
Embroideries, Colored Bordered
Hamburg Emb'd Nets, And Embroidered
Guipure Lace Ties, Handkerchiefs.
Spanish and Guipure
Silk Nets for
Overskirts and Jackets.
Neck Wear,
Of every Style, for
Ladies and Gentlemen.
Gloves.
Kid, Silk, and Lisle Thread,
Castor and Driving Gloves.
Negligee Shirts, Traveling Shirts,
Camel's Hair Smoking Jackets
and Robes.
Percales, Cheviots,
Cambrics, Ginghams,
Prints, &c., &c.
TOGETHER with a choice assortment of the LATEST PATTERNS IN
Carpets,
Oil-Cloths,
Mattings,
Upholstery Goods,
Lace Curtains,
&c., &c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway, cor. 19th st., N. Y.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

WHITE AND LINEN GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LADIES', GENTS', AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING, NOTIONS, SMALL WARES, MILLINERY, RIBBONS, PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS, BOOKS, Stationery, Toilet Articles, Perfumes, Toys, Dolls, Trimmings, Worsteds, House Furnishing, Keeping, and Ornamenting Goods.
CROCKERY, GLASS, AND WOODEN WARE.
LA FORGE KID GLOVE, 2-BUTTON, 98c., warranted.
GLOVE-FITTING SEAMLESS SHOE, at $4 99.
Catalogues and samples sent free to any address.
Orders by mail attended to with special care.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV. N. Y.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE

TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.
These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE OFFICES IN building No. 744 Broadway; first-class location for book trade; terms very moderate. W. N. GRISWOLD'S Real Estate Office, Room No. 3.

STORES, FIRST FLOORS, AND OFFICES to let or lease on most favorable terms in the great book centre, Broadway and 8th st. W. N. GRISWOLD'S Real Estate Office, No. 744 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; first floor and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

DRY GOODS.

EHRICHS',

EIGHTH AVENUE AND 24th STREET.

WE HAVE THIS WEEK

BROKEN GROUND

FOR EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS AND ENLARGEMENT OF OUR ESTABLISHMENT, AND HAVE, IN CONSEQUENCE, MADE EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS IN THE PRICES OF OUR GOODS, SO AS TO REDUCE OUR STOCK. EVERY ARTICLE IS MARKED DOWN. OUR NUMEROUS PATRONS, WHO HAVE LEARNED TO ASSOCIATE OUR NAME WITH MODERATE PRICES, WILL FIND NEW CAUSE FOR ASTONISHMENT IN OUR PRESENT CLEARING-OUT PRICES.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR REMARKABLE PRICES FOR

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

OUR FINEST GOODS, INCLUDING OUR RICH HAND-EMBROIDERED FRENCH UNDERWEAR, REDUCED TO LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION. EVERY ARTICLE CONNECTED WITH LADIES' UNDERWEAR OFFERED AT A SACRIFICE, AND LADIES REPLENISHING THEIR WARDROBES BEFORE DEPARTING FOR THE COUNTRY WILL DO WELL TO CALL AND EXAMINE.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS IN MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' MARSEILLES AND PIQUE SUITS, CLOAKS, &c., &c.

OUR ELEGANT STOCK OF INFANTS' WEAR AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

SUITS.

IMMENSE STOCK. PRICES REDUCED.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF SPRING SUITS TO BE CLOSED OUT IRRESPECTIVE OF COST.
LADIES will do well to call and examine our elegant assortment of suits, as we are offering the same at positive bargains.
SUITS FORMERLY sold at $25, $30, $40, and $50,
NOW REDUCED TO $15, $20, $25, and $30.
AND ALL OTHER SUITS IN PROPORTION.

REAL LLAMA LACE SHAWLS AND JACKETS
at especially low prices.
SHAWLS formerly sold at $30 and $40, reduced to $20 and $25.
LLAMA SACKS, formerly sold at $16, $18, $20, and $25, reduced to $10, $12, $14, and $16 each.
REAL GUIPURE AND YAK LACES.
Real and Imitation Cluny Laces,
in Ecru, Drab and White. Real Valenciennes and Thread Laces, &c.,
At prices much below the cost of importation.
All our stock reduced.
Bargains in Gimps, Fringes, Buttons, &c.

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES,
Cheaper than ever before offered.

Millinery Department.

ASTONISHING REDUCTIONS.

Hats in every imaginable shape in
FRENCH AND AMERICAN CHIP
Leghorn, Neapolitan and Milan Braids at prices to suit.
STOREKEEPERS AND MILLINERS
will find this an opportunity to replenish their stock at much less than down-town wholesale prices.
ELEGANT MILAN HATS, all colors, reduced to 75 cts.
AMERICAN CHIP HATS reduced to 49 cents.
FINEST FRENCH CHIP HATS reduced to $1 37.
LADIES' AND MISSES' SUN HATS reduced to 25 cents.
LADIES' AND GENTS' BATHING HATS reduced to 9c.
BOYS' AND GIRLS' SCHOOL HATS, former prices 60c., Reduced to 25 cents.
And all other hats in proportion.

OUR STOCK MUST BE CLOSED OUT, TO MAKE ROOM FOR OUR EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS.

After our alterations are completed we shall be enabled to exhibit a still larger assortment of goods than heretofore.

Trimmed Bonnets and Round Hats.
All reduced in prices.
BONNETS, former prices $15, reduced to $9 00.
BONNETS, former prices $12, reduced to $7 50.
BONNETS, former prices $10, reduced to $5 50.
BONNETS, former prices $8, reduced to $5 00.
BONNETS, former prices $6, reduced to $4 00.
WE ARE DETERMINED RATHER THAN TO TAKE THE RISK OF HAVING OUR GOODS SOILED AND RUINED BY THE DUST, &c., CAUSED IN BUILDING, TO SELL OUR GOODS AT A LOSS.

FANS in every style at prices below any in the City.
FULL LINE of Fancy Goods, Fancy Jewelry, Chatelaines, Portmonnaies, &c., &c., at reduced prices.

PARASOLS

all marked down to clear out stock.

WE MIGHT GO ON AND ENUMERATE MANY MORE LARGE REDUCTIONS IN PRICES, BUT THE SAME IS UNNECESSARY, AS WE ASSURE OUR PATRONS THAT THEY WILL FIND GREAT REDUCTIONS IN PRICES THROUGHOUT EVERY DEPARTMENT IN OUR ESTABLISHMENT.

OUR STORE CAN BE REACHED VERY CONVENIENTLY FROM ANY PART OF THE CITY BY CONNECTING WITH TWENTY-THIRD STREET RAILWAY.

EHRICHS',

287 EIGHTH AVENUE. 289

BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.

REDUCTIONS

IN
LACES, SACQUES,
CARDINAL CAPES,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.
ALSO,
NEW FANS,
FANCY TIES,
SASH RIBBONS, &c.

MILLER & GRANT,

NO. 879 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY FILLED.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
Will offer on MONDAY, June 21, and for the next thirty days, to close the season, their entire stock of
MILLINERY GOODS,
Consisting of
Fine Chip,
Leghorn,
Panama, and Straw
HATS AND BONNETS, TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED, AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.
Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, &c.,
IN ALL THE NEW SHADES FOR TRIMMING.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Will offer on MONDAY, June 21, their stock of Dress Goods, Camel's Hair Cloths, Mexicans, Grenadines, Batiste, Lawns, Cambrics, Laces, Embroideries, Hosiery, Linens, Damasks, Cloths, Cassimeres, Drillings.

MOURNING GOODS,
Llama Lace Shawls, &c.,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE ON COST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

are now offering their entire importations of Spring and Summer garments, comprising a choice and elegant assortment of Ladies' Suits, Overskirts, and Jackets, Cashmere Cloaks, &c., &c., &c., at a great reduction in prices. Also, 200 Jackets, for children and misses in fine French Cassimeres, and elegantly made, at the lowest prices ever offered for similar garments in this City. A splendid variety of ladies' and children's Victoria Lawn, Pique, and Swiss Suits at unusually attractive prices.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
Ladies' & Children's Undergarments,
Which we are now closing out at an immense reduction in prices.

WRECK OF THE SCHILLER.

THRILLING NARRATIVE BY MR. HENRY STERN.

THE DESCRIPTION HE SENT TO HIS FRIENDS IN CINCINNATI—INCIDENTS OF THE VOYAGE—THE FATAL NIGHT—SUBSEQUENT EXPERIENCES OF THE SURVIVORS.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* publishes the following interesting private letter from Mr. Henry Stern, of that city, describing the loss of the steamer Schiller, on which vessel he was a passenger:

DRESDEN, May 26, 1875.

MY DEAR FRIENDS—Both your letters were received here on my arrival last eve, and I judge you on this in possession of my first few lines. Let me thank you for your congratulations from the bottom of my heart. My mother is at Teplitz, and I have been with her for a week; this affair has nearly cost her her life, but she is now quite satisfied that I shall return to America. You want a history. Well, I will give it to you again, though I sent you a paper containing it. That I can give only outlines is natural, as it was so dark at times that I could not distinguish the man next to me. We left New-York on April 27 at 3 P. M.; laid at Coney Island all night, as the pilot refused to take the ship over the bar, as the steamer drew twenyt-three feet of water. Left Sandy Hook light-ship at noon on April 28; were in company with the Bothnia, of the Cunard Line, for the three following days. The weather was rough at times, and a great many sea-sick people on board. Two or three days following we had a very rough day, the waves washing over the deck, and sadly interfering with cooking arrangements. For three days previous to the accident I am sure no good observations could be obtained. Nevertheless, all went well until the evening of the 7th of May. At about 8 o'clock, I should think, a fog set in, but we could still see a good distance at sea. Speed was reduced and all sail taken in. At about 9 o'clock I came again on deck and was conversing with some passengers about being somewhere near Scilly Islands. The wind came dead from the front, and on my asking an American ship Captain (who was a passenger on board) the reason of the sudden shifting of the wind, was told by him that we were right opposite the channel, and that this was but natural. The fog now at once became very dense; heard another signal to the engine-room, which I took to be very slow, and the steam whistle was blown. I went forward, and had been there but a few minutes when the ship ran upon a rock. The shock was terrific. While going aft the ship gave three more bumps, and was fast. Heard the Captain give some orders, but do not know what they were. When opposite the pavilion met Mr. Smith, of Philip Shulhoff & Co., of New-York, who asked me what I thought of it. I told him I thought we were in among the breakers, but knew nothing definite. Went on the larboard side of the quarter-deck and cut a life buoy from the railing, which I placed over my shoulder. The second boatswain, with some men, now tried to lower the larboard quarter-deck gig, but it swamped in the high sea. The first boatswain and two men lowered the starboard quarter-deck gig, and cut loose without taking any one else. The Captain rushed to the place and ordered the boat to lay to, but no response came He fired at them, but without effect. As I afterward learned, the boat had a leak, but a cabin steward, who managed to jump into the boat after it was in the sea, stopped it partially with a champagne cork which he had in his pocket. The life-boat on the starboard side of the quarter-deck was now ordered to be lowered. The Captain now called for Mr. Pohleman, the second officer, who replied promptly. A great many people crowded this boat, so that it could not be swung over the davits. Great consternation now prevailed all over the ship. The American Captain before mentioned stood by and helped to pull the ropes. The ship Captain acted the man, gave his orders promptly, and at times had to fire over the heads of people to make them obey. By this time the first heavy sea had washed over the ship, and no doubt had carried many people with it. The life-boat was launched with about forty people, I should think, but it swamped, and about thirty people were drowned. Oh! those cries for help, how they ring in my ears at this moment! The balance in the life-boats were saved by the boat previously mentioned, in charge of the boatswain, and some more were afterward saved by it. That it was not dashed to pieces in the dark night I cannot understand to this day. This boat made its landing in the morning at Treskoe, one of the Scilly Islands. The American Captain, before mentioned, told me: "If you cannot stand the waves on deck, climb into the rigging, it is the only safety; the ship is new, and can stand a good deal." I had gone aft to the pavilion, where men, women and children of the cabin were huddled together. Oh! those pale, terror-stricken faces, those crying children, how they stare at me now!

Then I went below, and, in company with Lenkuse, of Milwaukee, and the head steward of the first cabin, took some cork preservers from the hold between the sleeping-rooms, where the baggage was stored. Among those to whom I gave some I recollect Mrs. Gregory, of New-York, who wanted it for her boy, and Mr. Walker, of New-York, for his boy; the last to Mrs. Becker, in the pavilion. I now again went on deck. By this time the engineers had put out the fires and let off steam. None of them was saved alive. A lady took hold of me and cried, "Mr. Stern, for God's sake take care of me." The next moment a wave washed over the ship; she was washed one way and I the other. Cannon were now fired and lights sent up. Oh, these hopes that were entertained that succor would now surely come! But it came not, and all was again darkness. The Captain and men were now working forward swinging boats in the davits and getting them ready to be lowered as soon as the sea would go down. It must have been 11 o'clock or a little later when I took to the rigging on the starboard side of the mainmast. Some were above me, and with every wave the sea washed over us. At about 12 o'clock the fog cleared and we saw Bishop Lighthouse clear and bright. Again we took hope; the thought was they must see our rockets; boats will surely come and save us. Alas, there is no telegraphic connection between the light-house and the islands, and the life-boat was at St. Mary's. At about 1 o'clock the fog again set in, and nothing was heard save the howling of the wind and the rushing of the waves. With the grip of death and a calmness I cannot account for save that it was that of desperation we clung to the rigging. You will understand me when I say that I had but one thought. It was: "It will kill my mother if she hears of it." Maybe it was this thought which gave me additional strength, for though no chance of safety was visible, I still hoped. I have been in many a tight place in my life, but to stare death in the face hour by hour is a feeling so terrible that I cannot even give a faint idea of it. The lights in the pavilion were burning until 2 A. M., when a rush of water tore it down, and with it went all the men, women, and children who were huddled together there. Cries for help which were terrible rent the air, but the most terrible of all was the cry of a single child. Oh, how it went through me! I cry myself every time I think of it. Some people forward had called for the Captain to save them. He did his best, and I shall take his part to my dying day. He was one of nature's noblemen, open-hearted and generous, who did not think of himself, and died at his post in the discharge of his duty. He had gathered as many people as he could on the bridge, but every wave swept some away. Finally, at 3 A. M., I could discern but three officers on the bridge, whom I took to be the Captain, Chief Engineer, and Doctor. Shortly after that, they, too, were swept overboard. The American Captain was above me in the top of the mast. He called me to come to him; told him I could not; he reached his hand to me through the lubber-hole of the mast, telling me to hang on and cling to the chains, thus trying to raise myself. I could not make it, however, and lost my hold, but regained it, clinging to the chains. A good fellow tried to give me his hand, but could not reach me. He told me to swing my feet behind me and catch myself in the ladder rigging. I did so, and was lucky enough to get a firm hold with my right leg. After considerable exertion, I finally got fixed under the top of the mast, where I fastened myself with a piece of rope, which somebody must have dropped from above. Nothing now remained alive on deck; the few survivors were in the rigging of the masts: on the mainmast, where I was, were about ten or twelve; on the foremast, some thirty people. It was light enough to see the length of the ship; but it was a terrible sight. The ship was careening heavily to the starboard side, and the spars were nearly touching the water. The aft smoke-stack fell over and smashed two boats; others were carried away by the waves. Wave after wave now broke over the ship, the outrushing tide shaking her in every seam. Some of the waves washed over me, high as I was on the mast. The cargo commenced to float—barrels of resin, bales of cotton, spars, and everything of woodwork the water could reach was washed overboard. Slowly the time crept on. About 5 A. M. the wire stays holding the mast snapped, so that nothing but the rope rigging held it on the larboard side. About 6 A. M. we saw the light-house again, and we all shouted, but no sign of help appeared. It was now evident that the mast must soon go, and I therefore loosened the rope which held me to the rigging. At about 7 A. M. the mast fell overboard on the starboard side, and all who were on it with me went with it. The moment of the fall was terrible, and in that moment I gave up everything. How I cleared the rigging I do not know, but I found myself in deep water, and rapidly rose to the surface. Luckily a wave carried me from the ship. In falling I had lost my life buoy, but on rising to the surface I swam toward it, and managed to reach it. Soon after that I got hold of a spar, which I placed under my right arm. A leather trunk floated toward me; I caught hold of it by the straps, and placed the spar upon it. Thus I was carried breast-high above the water. I must have been in the water some three-quarters to one hour, when, rising upon a high wave, I saw a boat approaching. I shouted, and saw that I was seen. I was the third man picked up by the boat. The boat was manned by fishermen from St. Agnes, who risked their lives to save ours, and picked up five of us. Another boat picked up two more. The foremast, as I afterward learned, stood some three-quarters of an hour longer, and about five persons were saved from it. We were landed at St. Marys, and kindly treated by the Lord of the Isles, German and American Consuls, and the people, provided with dry clothing and cared for.

The agent of the company at Plymouth did not act promptly, as he ought to have been at Scilly with a steamer, no matter at what cost, by Saturday night. On Sunday some of us were forwarded to Penzance, and there I received a telegram from my brother that he was at Paris. I asked the agent to forward me there, and after a good deal of parleying, and I finally getting angry, he agreed to do so. He furnished me with tickets to London, and gave me thirty-five shillings to go from there to Paris. When I tell you that I had to pay £3, you can see the meanness of the agent. My witness for that affair is Dr. Schidrowisch, correspondent of the New-York *Herald*. In Paris I was taken sick; nature gave way, and they tell me I did all sorts of things during my delirium. From there my brother took me to Berlin, from there I went to Toplitz, and have just returned. He says in his letter that if my hair is not gray, I must have tresses of iron. I am not changed in appearance outwardly, but I cannot help thinking of the desolation this affair has brought to so many homes; and then I must cry; I cannot help it. I have received letters and calls asking after people on board. What can I answer—but dead—dead! Oh, it is too horrible. Sometimes it is like a dream, and I cannot realize that a chap like me should be saved out of so many unfortunates. And those poor children who were drowned, I played with so many of them and had made so many friends among them that I cannot help but think of them.

Yesterday I had a letter from the Captain's sister, asking me to see them if I could; the family would like to have a few living words. Living words which speak death! You say you will not forgive me because I did not telegraph you. Don't say that. You may have suffered at not hearing from me. Do you know what I have suffered? Can you realize my situation at the time? Some day, when I see you, you'll speak differently after you have details.

This is the longest account I have written of the affair, and I shall send another to New-York. The papers brought a good deal as coming from me, which I never read or wrote. If any one wants the true state of affairs, give him this, though it is unsatisfactory, as it gives only outlines, and I can speak for myself only at least.

My regards to all of you, and believe me it does my heart good to know that I have left such warm friends behind me. Good night. It is very late, and I leave early to-morrow. Trusting to see all of you ere long, I am yours, HENRY STERN.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

A German correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes on May 30: "During the last eight days a Congress of both fractions of the Socialist working men has been in session at Gotha, and an amalgamation of the followers of Lassalle and of the disciples of Marx (the Internationalists) has been its result. The new programme of the united 'Socialist Working Men's Party in Germany' may interest many of your English readers, and I will therefore translate its most important points:

SECTION 1. Labor is the source of all wealth and culture, and useful work being only possible in the state of society, the result of all labor, therefore, belongs to society, that is to all its members, with equal rights, to each according to his reasonable wants, but at the same time including the duty of every member of society to work for the same. In the present organization of society the means for the completion of every kind of work are a monopoly of the capitalists; the working classes are thereby made entirely dependent, and this is the cause of their misery and slavery in all its forms. To liberate labor from its bonds requires a change in the means of labor, and this emancipation must be the aim of the working classes, compared to which all other classes appear as reactionary bodies.

SEC. 2. In pursuance of these principles the Socialist Working Men's Party in Germany will endeavor by all legal means to break the 'iron laws of wages' by abolishing the system of work for wages, and by abolishing every social and political inequality. Though the party at the present time is only working for Germany, it is fully aware of the international character of the working men's movement, and ready to do its duty for the purpose of making 'fraternization' of all men a fact. The Socialist Party demands the creation of co-operative productive societies with State help, and under the democratic control of the working classes. These co-operative societies ought to be organized in such a manner that they may form a nucleus for the Socialistic organization of the 'co-operative labor system.' The party further demands: 1. A general and equal law for all elections, which must be by ballot, and made obligatory for every citizen above twenty years of age. Every election must be held on a Sunday or holiday. 2. Direct legislation by the people. The decision about war or peace belongs to the people. 3. General duty to serve as a defender of one's country; popular militias instead of standing armies. 4. Repeal of all exceptional laws, particularly of the laws against the press and against meetings and societies. 5. Administration of justice through the people, and without fees. 6. General and equal education of the people by the State. Free tuition in all schools and colleges. The religious persuasion of the citizens to be considered a private matter. 7. A single progressive income tax instead of all present indirect taxes. 8. The unrestricted right of coalition. 9. A standard day's work according to the wants of society; prohibition of working on Sunday. 10. Prohibition of all children's work, and women's work which may be considered as unhealthy. 11. Laws for the protection of life and health of the working man. Strict control of mines, factories, &c., by officers selected by the working men. 12. Regulation of prison work. 13, and last section. Independent administration of all working men's co-operative and benevolent societies."

CHINESE SUPERSTITION.

The Hong-Kong *Press* of May 15 has the following: "On May 1, after the preaching and schools were over, about 4 P. M., a man who lives next door to the Methodist Episcopal Chapel in Kingkiang, looked into the chapel-keeper's room, and asked if his son was there? 'No,' replied the chapel-keeper, 'he is not here, neither have I seen him.' The man was not satisfied, but persisted in saying his son was there, and he knew they had him, and that the foreigners wanted to take the boy's heart and eyes out to make medicine. This seems to have aroused the chapel-keeper's ire, for he replied with indignation that foreigners did nothing of the sort, and wondered that the man could be such a fool as to think so. While the two men were arguing the matter, a large crowd gathered in the narrow street, the man shouting at the top of his voice that his son was in the foreign chapel, and that they wanted the boy's heart and eyes for medicine. At the same time the two men fought in the narrow street in front of the chapel; and the crowd began throwing stones at the doors and windows, finally smashing in both, and then poured into the chapel, where in a very short time stools, benches, pulpit, railing, and chairs were reduced to firewood; from thence into the school-rooms, one after the other—then into the class-room, making a clean sweep of desks, tables, stools, chairs, &c.—finally cleaning out the preacher's room, and taking his bed, bedding, clothes, furniture, and everything belonging to him. The preacher himself got into the settlement with his wife and child safely about 9 P. M. A few days afterward several of the vagabonds were arrested and received a severe thrashing."

A CRUEL STEPMOTHER.

A case of extreme cruelty to a child by his stepmother has been brought to light in Chicago by Officer Hamilton, of the Humane Society. The boy's name is George L. Denman, and he is about twelve years old. The neighbors have for some time been witnesses of the cruelty practiced by the stepmother. She would, it is alleged, undress him in the coldest of Winter weather, and then throw a bucket full of cold water over him. She has been accustomed to beat him in a most brutal manner, knock his head against the side of the house, and even to cut and slash him with a knife. On Saturday night last the boy was examined and eleven bruises were found on his hip, caused by blows received there. In some places the blood had settled under the skin, showing the most severe treatment. On his arm were two distinct marks of teeth where his stepmother had bitten him, and a cut on his hand and one under his hip, where he had been struck with a knife. The woman has been arrested.

TREED BY A BEAR.

The Concord (N. H.) *Monitor* describes the mishaps of a man named Andrews, who last Friday went into the woods in Warren, that State, for the purpose of gathering gum. When about three miles from the village, and a half mile from any house, he was suddenly confronted by a large bear. Having no gun he retreated to a beach-tree, followed by the bear. He climbed the tree and shouted for assistance. This was about 9 o'clock in the morning. He continued to shout for help until he found himself growing hoarse, the bear meanwhile keeping guard at the base of the tree. His cries were heard, but no attention was paid to them. In the evening he began to shout again, and finally a woman in the nearest house declared if the men didn't go to find out the cause of the calls she would, and thereupon they proceeded in the direction of the shouting, and at 9 o'clock P. M. discovered and rescued the man, the bear having left guard after dark and disappeared.

A LADY GRADUATES.

One of the chief points of interest in the Minnesota University Commencement, last week, says the Winona *Republican*, was the fact that one of the graduates is a female, Miss Helen Mary Ely, daughter of a gentleman familiarly known throughout the State as "Elder Ely," of Winona. Miss Ely takes the anomalous degree of "Bachelor of Literature." By unanimous vote of the class she was chosen to deliver the valedictory address, as a distinction worthy to be bestowed upon the first female graduate of the University of Minnesota.

A HARD EXPERIENCE.

A Kentucky paper, the Greenup *Independent* says: "Daniel Feathers, a farmer living three miles below town, had the misfortune last week to be bitten by a copperhead snake. Without hesitation he pulled out his jack knife, cut the bitten spot out of his hand and then struck a bee line for town, where Dr. Sellards dressed him externally as well as internally, and he is now as well as ever, excepting a slight swelling of the injured limb."

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

An election for Brigadier General in the Twenty-fifth Brigade will be held to-morrow evening at Syracuse.

Mr. Amasa J. Parker, Jr., was elected Lieutenant Colonel of the Tenth Regiment, Albany, last Tuesday evening.

Louis Picus has been elected Second Lieutenant of Company B, Sixth Regiment, vice Massemann, promoted.

Major Louis Hallen and Capt. J. C. F. Deecken, Commissary of Subsistence, of the Fifth Regiment, have resigned.

Ewald Bolenius was elected Second Lieutenant of Company E, Eleventh Regiment, vice William Seppenfeld, resigned.

The Nineteenth Battalion Infantry, situated in Orange County, has been transferred from the Seventh to the Eighth Brigade.

Col. James H. Blauvelt, of Nyack, N. Y., has been elected Brigadier General of the Seventh Brigade, Fifth Division, vice Gen. James Ryder, promoted.

The Eighth Brigade, Brig. Gen. Parker commanding, paraded at Kingston for review and inspection by Inspector General John B. Woodward last Thursday.

Companies D and F and the field, staff, and non-commissioned staff of the Fifty-fifth Regiment will parade for practice at the targets at Creedmoor to-morrow.

The eighteenth annual shooting festival of the New-York Schuetzen Corps, Capt. George Aery commanding, will take place at Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J., to-morrow and the two following days.

The New-Orleans (La.) Rifle Club continues to use the old-fashioned "ring and striped" targets, long since abandoned to the Mulligan Guards by marksmen in this City. The recent reports of the Spring meeting in that city show that some very valuable prizes were contested on that primitive system.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Capt. Karl Klein commanding, will parade to-morrow in full uniform, mounted, with carbines, for rifle practice at Union Hill, N. J. Line will be formed on Second avenue, between Second and Third streets, at 8 A. M. Fines will be imposed—for non-attendance, $10, and for tardiness, $1.

The Thirty-first Brigade, Buffalo, Brig. Gen. W. F. Rogers commanding, paraded last Thursday in commemoration of the centennial anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, and assisted at the ceremony of unveiling a monument to the soldiers who lost their lives at that memorable battle, erected by a patriotic citizen in Forest Lawn Cemetery, at that city.

The annual meeting of the Old Guard, Twelfth Regiment, Col. Henry A. Weeks commanding, will be held at Knickerbocker Cottage, No. 456 Sixth avenue, next Tuesday at 8 P. M. The officers for the ensuing year will be elected on that occasion, and action will be taken upon the proposed amendments to the constitution and by-laws of the organization.

Mr. Sheldon J. Kellogg, formerly a member of Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, has been elected Second Lieutenant of "Sumner Light Guard," Company E, First Regiment Infantry, California. Lieut. Kellogg is a prominent marksman, and one of the team selected to shoot in the match next Saturday between his company and Company D, Twelfth Regiment, of this City.

At a meeting of the officers and rank and file of the Twenty-second Regiment, an affirmative vote was taken upon the subject of visiting Philadelphia next year on the occasion of the Centennial celebration. It is expected that fully 900 men will participate in the excursion. A large number of members whose terms of service will expire during the present year have signified their intention of re-enlisting for one year under the new law. Arrangements will be made for a few days' encampment in or near Philadelphia during the Centennial week. Col. Porter has appointed Private Victor Maidhoff, of Company E, Commissary Sergeant.

Ex-Major John N. Partridge was re-elected to that position in the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, last Monday evening, vice Truslow declined. On the same evening Private George H. Earle, of Company A, was elected Second Lieutenant, vice F. H. Howland, promoted to the position of First Lieutenant. Company A will contest for the "Kellogg" badge at Creedmoor next Friday. Two companies of this regiment paraded thirty-five files front last Tuesday evening, and, chartering a boat, proceeded to Yonkers, where they were the guests of the Sixteenth Battalion Infantry. Accompanying the party were Col. Ward, Capt. Truslow, Lieut Earle, and Major Sproule, of New-Orleans.

The First Division, Major Gen. Alexander Shaler commanding, will parade in celebration of the ninety-ninth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the United States on Monday, July 5. The troops will be formed in close columns, the head of each column resting on Fifth avenue, as follows: Separate Troop Cavalry, in line, on Fifth avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-second streets; Third Brigade on West Twenty-second street; Battery B on West Twenty-first street; First Troop Washington Greys on East Twenty-first street; First Brigade on West Twentieth street; Battery K on East Twentieth street; Third Regiment Cavalry on East Nineteenth street; Second Brigade on West Nineteenth street. The division will march in the order of formation at 8 o'clock A. M., and the route of march will be down Fifth avenue and South Fifth avenue, to and through Canal street, to and up Broadway to the point of review on the Plaza at Union square. The column will be dismissed at Seventeenth street and Fourth avenue. The division staff will assemble at the rendezvous at 7:15 o'clock A. M. mounted and in full uniform. The commanding officer of Battery B will cause a national salute to be fired on the Battery at meridian. Mayor Wickham will review the troops from the balcony of the club-house at Union square.

Judge Advocate General Charles Hughes has has already been called upon to define several points regarding enlistments as amended by the military code. A Captain of a battery in the Third Division submitted the following questions:

"1. Is it necessary that members re-enlisting be balloted for by the company, the same as a new member, before being enlisted? 2. Can a non-commissioned officer re-enlist and continue to hold his office, or does he have to be again elected by the company? 3. Can a person over forty-five years of age re-enlist?"

To which the Judge Advocate replied:

"Section 262 permits each troop, battery, or company, to form by-laws not inconsistent with the military code, which by-laws generally regulate as to the vote of the company on enlistments. If the by-laws require a member enlisting to be balloted for on such enlistment, it would follow that the same course should be pursued on a re-enlistment, which is but a new enlistment. As to the second question, section 13 of the code, as just amended, provides for an enlistment in the first instance for a term of five years, 'and on the expiration of that term they may be re-enlisted either immediately or at any time thereafter for terms of one or more years, at the option of the volunteer.' From this section it will be seen that the re-enlistment cannot take place until after the expiration of the first term of enlistment; so that a non-commissioned officer's position would end with the term of his enlistment, and after re-enlistment he would be simply a private until again elected to position by his company, as provided by the code. 'No person above the age of forty-five years shall be re-enlisted.'"

Battery K, First Division, Capt. John N. Heubner commanding, paraded at East New-York last Tuesday for target practice. The *personnel* numbered sixty-eight, officers, rank, and file. The men were all in fatigue uniform, and presented a handsome appearance. On the previous day Lieut. Augustus Hoetze, accompanied by a Sergeant and a guard, proceeded to Cozzens' farm, upon which the range is situated, with two six-pound guns and accompanying caissons. Having pitched three tents, two at the firing point, and one in the vicinity of the target, for the occupation of the markers, a guard was mounted, and the relief retired. Early the next morning the remainder of the command arrived, and preparations were completed for target practice. The target was mounted at a distance of 604 yards from the firing point, in a meadow. It was twelve feet square. In the centre was a bull's-eye twelve inches in diameter, which was surrounded by twelve rings one foot apart. The guns were mounted upon temporary platforms, to secure perfect equality of surface, and each was provided with a pendulum hausse and a tangent scale. A certain number of men were detailed to attend to loading, marking, &c., who were subsequently relieved in order to permit every man to participate in the shooting. The first gun was fired at 11 o'clock. Each man was allowed one shot without previous sighting shots, and practice concluded at 3 P. M. Among the visitors were Major Gen. Shaler, Col. Carl Jussen, Acting Chief of Staff, First Division; Col. Josiah Porter, of the Twenty-second Regiment, Acting Chief of Artillery; Col. Fowler, Ordnance Officer, and Capt. John Keim and staff, of Battery K.

The First Battalion Infantry, Third Brigade, First Division, will soon be disbanded, and its members will be mustered out of the service. About 100 members have decided to form a company to be attached to the Ninth Regiment. The best officers of this command had nearly all resigned before the fate of the battalion had been decreed. The nucleus of this command was a remnant of the old Hawkins' Zouaves, who fought valiantly during the war as the Ninth New-York Volunteers. The latter was mustered into service on June 4, 1861, and departed for the seat of war on the following day. On the morning of June 8 the regiment landed at Fortress Monroe, and was ordered into camp at Newport News. Hardly had the command become settled before it was called to assist in the battle of Big Bethel. Following this came the battles of Hatteras, Roanoke, Camden, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Suffolk, in all of which the gallant zouaves participated; and on May 5, 1863, the regiment started on their return homeward. During the Summer of 1865 a zouave regiment was organized, comprising many of the members of the old Hawkins' Zouaves. Having recruited the requisite number of men, it was mustered in, and designated the First Regiment National Guard State of New-York. For a time all went well, but as the old members gradually left the ranks they were followed by later recruits, whose terms of service had expired, and at last, about three years ago, the command was reduced to a battalion Col. A. P. Webster was in command at that time. He was a zealous, careful officer, a veteran of the Seventh Regiment, and had served with the Ninth during the war, sustaining wounds at the battle of Roanoke Island. But in spite of the time and money which this officer devoted to his battalion it continued to decline, and the few recruits who were added were generally of the lowest class, and retarded rather than advanced the progress of the regiment. Last year Gen. T. F. Bourke, of Fenian notoriety, was elected Lieutenant Colonel, and Col. Webster took advantage of the opportunity afforded him to resign. Other officers followed, until but three or four good officers remained. Two weeks ago the command was ordered to parade for inspection by Inspector General Woodward, but as only thirty members reported in uniform, Gen. Woodward promptly decided that inspection was wholly unnecessary, and they were dismissed.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

CARELESS USE OF MATCHES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would like to call the attention of the managers of the Gilmore Concerts to the fact that a habit exists among the gentlemen patrons of thoughtlessly throwing away burning matches upon the floor and paths of the garden whereby ladies are liable to have their clothing set on fire. A lady friend of mine, a couple of evenings ago, was saved from what might have been a serious accident simply because she wore an exceedingly heavy silk dress, so that but a portion of the skirt was burned before the fire was extinguished. Had the lady been wearing some lighter material she might instantly have been in flames.

This matter I deem of importance enough to justify my calling the attention of the gentlemen in charge of the garden, from whom a notice to the smokers to *put out their matches after lighting a cigar*, would receive polite attention and consideration from the lovers of the fragrant weed, myself included, and render the repetition of the above-mentioned accident impossible. F. W. S.

THURSDAY, June 17, 1875.

THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your editorial in yesterday's issue, complaining of the poor accommodations on the Morris and Essex Railroad was well directed. I shall say it was "well done," should the effect become perceptible. Railroad officials, in general, are inapproachable and obdurate; those of this road may be more easily overcome.

The time-table could be completely upset to a great deal better advantage, and more suitable hours substituted. We might also ask for more frequent trains, but fear to trespass. As it is at present, should I miss the 5:20 train for Summit, I should have to wait for the 6:50; and after this there is only one left to take me home—at 8:45—which, by the irregularity of the Christopher street boats, one is often in danger of losing—as happened to me last Saturday—necessitating an expense in having to await Monday. This could be easily overcome by allowing the midnight train to continue to Summit, instead of stopping at South Orange; and I claim that Summit is important enough, if only in Summer, to have the comfort of its people more in thought. I will not be selfish and ask that the cars should not go beyond Summit; it would be found advantageous to even include Morristown.

As a suggestion to the objection that "it would not pay," why not let this train be extra in every respect—no commutation ticket to be received, but the regular fare paid? I, for one, would agree to this, and doubt not that all others along the route would find it acceptable, and patronize this last train frequently—from necessity or amusement.

You are known to always favor the public cause; perhaps through you this letter may reach those who can afford some remedy. I submit it to you to accord it an insertion in your paper, if you deem proper. L.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 17, 1875.

WIRE SIGNS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In passing up Broadway lately I have been struck with the threatening danger of so-called illuminated or wire signs, which are increasing to an alarming extent over this beautiful thoroughfare. Nearly every block contains one or more of these glaring abominations projecting over the sidewalk, set ready to "deadfall" any who may be passing under them when a gale shall occur. Why is this class of signs, now so prevalent and daily increasing to such an alarming extent, allowed to be placed over the heads of pedestrians, to their imminent peril, (for no other signs are allowed to threaten the passer by,) unless it be that they are hung so high that the law cannot reach them? Is it not time that your powerful and plain-spoken paper, THE TIMES, call the attention of the proper authorities to this glaring evil and protest against the setting of traps over our heads in such a manner that we would for safety take to the middle of the street, if it were not for another danger of being crushed by reckless driving staring us in the face? And again, who could conceive of a greater offense against good taste than the marring of the view from the Battery to Union square by these "Cheap John" notices painted on the walls of the very heavens, as they appear to the stranger coming in our gates? But this latter consideration, of course, is only secondary to the danger of all signs projecting over the walks where thousands are hourly passing, and if there be a law against such a glaring violation against the safety of the public it is high time it were enforced before the traps fall upon the heads of the people. D. B.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 14, 1875.

THE POST OFFICE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read with great pleasure and interest the excellent article in Monday's issue, "Among the Mail Bags," and cordially indorse it. My experience is, the City mail delivery is very reliable and prompt. I have had good opportunities as a merchant to test the same. On more than one occasion, when I have had to make inquiries in regard to what have seemed delays, the fullest explanations have been made, and I always found the fault was not with the Post Office.

I wish to cite an instance that occurred very recently outside of my business. It devolves upon me to send out, occasionally, about a dozen notices connected with an institution, and the usual order was given. It is desirous they should be issued on a certain day, and, to insure no mistake, direct the party always to send one to me, as a member of the committee. I should have received the notice on Saturday evening. I did not find it at my house, either Monday or Tuesday. I made the necessary inquiries, and was told positively all were mailed in season for Saturday evening. I wrote to the station in regard to it; received immediate reply. The Station Agent called upon me at my place of business, and proved to me conclusively the notices were never mailed until Tuesday noon.

An instance as to prompt delivery: I reside about four miles from my place of business. Last Saturday my wife sent a message down by my son, desiring me to send it so it would receive attention by Monday. I mailed it in the lamp-post box at 3:15 P. M. I did not arrive at my house until 8 in the evening, and imagine my surprise—the letter had been delivered, and the information we desired obtained. I consider our City postal delivery about as near perfection as possible. If parties having complaints to make will go direct to head-quarters, not only in Post Office matters but in corporations, I believe mistakes would be oftener remedied than they are.

About ten years ago my wife and child were put out of a car by a conductor, not having proper fare, he refusing to change a bill. Just then a violent thunder-storm was threatening, and they had to get home the best way possible, about half a mile. I addressed a note afterward to the officers of the company, stating the circumstances. The Treasurer of the company, (a member of a well-known banking-house of this City,) called at my house, had the matter thoroughly investigated, and to my satisfaction. I did not ask the discharge of the conductor, but this gentleman insisted upon his suspension for a few days as a punishment. He proved afterward to be one of their best men. K.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, June 16, 1875.

VERY LIKE A WHALE.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* says that, about 8 o'clock on Monday night, when the sky became overcast and seemed to threaten a thunder-storm, the form of a perfect hand was seen by several persons in the eastern heavens. It seemed to be either the left hand with the palm toward earth or the right hand with the back toward earth.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 19.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000	Un. Pac. S.F.	93⅞	1000	Erie Railway	13½
100	N.Y. C. & Hud.	101¾	1300	do.	13¾
100	Union Pacific...c.	74¼	300	do.	13⅞
300	do.	74	2000	do.	14
100	St. Paul	31½	1800	do.	14⅛
100	Western Union	75¼	1000	do.	14¼
200	do....c.	75⅜	300	do.	14⅛
200	do.	75⅜	40	do.	13⅞
1500	do.	75½	800	do.	14⅛
800	do.	75⅝	200	Lake Shore	59½
2000	do.	75¾	1500	do.	59¾
300	do....c.	75¾	1000	do.	59⅞
100	Pacific Mail....c.	32¼	800	do.	60
200	do.	32¼	200	do....c.	60
100	do.	32⅜	1500	do.	60⅛
300	do.	32½	2600	do.	60¼
100	do.	32⅝	1200	do.	60⅜
2400	do.	32¾	3100	do.	60¼
100	do....s3.	32¾	1000	do....c.	60¼
100	do....b3.	32⅞	1400	do.	60⅜
100	North-western	36⅝	1500	do.	60½
100	do....b10.	36¾	500	do.	60⅜
100	do.	36¾	300	do....c.	60⅜
100	Rock Island	101⅝	10	do.	60⅛
100	do....b3.	101¾	1300	do.	60½
200	Toledo & Wabash.	6⅝	1700	do.	60⅝
50	Harlem....b3.	135¼	200	do.	60¾
100	Ohio & Miss.	23			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.....12.121⅛	$3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....12.125¼
3,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.....12.126¼	1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68.....12.121¼
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.....12.119⅛	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.....12.118¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000	Ga. 7s G. bds.	96	100	Quicksilver M.Co.	16
12,000	Tenn. 6s,o.b.c.	49½	100	do....b.c.	16
1,000	B. H. & E. 1st.	26½	100	Illinois Cen.b.c.c.	101
1,000	B.,C.R.& M1st.	30	50	N. J. Cen....b.c.	109⅞
3,000	M. & St.P. I. & M. Div.	80	300	L.S.&M.S....b.c.	60¾
10,000	C. & N.W.Con. Coup. G. bds.	80½	1600	do.	60⅝
5,000	L.Dock bds.b3.	100	3000	do.	60½
3,000	H.&St.Jo.8s,C.	80¼	800	do.	60⅜
1,000	Mich. So. 2d.	101	400	do....s3.	60⅜
1,000	C. Pac. G.bds.	105½	6400	do.	60½
2,000	U. Pac. 1st.	104⅝	2300	do.	60⅝
4,000	do.	104¾	1600	do.	60¾
15,000	U. Pac. S. F.	93⅝	2900	do.	60⅞
2,000	C. Pac.1st,Cal. & Oregon B'h..s3.	94¼	4700	do.	60¾
10,000	W. Pac. bds.	97⅝	200	do....s3.	60⅝
2,000	Ohio & M. 2d.	75	300	do....c.	60¾
1,000	W. U. Tel.7s.	100⅞	1300	do.	60⅝
5,000	Har. 1st 7s, C.	110¼	2200	do.	60¾
100	Fourth Nat. B'k.	101	1100	do.	60⅝
200	Atl. & Pac.Tel.b.c.	23	1400	do.	60½
10	N. Y.C. & H....b.c.	101⅝	1200	do.	60⅝
25	do.	102⅜	100	do....s5.	60½
100	do.	102¼	700	do....s3.	60½
1100	West. Un. T.b.c.	75¾	1000	do.	60½
100	do....b3.	75⅞	6800	do.	60¼
200	do.	75¾	100	do....b3.	60⅜
500	do.	75⅝	300	do.	60¼
500	do.	75¾	100	Un. Pac....b.c.	73⅞
1100	do.	75⅞	100	do....c.	73⅞
1300	do....c.	75⅞	100	do....b3.	74
300	do....b3.	76	100	do.	73¾
1100	do.	75⅞	100	do.	73⅞
800	do.	75¾	1200	do.	74
300	do....c.	75⅞	100	Chi. & N. W.b.c.c.	36¾
400	do....b3.	75¾	100	do.	36⅞
900	Pac.M S.S.Co..b.c.	32⅞	1000	do.	37
1500	do.	32¾	300	do.	37⅛
100	do....s15.	32¾	300	do.	37¼
100	do....c.	32⅞	300	do.	37⅛
1000	do....b3.	33	200	do.	37
500	do.	32⅞	100	Chi.&N.W.Pf.b.c.	49½
700	do.	32¾	100	Chi. & R. I....b.c.	101⅞
500	do.	32⅞	50	do.	102
500	do....s3.	32¾	30	do.	102⅛
60	Adams Express	100½	200	H. & St. Jo...b.c.	22½
100	United States Ex.	46	100	Chi., M.&St.P.b.c.	31¾
100	do....b.c.	45	100	do.	31⅞
50	do.	46	100	do.	32
20	Am. Express..b.c	60	1300	do.	32⅛
50	do.	59¾	100	do.	32
1700	Erie Railway b.c.	14	100	do....b3.	32¼
700	do....s3.	14	100	C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c.	54¼
900	do.	14⅛	50	do.	54
600	do.	14¼	500	Tol.,Wab.&W.b.c.	7
500	do....s3.	14¼	100	do.	7⅛
400	do....b3.	14½	5	Chic. & Alton	102
700	do.	14⅜	15	New-Jersey..b.c.	131¼
200	do.	14¼	100	Ohio & Miss..b.c.	23
200	do.	14⅛	200	do.	23¼
			100	do.	23⅛
			300	C., C. & I. C....b.c.	4

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

200	West. Union	75½	100	Lake Shore....c.	60¼
100	do....s3.	75½	2200	do.	60¼
600	do.	75⅜	600	do....s3.	60⅛
100	do.	75⅝	300	do.	60⅛
100	American Ex.	59½	1500	do....s3.	60
1600	Pacific Mail	32¾	700	do.	60
100	do....b3.	32¾	1600	do.	59⅞
1000	do.	32⅝	1300	do.	59¾
100	do....s3.	32⅝	2400	do.	59⅝
100	do....b3.	32¾	3600	do.	59½
700	Union Pacific	74	400	do....s3.	59½
1800	do.	73¾	7700	do.	59⅝
15	N. Y. Cen. & H.	102⅛	1600	do.	59¾
100	do.	102⅜	400	do....b3.	59¾
900	do.	102½	1300	do.	59⅞
300	North-western....b3.	36⅞	500	St. Paul	32
100	do....b3.	36⅞	500	do.	32⅛
100	Erie Railway	14⅛	100	do.	32
2000	do....s3.	14	100	do.	31⅞
600	do.	14	100	do....b3.	32
800	do....s3.	13⅞	200	do.	32
300	do.	13⅞	300	do.	31¾
100	Illinois Cen....c.	101	200	do....s3.	31¾
300	Ohio & Miss.	22⅝	100	Tol. & Wab.	6⅞
100	Han. & St. Jo.	22⅜	100	do.	7⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 10-40 C....b.c.	119⅜	1200	L. S.& M. So.b.c.	59¾
10,000	Cen. Pac. 1st, St. Jo. Bh..b.c.	92¾	500	do....s3.	59¾
1,000	West. Un..b.c.	100⅞	1100	do.	59⅞
1,000	U. Pac. S.F.b.c.	93¾	1600	do.	60
4,000	do.	93⅞	1100	do....s3.	59⅞
22	D.& H Canal..b.c.	120¼	1000	do.	59⅞
200	Quicksilver Pf.	21½	100	do....s4.	59¾
300	West. Un....b.c.	75¾	700	do.	59¾
100	do....s3.	75⅜	500	do.	59⅝
200	do....b3.	75⅝	100	do....b3.	59¾
400	do....s3.	75½	100	do.	59¾
200	do.	75⅝	200	do.	59⅞
700	Pacific Mail...b.c.	32¾	300	do....c.	59⅞
20	Wells, Far.Ex.b.c.	80	600	do....b3.	60
60	N.Y.C. & H.R.b.c.	102½	400	do....s3.	59⅞
400	Erie Railway..b.c.	14	800	do.	59⅞
100	do....c.	14⅛	2000	do.	59¾
200	Michigan Cen.	66½	200	Chi. & N. W..b.c.	37
300	Del.,L.&W.b.c.b3.	118½	100	do....s3.	37
1600	Ohio & M...b.c.	22½	10	N. Jersey Cen.b.c.	110
300	do.	22⅝	100	Chic. & R. I...b.c.	101¾
100	H.& St. Jo. b.c.s3.	22¼	500	C.,M.&St.P.b.c.s3.	32
100	do.	22¼	200	do.	32
100	Morris & Essex	100	100	do.	32⅛
			100	Tol.,W. & W..b.c.	7⅛

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$12,000	Tenn.6s,n.b3.	49½	900	Lake Shore	59⅝
2,000	Union Pac.1st.	104⅝	1200	do....s3.	59½
1,000	Union Pac. S.F.	93⅝	200	do.	59¾
5,000	North-w'tn con. coup.gold bds.	80	500	do....s3.	59⅝
100	At. & Pac. Tel.	23¼	500	do.	59¾
100	Canton	63¼	2700	do.	59⅝
100	do.	63	100	do....s3.	59½
500	West. Union...s3.	75½	100	do.	59⅝
500	do.	75½	100	do....s5.	59½
20	Adams Ex.	100¼	100	do....b3.	59¾
200	N. Y. C. & Hud.	102¼	700	do.	59⅝
500	Pacific Mail	32¾	600	do.	59¾
100	do....b3.	32⅞	200	do.	59⅝
800	do....b3.	33	100	do.	59⅞
500	do....s3.	33	1000	do.	60
800	do.	33⅛	1200	do.	59⅞
1300	do....s3.	33⅛	300	do....s3.	59⅞
100	do.	33	500	do.	59¾
100	do.	33⅛	200	do....s3.	59⅝
500	do.	33¼	1000	do.	59¾
1800	Erie Railway	14	300	North-west'n..s3.	37
100	Han. & St. Jo.	22⅜	700	do.	37
102	Morris & Essex	100	100	North-west'n Pf.	49
15	C., B. & Quincy	113	100	St. Paul	32⅛
200	Harlem	135	200	do.	32
100	do....b60.	135	200	do.	32⅛
100	Union Pacific	73½	200	do.	32¼
100	do.	73¼	200	Fort Wayne	100
200	do.	73½	100	Ohio & Miss...s3.	22¾
100	do.	73⅜	1100	do.	22¾

SATURDAY, June 19—P. M.

The bank statement shows a gain in reserve of $2,697,950, which increases the excess of reserve above legal requirements to $22,036,475. As will be seen by the figures, there has been a very heavy gain in legal tenders, and considerable increase in specie and deposits, while the loans have been largely reduced, and the circulation shows more reduction than usual of late. The exhibit may be called a favorable one, the strength of the banks being materially increased. The figures afford a clear idea of the continued influx of money from other points, partly in preparation for the forthcoming July disbursements.

The following is the statement of the New-York City banks this week as compared with the last:

	June 12.	June 19.	Differences.
Loans	$277,837,800	$275,217,500	Dec. $2,620,300
Specie	10,808,200	11,653,300	Inc. 845,100
Legal tenders	66,822,500	68,900,200	Inc. 2,077,700
Deposits	233,168,700	234,068,100	Inc. 899,400
Circulation	19,666,600	19,142,000	Dec. 524,600

The Stock Market exhibited comparatively little animation after the morning hours, the Jerome Park races and the regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club having drawn most of the prominent operators from the street. The tone of speculation was firm, with one or two exceptions, and toward the close a brisk buying movement was developed which carried prices up, in some cases to the highest of the day. Pacific Mail and St. Paul were especially prominent, the former closing at 33¼, and the latter at 32¼, against 32¼ and 31½ at the opening. Lake Shore advanced in the early dealings from 59¼ to 60⅞, but afterward lost the improvement, and closed at 59⅝ to 59¾. Erie opened at 13½, and quickly rose to 14½, with the last sales at 14, the weakness at the opening having been occasioned by a decline at London to 11¼ on yesterday's advices from this side that foreclosure proceedings had been instituted against the company. Union Pacific opened at 73¼, an advance of ½ ⅌ cent. over the closing quotation yesterday. The price subsequently touched 73¼, and closed at 73¾@74. Ohio and Mississippi fell off from 23¼ to 22⅜, and rallied to 22¾. Western Union advanced from 75¼ to 75⅞, and closed at 73⅝@73¾, ex-dividend. Investment shares were firm and in demand. Fort Wayne advanced to par.

The supply of money was largely in excess of the demand, and call loans were done at 2@2½ ⅌ cent.

The foreign advices reported an improved feeling in financial circles at London and, consequently, a firm market for securities, which closed as follows: Consols, 93@93⅛ for money and 93⅛@93¼ for the account; old 1865s and 1867s, 106¾; 10-40s, 104¼@104⅜, and new 5s, 103⅜. The Bank of England gained £54,000 bullion on balance to-day. The rate of discount in the open market is the same as at bank—3½ ⅌ cent. The Sterling Exchange market was weak for 60 days' sterling at $4 87 for prime bankers' bills, and firm for demand at $4 90. In the Gold Room the chief interest centred in the loan market, the scarcity of cash gold having caused an advance in the borrowing rates from 1-64 to ⅛ ⅌ cent. until Monday. Late in the day the supply increased, and the rate dropped gradually to 1-32 ⅌ diem, the latest loans having been made flat. All the sales of gold were at 117⅛ and 117¼.

Government bonds were quiet and firm, and Railroad bonds steady, on small transactions. State bonds presented no important feature.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1875.

Gold receipts	$2,529,382 95
Gold payments	1,973,508 53
Gold balance	46,635,351 38
Currency receipts	2,134,861 90
Currency payments	873,385 48
Currency balance	51,297,801 88
Customs	137,000

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 19.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 5s, 1881, coup.	118¾	118¾
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	118¼	118⅛
United States 5 20s, coup., 1867	125¼	125¼
American Gold	117¼	117¼
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 87@$4 87¼	@$4 87
New-York Central	101¾	102¼
Chicago and Rock Island	101½	101¾
Pacific Mail	32½	33¼
St. Paul Common	31½	32¼
St. Paul Preferred	53¾	54¼
Western Union	75½	75½
Union Pacific	73¾	73¾
Lake Shore	59⅞	59¾
Wabash and Toledo	7	7⅛
North-western Common	36½	37
North-western Preferred	49¾	49
Delaware and Lackawanna	118½	118½
New-Jersey Central	110	110
Panama	130	130
Erie	15¼	14
Ohio and Mississippi	23	22¾
C., C. and Indiana Central	3¾	3¾
Harlem	135	135

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	102½	102¼	1,700
Harlem	135	135	450
Erie	14½	13½	20,700
Lake Shore	60⅞	59¼	86,100
Wabash	7⅛	6⅝	1,100
North-Western	37¼	36¾	4,300
North-Western Preferred	49½	49	200
Rock Island	101⅞	101⅝	400
Fort Wayne	100	100	200
Milwaukee & St. Paul	32¼	31½	5,300
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	54¼	54¼	150
New-Jersey Central	118½	118½	200
Michigan Central	66½	66½	200
Illinois Central	101⅜	101	200
Union Pacific	74¼	73¼	3,200
Morris & Essex	100	100	200
C., C. & Ind. Central	4	3¾	300
Hannibal & St. Joseph	22½	22¼	500
Ohio & Mississippi	23¼	22⅜	2,700
Western Union	75⅞	75¼	15,550
Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph	23¼	23	300
Pacific Mail	33¼	32¼	19,000
Quicksilver	16	16	100
Quicksilver Preferred	21½	21½	200
Amer. Mer. Union Express	59½	59½	100
United States Express	46	45	250
Total sales			163,500

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	122⅜	122¾	5-20s, 1865, n.c.	124	124⅛
6s, 1881, r.	121	121¼	5-20s, 1867, r.	121¼	121½
6s, 1881, c.	126¼	126¾	5-20s, 1867, c.	125¼	125⅜
5-20s, 1862, r.	118⅛	....	5-20s, 1868, r.	121¼	121½
5-20s, 1862, c.	118	118¼	5-20s, 1668, c.	125⅛	125⅜
5-20s, 1864, r.	118¾	119	10-40s, r.	118⅛	118⅜
5-20s, 1864, c.	119⅛	119¼	10-40s, c.	119¼	119½
5-20s, 1865, r.	121½	121¾	5s, 1881, r.	118	118¼
5-20s, 1865, c.	122¼	122½	5s, 1881, c.	118⅝	119
5-20s, 1865, n.r.	120¾	121			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $5,000 for interest and $27,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$60,403,000
Gold balances	2,535,883
Currency balances	3,327,592

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$76,596,194
Currency balances	3,045,553
Gold exchanges	3,378,735
Gold balances	607,912

The following is the weekly Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$438,739,495
Currency balances	24,576,630
Gold exchanges	34,914,220
Gold balances	5,436,088

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ark. 6s, Funded	28	N. Y. 5s, G. L., '75	114
California 7s	117	N. C. 6s, old, J. & Ju.	20
Connecticut 6s	108	N. C. 6s, Apr. & Oct.	20
Georgia 6s	89	N. C. N. C. R., J. & J.	51
Ga. 7s, new Bonds	98	N. C. N. C. R., A. & O.	51
Ga. 7s, Indorsed	93	N.C.N.C.R.c.off J.&J.	38
Ga. 7s, Gold Bonds	96	N.C.N.C.R.c.off A.&O	38
Indiana 5s	102	N. C. Fund. A., '66	12
Illinois coup. 6s, '77	102	N. C. Fund. A., '68	11
Illinois coup. 6s, '79	102	N. C. N. bds. J. & J.	11
Illinois War Loan	102	N. C. N. bds. A. & O.	11
Kentucky 6s	102¾	N. C. S. T. class 3	3
Louisiana 6s	36	Ohio 6s, 1875	99
La. 6s, new bonds	36	Ohio 6s, 1881	103
La. 6s, N. Flg. Debt	36	Ohio 6s, 1886	105
La. 7s, Penitentiary	36	Rhode Island 6s	107
La. 6s, Levee Bonds	36	South Carolina 6s	35
La. 8s, Levee Bonds	25	S. C. 6s J. & J.	33
La. 8s, Lev. Bds. '75	37	S. C. 6s April & Oct.	33
Michigan 6s, '78, '79	105½	S. C. Fund'g Act '66	33
Michigan 6s, '83	106	S. C. L. C. 1889 J.&J.	33
Michigan 7s, '90	107	S. C. L. C. 1889 A.&O.	33
Mo. 6s, due in '75	103	S. C. 7s of 1888	35½
Mo. 6s, due in '76	103	S. C. non.f. bs	5
Mo. 6s, due, in '77	103	Tennessee 6s old	49¼
Fg. Bds. due in '94-5	102⅞	Tenn. 6s new series	49
Lg. Bs, due '81 to '91	102½	Texas 10s of 1776	100
Asy.or Uni'y due '92	102¼	Virginia 6s old	37½
New-York reg. B. L.	105¾	Virginia 6s n. b. 1866	37½
New-York cou. B. L.	109	Virginia 6s n. b. 1867	37½
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	114	Virginia 6s c. bds.	64½
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	115	Virginia 6s ex mat. c.	58¾
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	116	Virginia 6s c. 2d ser.	47¼
N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87	120	Virginia 6s defer bs.	8¾
N. Y. 6s, G. C., '87	122½	Dis.of Col. 3-65s 1924	73⅛
N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91	120½		

And the following for railway mortgages:

Albany & Sus. 1st b.	111	Det., M. & Tol. bds.	102
Albany & Sus. 2d b.	104	Buff. & Erie new bds.	101
Bos. H. & Erie 1st	26¼	Buff. & S. Line 7s	102
B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s g.	30	Kal. & W. P. 1st	85
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st.	37½	Lake Shore Div. bds.	100⅛
Ches. & O. ex. coup.	34	L. S. Con. Reg., 1st.	98¼
Chic. & Alton 1st	114	Marietta & Cin. 1st.	106
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st.	116	M. Cen. Con. 7s, 1902.	102½
C., B. & Q. Con. 7s.	107	M. C. 1st 8s, 1882, S.F.	111
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	110	N. J. So. 1st 7s	28
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st n.	111¾	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	101
C. R. of N. J. 1st C.	106	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883.	100¾
C. R. of N. J. Con. C.	106¾	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887.	99
Am. D. & Imp. b'ds.	102	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	99
M.&S.P.2d 7 3-10 P.D	90	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	99
M&S.P.1st7s $ G.R D	80	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C.	118
M. & S. P. 1st LaC D.	91	Harlem 1st 7s, Coup.	110⅛
M.&S.P. 1st I & M.D.	80	North Missouri 1st.	91
M. & St. P. 1st I. & D.	72	Ohio & M. Con. S. F.	98
M.& St. P. 1st H.& D.	72	Ohio & Miss. Con.	96
M.& St. P. 1st C.& M.	80	Ohio & M. 2d. Con.	74
M. & St. P. 1st Con.	74	Cen. Pac. Gold bds.	105
C. & N. W. Con. bds.	94	C. P., C. & Ore. 1st.	94⅛
C. & N. W. Ex. bds.	90	Western Pacific bds.	97¼
C. & N. W. C.G.bds.	80¼	Union Pac. 1st bds.	104¾
Peninsula 1st Con.	96⅝	Union Pac. S. Fund.	93½
Chi. & Mil. 1st	99	South P. R. bs of Mo.	79½
C.C.C.&I.1st,7s,S.F.	106	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st.	94½
D., L. & W. 2d	111	Pacific R. of Mo. 2d.	80¼
D., L. & W. 7s, Con.	118⅛	Pac. 7s, g'd by Mo.	103
Morris & Essex 1st.	111	Pitt., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	112½
Morris & Essex 2d.	108½	Pitt., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	107
Mor. & Es. 7s, '71	106½	Cl. & P. Cons. S. F.	104
Mor.&Es.1st,Con.G.	102	Clev. & P. 4th S. F.	100
Erie 1st, Extended.	102½	Col.,Chic. & Ind.1st.	46½
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	98	Col., Chic. & Ind.2d.	15
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	96½	Alt. & T. H. 1st	105
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	93½	Alt. & T. H.2d.Pref.	91
Erie 5th, 7s, '88	93	Alt. & T. H. 2d inc.	72
Long Dock bds	100	Tol., Peo.&W. W.D.	50
Han. & St.Jo,8s,Con.	80⅜	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex.	80
Ind.,Bl'n & W'n 1st.	28	T. & W.1st St.L.div.	55¼
Ind., Bl'n & W'n 2d.	5	Tol. & Wab. 2d	52
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d.	101	Tol. & W.Equip. bds.	6
M.S.N.I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	106	T. & W. Con. Conv.	35
Cleve & Tol. S. F.	107½	Gt. West. 1st, '88	78⅝
Cleve. & Tol. n. bds.	103½	Gt. West. 2d, '93	55
C., P. & A. old bds.	104½	Quincy & T. 1st, '90.	50
C., P. & A. new bds.	103½	Laf., Bl'n & M. 1st.	40

And the following for City Bank shares:

Butchers' & Drov's'	135	Mercantile	108
Central National	101	Merchants'	125
Chemical	1600	Merchants' Exch'ge.	104
City	300	Metropolitan	134
Continental	103½	New-York	135
First National	200	North America	103½
Fourth National	101	Park	147
German-American	95	People's	140
Hanover	94	Phenix	102½
Imp's' & Traders'	203½	Tradesmen's	146¼
Manhattan	151	Union	136

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JUNE 19.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	104½	....
City 6s, New	107½	107⅝
Camden and Amboy Railroad	131½	131⅝
Pennsylvania Railroad	49⅞	50
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	53⅞	54
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61¼	61⅜
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20½	20⅝
Northern Central Railroad	29¾	29⅞
Lehigh Navigation	50⅛	50¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	101¾	101⅞

The following is the Custom-house return of the exports of specie from the port of New-York for the week ending to-day:

June 16—Steamer Algeria, Liverpool—	
Silver bars	$148,406 42
British sovereigns	29,199 60
American gold	1,750,000 00
June 17—Steamer Gillert, Hamburg—	
American gold	1,408,600 00
Silver bars	122,891 04
June 17—Steamer Georgia, Havana—	
American silver	2,000 00
June 18—Brig Emma Dean, Porto Cabello—American gold	5,000 00
June 19—Steamer Celtic, Liverpool—	
Silver bars	39,882 72
American gold	900,000 00
June 19—Steamer City of Berlin, Liverpool—American gold	1,400,000 00
Silver bars	18,000 00
Mixed bullion	13,000 00
June 19—Steamer Main, Southampton—	
American gold	450,000 00
Total	$6,236,979 84

The Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Three ⅌ cent.*, payable on and after July 15, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in this City, and at the Watertown office of the Company.

On and after Monday, June 21, on presentation and without rebate, the coupons on the bonds of the District of Columbia, due July 1, will be paid at the First National Bank, New-York.

The National Park Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Six ⅌ cent.*, free of tax, payable July 1.

A dividend of *Four ⅌ cent.* will be paid to the shareholders of the West Side Bank of this City on and after July 1.

The Irving National Bank pays a dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*, free of tax, on and after July 1.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 19—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93@93⅛; for the account, 93⅛@93¼. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 106⅝; 1867s, 106⅝; 10-40s, 104¼. Erie Railway Shares, 12½@12¾; do. Preferred, 20.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 11¼@11½.

2:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3½ ⅌ cent., which is the same as the Bank of England rate. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 106¾; 1867s, 106¾. Erie Railway Shares, 11½; do. Preferred, 18.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £54,000. Dispatches from Paris quote Rentes at 64f. 52½c.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 22s.@22s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

FRANKFORT, June 19.—United States Bonds, 98⅞ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, June 19—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steadier; Middling Uplands, 7 7-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅝d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive 1-16d. dearer; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July and August, at 7¼d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,900 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July and August, at 7 5-16d.; do., do., deliverable August and September, at 7 7-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July and August, at 7⅜d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Cheese, 55s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American. Lard, 56s. 6d.@58s. ⅌ cwt. Bacon, 51s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 52s for Short Clear Middles.

2:30 P. M.—Spirits Petroleum, 8d.@8½d. ⅌ gallon

Evening.—Common Resin, 5s. ⅌ cwt.

CENSUS ADVISERS.

The following is a corrected list of the gentlemen who are to act as advisers to the census enumerators. It is proper to state that these advisers act without any pay whatever:

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

1. William L. Ormsby, No. 144 Greenwich street.
2. Henry L. Morris, No. 25 Pine street.
3. Oliver P. Buel, No. 119 Broadway.
4. Willis S. Paine, No. 229 Broadway.
5. Richard L. Dugdale, No. 4 Morton street.
6. Charlton F. Lewis, No. 99 Nassau street.
7. Charles P. Russell, M. D., No. 301 Mott street.
8. James W. Gerard, No. 17 Gramercy Park.
9. Frederick A. Conkling, No. 172 Broadway.
10. Alvan S. Southworth, No. 36 Cooper Union.
11. Herman Uhl, No. 140 East Sixteenth street.
12. Andrew Mills, No. 341 East Fourth street.
13. Simon Sterne, No. 242 West Fourteenth street.
14. William Radde, No. 327 East Fourteenth street.
15. George McLean, Board of Brokers.
16. Edward Cooper, No. 17 Burling slip.
17. Rocelius S. Guernsey, No. 150 Broadway.
18. Alexander Delmar, No. 15 Frankfort street.
19. Theodore Roosevelt, No. 94 Maiden lane.
20. William H. Leonard, No. 42 Pine street.
21. Feodore Mierson, No. 15 Frankfort street.

Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, Frederick Grote, No. 114 East Fourteenth street.

WASTEFUL ECONOMY.

The Hudson *Republican* is responsible for this story: "A young Trojan went up into Washington County the other day to buy a horse. He found one that suited him and sent him home on trial. After a thorough examination he was found to be unsound, and the young man's father sent an older son with a telegram to the younger, who remained up north, which read: 'Don't buy the horse; he is fast, but a little unsteady.' The older son, who is rather 'tight' in money matters, reading the dispatch at the office hurriedly, found that it contained over ten words, and, intending to avoid the extra tariff, thoughtlessly struck out the first word. The dispatch was sent, the horse was bought, and the close-fisted Troy man's brother has an $800 bargain that he would like to get rid of for $250."

A FATAL CIGAR.

If a gentleman must smoke while riding with a lady, he ought to be careful not to let sparks from his cigar fall upon the lady's dress. A recent fatal accident in Winooski is supposed to have originated in this way. Two young ladies were riding with a friend, when one of them remarked that her feet were warm, and shortly afterward jumped from the carriage and ran down the road with her clothing on fire. She was soon overtaken by her companions, and the flames were subdued, but not until both of the ladies had been so horribly burned that one of them, Miss Mary Daly, has since died, and the other one, Miss Honora Daly, is still confined to her bed. It is supposed that the lady's dress was set on fire by sparks from a cigar which the gentleman had been smoking.

FIRST LESSON, ONE DOLLAR.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* has the following: "A man named Henry Clark, of Brown County, Ohio, was brought up in the Police Court yesterday on a rather unusual charge. On Sunday last he wanted to mail a letter, and, noticing fire-alarm box No. 283, in South Camp Washington, supposed it to be one of the letter-boxes of which he had heard. He accordingly asked for the key, in the saloon to which the box is attached, and the saloon-keeper, supposing a fire had been discovered, let him have it. On opening the box he found that there was an inner door, and, hoping to open it also, obeyed the written instructions, posted on the inside of every hook box, to 'pull down the hook and then let go.' This, of course, turned in an alarm, and the engines turned out. To discover the difference between a fire-alarm and a letter-box cost Mr. Clark $1 and costs."

CHEAP LIVING.

We have a man in Cuthbert, sixty-four years old, says a Pennsylvania newspaper, who has not taken a drink of ardent spirits in over a quarter of a century, never drank a cup of coffee in his life or ate a pound of meat of any kind. A few days since, in reading a paper, he saw an advertisement where it was proposed to furnish a recipe for $5 which would teach a man how to live on thirty-five cents per week. At this proposition he became indignant, and said it was sheer extravagance for a man to spend that amount, asserting that his provisions were not worth $10 per year. He subsists entirely upon corn bread and water—declaring that he would not exchange his diet for that of a King or Prince. His clothing costs him about $8 per annum. He is a man of family; and we pity his family.

GIFT TO YALE COLLEGE LIBRARY.

Hon. James E. English, of New-Haven, Conn., has presented to the Yale College library, within a few days, $1,000 for the purchase of a complete collection of the Parliamentary papers of Great Britain from 1865 to 1873. This collection of 742 volumes, bound in half parchment and mostly of folio size, consists principally of reports presented to the British Parliament during these years on a great variety of subjects. It is expected that the books will be on the shelves and ready for consultation at the beginning of the next term.

VICTIMS OF THE SCHILLER.

The Alton (Ill.) *Telegraph* has the following in connection with the loss of the Schiller: "Among the victims were Mr. John Suppiger and family, of Highland, in this county. Just prior to his departure Mr. Suppiger added a strange codicil to his will, leaving his property to his brothers and sisters. The last sentence of the codicil reads as follows: 'The above codicil shall have full force and validity in case myself, my wife Catherine, my daughter Adeline, and my son John should have the misfortune, all and every one of us named, of being lost and meet with death on the ocean, on our trip to Europe, now about to be undertaken.' The will, with this codicil attached, has been filed for probate."

ACTORS AND ACTRESSES.

CONFESSIONS OF A THEATRE-GOER.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE STAGE FROM THE DAYS OF BURTON TO THE PRESENT TIME—THE HEROES AND HEROINES OF THE DRAMA FOR THE LAST QUARTER OF A CENTURY.

I confess to a persistent passion for the drama, an omnivorous appetite for good acting, and I have not to blame myself for any uncommitted sins in this respect, for I have tried to see all the good acting possible. I remember Rachel, in her short, brilliant New-York season, a memory rather disadvantageous to subsequent performers; but it is not alone to such memories as this that the consistent, conscientious theatre-goer refers for his best and sweetest pleasures. No, some humble evening with undistinguished performers has often gone further and lasted longer in the sum of theatrical enjoyment than these highly-spiced entertainments—a bit of character-acting here and there remains, like a picture on the wall, a glinting shadow that perhaps escaped every one else, but was dear to you and the friend by your side—these are the lasting pleasures to the devout theatre-goer.

My first recollections of New-York theatricals date back to Burton's Theatre, in Chambers street, where he, great genius that he was, made you laugh, even if you were in debt, in disgrace, or suffering from the pangs of unrequited affection. Who that ever saw his "Thousand Milliners," or the "Mummy," can forget that face? His *Aminidab Sleek* was a side-splitting, breath-destroying performance. He was admirably supplemented by an actress—Mrs. Hughes—who was almost as funny as himself. She had a pale, rather flat face, but could make anything of it. She molded her features by the force of genius into all expressions. Burton once made a speech, in which he referred to their theatrical relations. "I have been her father, her son, her uncle, her first husbsnd, her second husband, and her third husband, her friend, and her disconsolate widower, and I have liked her better and better in each relation!" These two great theatrical geniuses made the town laugh for many years.

Mr. Burton was very fond of Lester Wallack in those days. He admired him very much. "That young man is full of dramatic instinct, he has the talent of the family," he would say; "but he is going to be ruined by his beauty." "Why?" said his interlocutor, "do you think he is vain?" "No," said Burton, "but the women go wild about him, and he will think beauty is enough."

He lived long enough to see Mr. Wallack conquer the disadvantage of his beauty and become a first-rate artist. I remember when he put the handsome young Lester into blonde wig and made him play *Slender*. I think the way he did it gave Burton great comfort.

The most superb performance of Burton's which I remember was his *Caliban*.

A wild creature on all fours sprang upon the stage, with claws on his hands, and some weird animal arrangement about the head partly like a snail. It was an immense conception. Not the great God Pan himself was more the link between the man and beast than this thing. It was a creature of the woods, one of nature's spawns; it breathed of nuts and herbs, and rubbed itself against the bark of trees. His reading was superb. *Caliban*, who learned to talk from *Prospero*, had an "elegant command of language," as Bozzy remarked of Johnson. Who that ever heard it can forget the unctuous richness with which he gave the line: "I'll take thee where the clustering filberts grow."

The contrast of the "ancient and fish-like" creature with the drunken *Trinculo* redounded to *Caliban's* advantage, and the exquisite contrast of *Ariel* was never made more manifest.

Burton called this revival "A Tempest in a Teapot," for his theatre was very small for a Shakespearean revival. I regard it as the greatest privilege to have seen this, and to have heard Mrs. Kemble read the same play, my favorite of all Shakespeare's plays, as these two great exponents of Shakespeare gave a different, but in both cases most learned and enlightened, rendering of that thoughtful, varied, and imaginative dream of Shakespeare's immeasurable mind.

Then came a pair of graceful shadows dancing on the wall—Lester and Laura Keene. The latter was the most beautiful English girl I ever saw, with rippling chestnut hair, shining like gold in the sun. She wore it in a style not then common; it was the beginning of the *mal peigné* style, careless, flowing, and free. "Such sweet neglect more taketh me," was the line of poetry she suggested. She had those high aquiline features—not then, alas! too sharp; a radiant complexion, beautiful teeth, and an exquisite and slender figure. In a white dress and lilac ribbons, as a young English wife, Laura was a thing to worship. You wanted to kiss the hem of her garment.

I saw her play with Mr. Lester Wallack and Mr. Walcot, in "Two Can Play at that Game," more delightfully than words can express. Why do we not have that beautiful play now?

Never have I seen anything more tender and delicate than Mr. Walcot's play of the young husband, when in the intimacy of their little domestic squabble he sat down by her and put his hand on her head. It was so sweet, so sacred, so true, so honorable, so pathetic, that you instinctively looked away—you had no right to intrude.

And how funny, how dashing, how complete was Mr. Wallack as the lover, the man whom the young wife attempts to delude! His little moment of illusion, when he scarcely dared whisper to himself that the wife of his friend loved him, was perfectly enchanting. It was gracefully done—the work of a gentleman—"I did not know I was so—" and he left the audience to furnish the word "fascinating."

Afterward Jordan played the part with great and disillusioning reality. We then knew how beautiful and suggestive had been Mr. Wallack's acting—Mr. Lester, I should say, as it confuses matters to call him Wallack, speaking of this period.

Mr. Lester's *Claude Melnotte* filled the town with sighs. No successes of the English actors of this last Winter have been more complete. Young ladies wore the tricolor in their bonnets, hid his picture in their choicest caskets, and treasured his image in their hearts. I remember nothing more gallant, more perfect, than this piece of acting. His attitude, as he is discovered in the morning, lying at the foot of the stairs, watching the door of his beloved, was the very embodiment of the lover's ardor. It was a devotee watching at the shrine of his patron saint; it was the man's despair, the poet's dream. Young ladies went home with new requirements in the way of devotion. Lovers had to go to Wallack's Theatre and study up. Laura Keene's *Pauline* was very justly admired; she gave the gardener's son an excuse for his dishonest folly. Lester, in his subsequent dress as the Prince and the officer, was pronounced "too handsome to live," but, fortunately he survived it.

It seems absurd, after the subsequent successes of this favorite actor, to go back to this youthful performance, but it has left an indelible impression on my memory. It was very full of the ardor of youth. The early morning gilded it with its beams. It was Love in its choicest moment; it was like the first kiss.

Mr. Walcot was an admirable actor. His *Doricourt* returns to me as something more courtly and elegant than anything of that day. His *Sir Charles Coldstream* was less good than Lester's. His funny parts inimitable. Who can forget his *Oblivious Top* or his acting in the "Overland Route?" Oh! what a sea-sick picture. His *Major*, in "Everybody's Friend," immortal bore, and his *Tom Tripler* (was it?) in the "Knights of the Round Table," are evermemorable. He and Lester played in this admirable play for a whole Winter, to constantly crowded houses. Why is it never played now? What becomes of old plays? Where are these shifting shadows?

John Brougham ordering his dinner in the "Knights of the Round Table" was a thing to have lived for. Lester, as an observant spectator watching him, was a piece of acting which could not be surpassed. It was nature, and deceived the spectator.

Then somewhere along here, I think in a summer season, comes a vision of Boucicault playing the "Vampire," a dreadful and weird thing, played with immortal genius. That great play-wright would not have died unknown had he never done anything but flap his bat-like arms in that dream-disturbing piece.

Then there was a play called "Pauline," in which Lester was fearfully handsome, and Laura Keene came swinging in on a door. It was melodramatic and absurd, I suppose, but I wish I could feel now as I did then when Lester shoots his pistol across the table and is shot, and, pressing his dainty *mouchoir* to his lips, dies without a disagreeable sign. That, methought, was chivalry! It was most intensely interesting. Laura Keene, and Walcot, and Mrs. Walcot, in the play of "Victorine" are also delightful memories. That is another beautiful play, too soon shelved. How have I sighed through the dreary platitudes of modern comedy for a breath of "Victorine!" A delicious surprise, a romantic and philosophic play, with every element of pleasure in it, why is not "Victorine" played now instead of "The Streets of New-York" and all that style of thing?

The "Delicate Ground," by Mr. Lester and Mr. Walcot, ah! that was worth seeing; and afterward Mr. Mathews, Charles Mathews, in his second visit, which resulted in his marriage to Mrs. Davenport, and a fearful theatrical scandal—what exciting days those were! Then Laura Keene's disappearance from Wallack's Theatre, nobody knew why, but everybody regretting her loss. Then came a season with great old Wallack himself, the father of Mr. Lester Wallack, the greatest of all melodramatic actors, and one of the best actors in any part, charming and courtly gentleman that he was. He seemed in private life to have every virtue and a most honorable character. He was an ornament to his profession, he lifted it immeasurably by being of it, and he was, even when old, the most romantic hero of them all.

I saw him play with the late Mrs. Conway, then a most beautiful creature, in several unforgotten plays. "The Scholar" was one of them. That was one of the class of plays which was almost too good to look at. The *Scholar's* struggle with himself when he found that he loved his pupil, and she him, was of the class of emotions which none but the most subtle of artists could hope to present. Wallack did it so nobly that you doubted if you ought to be looking. His *Benedict* with Mrs. Conway's *Beatrice* was as fresh and breezy as if he had been twenty, instead of sixty; and who can forget those little speeches before the curtain—the grace, the ease, the gallantry—all was as young as the rose in his button-hole.

To have heard old Wallack, as he grew to be called, (rather as a title of distinction than as a sign of old age,) to have heard him sing "Gentle Zitella" was said to have been the Pavia of our grandmothers. I never heard it. I once I once saw him play *Don Cæsar de Bazan*, his original character, I believe. It was done, of course, in the most dashing and brilliant style. I have seen Lester Wallack, Walcot, Fechter, and Booth in that splendid part, all so good that I cannot say which I liked best. *Don Cæsar* plays himself.

To follow Mr. Lester Wallack through the delightful triumphs of his dramatic career would be to write a history of the American stage. Few men have had so continuously prosperous a life, one which has been all a triumph. A very remarkable union of qualities goes to make up Mr. Lester Wallack's theatrical success. He had the prestige of his name against him. To be the son of such a father was, of course, to grow up in the shade. Yet he had the advantage of his father's advice. He had the great good sense to understand himself, and to take always his proper rôle. His great personal beauty was, of course, an immense thing for him, but his industry and his perseverance was a greater. He will remain for most of us the ideal *Claude Melnotte*, *Harry Dornton*, *Charles Surface*, *Sir Charles Coldstream*, and *Woodcock*, a union of manliness, grace, a certain English soundness and breadth, with great elegance and fine stage presence—for years and years a rallying point for the lovers of the drama. But why do I speak of him in the past tense when he is still all these things, and a great deal more?

And as I endeavor, amid a flood of recollections, to fix on some particularly descriptive and historical evening, in which I could do justice to each and every artist who delighted me, and find it impossible in the rush of waters to seize each diamond drop, I am reminded of the good thing it would have been to do—and I advise every young person to do it—to have kept a theatrical journal, and to have written down next morning the story of the evening before. The actor's part is an ungrateful one. We enjoy him, and we forget him. Do we not owe to these friends who give us so much happiness the tribute of an admiring record? With what avidity we read our Charles Lamb's *Recollections of Actors*, and yet in a few years ours would have equal value—though not written with a pen such as his. Honest recollections, simply told, are always valuable.

How gladly do we find sometimes among our papers, or in an old letter to a friend, the record of our sensations over even the old "School for Scandal;" we write there, with enthusiasm, how delightfully the old comedy was done, and we emphasize the particularly beautiful playing of some one, now perhaps dead or forgotten. Why do we not make it more imperishable.

Mary Gannon was a woman who deserves to be remembered. She had great individuality, "unstageyness," wit, and what few women have, a sense of humor. She was a delightful widow in "Everybody's Friend," and in "The Knights of the Round Table" her performance was inimitable. She always played well; was true to herself. She and old Mrs. Vernon, the funniest, best, sweetest, primmest of all old women, filled the stage for years in their respective rôles, and they have no successors. It is said to belong to the unnecessary and degrading practice of growing old—this unflattering comparison between past and present, in dramatic matters; and there is no doubt but that the women of our youth were more beautiful, the men braver, and the Summers brighter than any nowadays. The actors and actresses suffer this deteriorating influence, no doubt, and, as we have said, they are shadows. We cannot compare Miss Clara Morris with Mrs. Siddons in the flesh, so we never shall positively know which was the better *Lady Macbeth*; but we all have a profound belief that Mrs. Siddons was. There is this to be said on this much-vexed question: actors and actresses, even twenty years ago, were more *carefully educated for their business* before they dared play, and as there was less stage effect, there was, undoubtedly, more necessity for individual effort. The frequenters of the old Park Theatre quote to you the great names of the two Placides, of Mrs. Wheatley, of the Daileys, and of the various Wallacks, to prove to you that the drama is in its decadence. Which is decaying—the drama or ourselves? Much can be said on both sides.

Booth, in his first season of *Hamlet*, is a very romantic recollection. He was the ideal of the part to many; his natural melancholy, his great magnetic eyes, and his beautiful reading, made him a host of admirers. I remember well, in the first year of our war, when we were profoundly miserable and frightened, what a relief it was to go and see Booth in *Hamlet*. In some passages he was superb. He gave the play a new rendering, fresh and admirable. When I first saw Fechter in it, whom I liked infinitely less than Booth, I wondered anew at the genius of Shakespeare, who could have written two such different and distinct *Hamlets*. Mr. Booth gave a new feeling to the relation to *Ophelia*. You felt when you saw him play it that *Ophelia* was a poor creature; that if she had been grander, nobler, and more of a woman, the play need never have been written. I afterward saw him in *Othello*, and, against all sounder criticism, I pronounce *that* his very greatest part, greater than his *Iago*, greater than his *Hamlet*, greater than Salvini's *Othello*, because infinitely less terrible, and, shall I say brutal? for, although I am an *adorer* of Salvini, I did find the last scene in his *Othello brutal*.

Booth's *Othello* was the very spirit of Venice. It was the Middle Ages. It was the Orient. It was all that is delicious in the land of gold and pearl—of silks from Damascus, perfumes from Persia. It was Moorish, it was the Adriatic and its history. I do not know anything which brought all the reading of a lifetime before one so forcibly. That dark face, to which the Eastern robe was so becoming, seemed at once to be telling its mighty story of adventure and conquest. It was a proud, beautiful face. *Desdemona* was not worthy of it. He was supple, suspicious, *Eastern* from the beginning; that he loved as only a son of the South *can* love, was written all over him, and therefore his jealousy and his tragedy was prefigured in him. His quiet life after his marriage, his reading his papers and telling *Iago* how "*Cassio* went between us very often," was so expressive that it reminded one of those hot, heavy Summer afternoons which hold a thunder storm. His flash of tenderness, the smile that broke over his face as *Desdemona* tells her love, was less magnificent than Salvini's—for nothing on the stage can equal Salvini's tenderness—but it was very beautiful, and in the subsequent play of emotion, in fact in giving *Othello* as a whole, I think Booth's was much more Shakspeare's conception than is Salvini's. The *Othello* of Salvini is a mighty thing, but it is Salvini's.

Booth never pleased me as *Romeo*; in fact I think he had very little love in him. He was magnificent as *Shylock*; and as *Richelieu*, who can be compared with him? I remember his *Petruchio* with great pleasure. When are we to see him again? It seems to me that he might revive *Othello* to great advantage now, since Salvini has made the part so much talked of.

The occasional reappearance of a great actress like Miss Cushman helps you to remember the past, and far back in mine is a dim and childish recollection of her playing with Macready, in "Macbeth" and in "The Stranger." I remember, at the same time, her *Meg Merrilies*. She was then a rather good-looking young woman, with fine brown hair, brushed down on her cheeks, and her *Mrs. Haller* was my first experience of that luxury of woe, weeping at the play. I suppose *Mrs. Haller* has made everybody cry. I remember that I thought *The Stranger*, as Mr. Macready played him, a very egotistical, stiff, unpleasant personage, and his "Recollections," which I have just read, have confirmed that impression.

Yet what an encouraging book it is to members of the theatrical profession. The disabilities which beset the actor in those days have almost all disappeared. He is admitted to clubs; he is recognized as a gentleman, if he only behave as one, everywhere; and Macready bitterly emphasizes the fact that this was not so in his day. In fact, the American stage seems to be a far happier and more respectable profession than it was or is in England. Here our actors accumulate handsome fortunes. Their houses are the resort of the best people. Actresses take such positions as Miss Cushman has done, or marry and retire to happy homes, and are as much ornaments to society as they have been to the boards. It seems no bugbear now, as it was formerly, to a respectable family if one of the daughters chooses the stage as a profession. Who ever received greater encomiums from press and pulpit than the late Mrs. Conway? It is a delightful reform, and one which shows that the age is getting rid of one of its most absurd prejudices. The stage has ever been a most powerful educator, and will continue to be so.

I saw Sothern make his first stumble in *Lord Dundreary*, that fortunate stumble into £100,000. Laura Keene, having her own pretty theatre, brought out the "American Cousin," with an unknown actor named Joseph Jefferson as the *Cousin*, then the great part, and, wishing to fill in what is called a "carpenter's scene," asked Sothern to "be funny" for so long a time. He consented, and, having made the audience laugh by a trip coming in, concluded to introduce the *Dundreary* hop. He had a cold, and accidentally sneezed, and this incorporated another success. Thus was born one of the most remarkable children of eccentric comedy. How little did the young actor think that he was to play for sixteen years, and to thousands of persons, the character thus carelessly inaugurated!

Mr. Sothern, who played here at Wallack's Theatre before this under the name of Mr. Stewart, was very graceful and clever and attractive then. I remember him in a little musical interlude called "Jenny Lind," in which he sang charmingly, and he played *Armand* to Miss Heron's *Camille* very beautifully. All of this was swallowed up by the after success of his *Dundreary*—a great loss, as Mr. Sothern can do a great deal else, and well.

Joseph Jefferson's love-making in the "American Cousin" was profoundly delicate and beautiful, his humor and *naïveté* of course the world knows by heart, and he went off to fame and "Rip Van Winkle."

The "American Cousin" has these three remarkable things attached to it—it made the fame of Sothern, it founded that of Jefferson, and it was being played when President Lincoln was assassinated. Laura Keene caught Booth's arm as he jumped from the box, and rushed herself to the spot where the President lay dying. Her handsome dress was dyed with his blood.

I have never enjoyed burlesque—not even "Ixion," with Lydia Thompson, moved me. It always seems to be an unhealthy sprout of the drama, a side-show, like those mushrooms which must be eaten with suspicion and distrust. The lime-light excellence of the "Black Crook" is sometimes dazzling, but it would be well if it could be put out forever. The good old legitimate ballet, such as Taglioni and Ellsler flourished in, is not bad. I have seen it when I thought it the very poetry of motion and its actors like figures on a classic frieze; but oh! the vulgarity, the poorness, the cheapness of the burlesque, and the degradation of the opera bouffe! All the beautiful music cannot wipe it out. How pretty "Giroflé-Girofla" might be if it could be cleaned; how dreadful it is now. So long as these things hold the stage there can be no absolute purification of it—it is not a place for youths and maidens where opera bouffe or burlesque prevail.

Two or three pieces of character acting occur to me as having impressed me lately. One was Mr. F. F. Mackay's *Prefet* in Sardou's beautiful play of "Agnes." It was a picture by itself. So real was it that I have never liked to see Mr. Mackay do anything else. I feel as if he would be missed from his official position. Miss Ethel was, in the same play, one of the most beautiful ideal heroines on any stage. Such a lady has seldom stepped on the boards. Another, and by far the greatest, was the late J. W. Wallack's play of "Henry Dunbar." If ever there was a piece of perfection it was his returned India merchant, rubbing his cold, delicate fingers and complaining of the climate. All through the play he was masterly.

And later still, Miss Charlotte Thompson's "Jane Eyre." This is a work of genius. She was born to play it; she looks and is the part. She has a future before her.

Latest and last of all these rambling recollections, Mr. Frederic Thorne's *Fluellen* in "Henry V." There was illusion. The little Welshman was a real creature, something marked, and peculiar, and excellent. The rest were shadows, elegant and kingly and beautiful, perhaps, but still shadows.

There were two other impressive figures on the recent stage who deserve a paper to themselves: Blake, whose *Old Dornton* was so touching that I hear him, his attempted severity broken with intensest love, as he says: "*Harry Dornton*, you wretch! you villain!" and Holland, funniest of men. Sometimes, as I remember Holland dancing in, in the attempt to conquer a quadrille, one of the forgotten accomplishments of his youth, I doubt if he were not as funny as Burton. He certainly came very near to him. Old Blake, immensely fat, very funny, very great, I once saw, years ago, as *Henry VIII*. It was a most majestic thing. The old actor conquered royalty and made it kingly. Tom Placide, as *Bob Acres*, "oozed courage from his fingers' ends" the same season. Is it treachery to say that even Beckett is not so funny as these men were? M. E. W. S.

JUDGE WARNER'S IDEA OF POLITICIANS.

Chief Justice Hiram Warner, of Georgia, has written a letter to a friend who wished him to present himself as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of the State, in which he says: "There may be some good men in the State, and doubtless there are, who might believe that I would make a good Governor, as you suggest in your letter, but as you very well know, that class of men do not have much to do these days with nominating and electing Governors for the people. That work, and especially the nominating part, is now done by the political clique and wire pullers, who have axes to grind on the public grindstone, which the people are required to turn, and keep in motion, by the current of taxation, for their benefit. Why, my dear sir, don't you know that it would be 'easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle,' than for a man of my known views and habits, in relation to economy and extravagance, to be nominated for Governor? If you don't know it, I do. If my name should be suggested for that office, you would hear it proclaimed along the whole line of political jobbers, political cliques, and political pap-seekers, 'that he is not the man for these times,' and they would be right so far as they are concerned—I should not be a proper man for them, and as that class seems to have control of nominations these days, having nothing else to do, those who have don't stand much chance to counteract *their* political programme."

GAVE HIS NOTE FOR HIS BRIDE.

The Albert Lee (Minn.) *Standard* says: "Two young men, one of them residing in the northern part of this county, and the other in the southern part of Steele County, were each enamored with the same young lady. The affections of the young lady were about equally divided between the two. Hard words and blows failed to settle the difficulty. As a last resort, the Freeborn County man agreed to relinquish all his right and title to the fair damsel for the sum of $100. The other chap refused, and Freeborn County showed a willingness to do the fair thing, by then offering to give $100 and take the disputed property himself. Steele County scorned the offer. Our man raised the bid to $125, which was not accepted. One hundred and fifty dollars failed to reach him, but when the bid was raised to $160 it proved to be too much for his cupidity, and with eagerness he cried out, 'Take her.' All this time the expectant bride stood looking on, an indifferent spectator, apparently caring not whether Freeborn or Steele County finally came out ahead. The winning man gave his note for $160, with the bride's father as indorser, and the marriage took place without any unnecessary delay. And now we understand the parties propose to resist the payment of the note on the ground of 'no value received.'"

THE THAMES NAVY-YARD.

The Board of Engineers, composed of Messrs. Chandler of the Portsmouth yard, Shatton of the Washington yard, and Endicott of the New-London station, who have been surveying the Thames Navy-yard for some time, held a final meeting Wednesday. The Norwich (Conn.) *Bulletin* says that they have determined on plans and a lay-out which will make the Thames yard one of the most important in the country, and which will require some years to execute. The general capacity of the yard will be equal to that of the Brooklyn and Kittery yards combined, and its facilities for ship building twice that of the Brooklyn yard. The engineers report that they find a very desirable quality of stratified granite in the vicinity, which will be the best material possible for facing the water front, and they are in every way much pleased with the site. Their plans go to the Secretary of the Navy for approval, and if satisfactory, he recommends Congress to make the necessary appropriations. The work proposed will require a large outlay, and will consume some years.

A SUMMER DAY'S RAMBLE.

A SHORT TRIP IN THE COUNTRY.

FROM FORDHAM TO YONKERS—YONKERS TO CLOSTER, N. J.—CLOSTER TO NEW-YORK—WHAT HAPPENED ON THE WAY—SIGHTS AND INCIDENTS.

Since Adam delved and Eve span the world never saw a more delicious morning than Monday, the 14th of June. As I chumped my toast and drank my tea in that whilom home of millionaires, Mr. Sieghortner's restaurant in Lafayette place, it occurred to me that this was just the morning for a long-projected ramble. I consulted the train-book, and found that there was an 11:40 train from Forty-second street which would carry me to Fordham, so when the clock pointed to that hour it found me seated in the train. I could not at first account for the amazing numbers of magnificent-looking policemen, evidently picked men, who were my fellow-passengers, but the mystery was presently solved by a fellow-passenger to whom I longed to say, "and now enlighten me a little about yourself." She was very tall with a most remarkable countenance, spoke in broken English, wore a large brooch of Dresden china, a madonna and child, and her fingers, ungloved, were covered with what appeared to be superb rings. Every one I observed cast at her that sort of glance which says: "Now, I wonder who and what you can be?" But we are at Fordham, which I am told signifies in Saxon ford and (ham) mansion. Singular concidence that a place so associated in every New-Yorker's mind with races should chance to be the name of a world famous jockey. Fordham is quite an old place, although it does not look so, and the manor was held in the seventeenth century by a family by the name of Archer, still to be found in the old country, who in 1685 conveyed it to the Steenwyck family, who in turn conveyed it in trust for the support of the Dutch Reformed Church; but in 1753 the Trustees had leave to sell it. On leaving the station I took the road immediately to the right, having for a short distance on my right hand the handsome, park-like, well-wooded grounds of the Roman Catholic College. Then taking the first turn to the left I ascended a steep pitch, and turned almost immediately to the right again, presently taking a little path through a wood to the left through a small copse. This brought me to an open plateau, with a few cottages scattered here and there. I crossed a second-class high road with telegraph line running along it, by some wooden steps, and went straight ahead until I reached a most refreshing piece of woodland. Here I paused, and looking around presently espied a little path to the right through the woods which looked extremely tempting. I could not resist it. A stroll of about a fourth of a mile brought me on the broad road known as Central avenue, very near to where there is a spot marked "Southern Boulevard." Here I was obliged to pursue the highway, which, as a rule, I invariably avoid, for a short distance, because opposite to me were some very stiff palings. But to my relief a turnstile soon presented itself to view on the left, leading apparently through some fields. Pursuing the little path, I presently found myself on the northern outskirts of Jerome Park. The jockeys were evidently enjoying an off day, lounging luxuriously amid the high grass in every attitude indicative of taking it easy. I thought as I looked at them of Holcroft's account of his jockey life at Newmarket, and of what he says as to the joys of a stable-boy's breakfast and sleep. Turning off to the right through a wooden gate I emerged on the road once more, and almost immediately a very pleasant prospect met my eye on the right. A waving upland of park-like ground, with orchard trees at wide intervals, and then beside it an avenue which, with its old trees and the low stone wall, took me to Ireland. I decided on seeing whither it led, and presently reached a snug-looking modern house, which I learned was built on or near the site of one much older, and further that the place is called Dickinson Manor. Leaving it with the reflection that the lot of the Dickinsons had fallen in pleasant places, I pursued my way along the high road, (to the right as I came out of the avenue,) and crossed here the Croton Aqueduct. This road was all that could be wished—wood on one side, and picturesque open ground on the other; but after a short distance I came to a point where the road turned suddenly to the left. This, I thought, will not do for me. I am steering for Yonkers. And then a tiny path caught my eye, (beside a gate on which "W. H. Veitch, undertaker," was conspicuously painted in black.) It was to the right and I "went for it." This path led some hundred yards or so, through a thick wood, and then I suddenly emerged upon a prospect so attractive that I sat down to drink it in. I found that I was on one side of a deep valley, with a quantity of open woodland in the foreground, meadows, through which ran road and railroad in the vale, and woods beyond. Keeping through the woods to the right, the path takes you to a point where three roads meet, and a huge placard is there to tell you that you have been wandering through Orloff Park, which I was told had been bought by an association from Mr. Van Cortlandt, and of which there will, I imagine, in another ten years, be nothing left. Where the three roads meet, (this is near the village of Kingsbridge,) take the turn to the left, alongside some well-shaded marsh land, then cross the railroad track, and turn to the right, up a private road with a saw mill prettily nestling amid trees on your right. This road skirts a handsome country seat to your left. The house appears to be of the last century. It has dormer windows, and nothing modern about its appearance. Ample barns and outhouses are around, and there is an air of affluence, comfort, and solidity about the whole place which is very attractive. I went straight ahead through a wooden gate, climbed a steep grassy knoll, studded with rocks, and sat down beneath the trees to rest. Then I climbed over another fence and found myself by a little family burial ground, where apparently the remains of a number of families of the name of Bayley, who seemed to have intermarried with Roose Netts, had been deposited. Then I descended through the woods into the valley, crossed a meadow with numbers of horses feeding amid the stunted shrubs, making a capital study for a picture, and ascended a wood, when I found myself in the great turnpike to Yonkers. But I eschew turnpikes, however charming the prospect from them, and was at once on the look-out for a chance. This soon came in a road to the left. After a few yards I reached a house where lager was dispensed, and there I sat awhile beside a window with a pleasant prospect, and then made my way to the high-road which runs nearest the river to Yonkers. Everyone near this spot should visit the beautifully-kept grounds of the Academy of Mount St. Vincent, which reflect great credit on the sisters. The high terrace road thence to Yonkers lies through a succession of gardens, and delightful peeps of the palisades are caught from time to time. I reached Yonkers at 3:45, and while there was attracted by the appearance of what looked like a venerable manor-house, which, I found, is precisely what it is.

It was an excellent idea of the Yonkers people to preserve this interesting relic of by-gone days by making it their City Hall. Formerly the home of the family of Philipsi, who took root here about 1682, it has many interesting historic memories attaching to it, which Yonkers seems thoroughly to have appreciated. Everything of the past has been zealously, and even reverently, preserved. Some alterations were necessary to make a council chamber in the upper rooms, and rafters had to be removed, but they were used to make the handsome benches in the room, and no change was made which could possibly be avoided consistently with the public convenience. Nothing could exceed the civility of an official, whom I found in his office, in giving me information. There is a singularly comfortable, well-to-do air about the clean streets of Yonkers, and the surrounding villas, with their gardens rich in the foliage of June, have a most inviting aspect.

I had intended taking the train here back to New-York, but the evening was enchanting, I felt as though I had not walked a mile, and seeing a small steamer at the end of a pier close to the station, I resolved, if she were a ferry-boat, to cross to the Palisades. She was to start in a quarter of an hour, and meanwhile, in addition to the charm of gazing up and down the river—no small one on such an evening—there was the excitement of watching the efforts made to induce a horse, which had no confidence in the works of Watt and Fulton, to come aboard. After a long time he came quickly enough, being backed in. I slowly, very slowly, ascended the palisades, and found myself at Alpine. Two miles they told me it was from the shore to the Closter railroad station, but it is a good three. But not a whit too long. A gradual slope, and such a prospect—it reminded me of that from Stirling Castle or Windsor Terrace. By making a very slight divergence from the road at a point where a grassy eminence presents itself on the right a yet more extensive view is gained, and here I sat awhile to enjoy it in that beautiful radiance which is shed on everything about 6 o'clock in a June afternoon.

A little further on I came upon the sight of a magnificent looking cow in process of being milked. The operator concluded just as I approached, and I asked for a glass of the proceeds, which was given me with the utmost civility. If a little more like it came my way in the City how thankful I should be. Just before I reached Closter I heard a screech and a bell, and I felt my doom. It was, I felt convinced, the last train! It rushed past me, within a hundred yards of the station. "The last train, I suppose?" I nonchalantly remarked to the station-master, for I was resolved to bear my woes with a serene countenance. "Last passenger train; there's a freight train at 8:15." "Can I go up in that?" "Yes, Sir." Here was salvation, and indeed I was truly thankful, for the two places arrogating to themselves the name of hotel in Closter are by no means of tempting aspect. The freight train, too, was, however, something of a trial. Twenty miles in two hours! At one station three odious boys got in who made more racket and used fouler language than any boys I ever had the misfortune to meet with before. "You young ——," cried a man whose patience was at length exhausted, "if you don't make less noise I'll throw you out of the window." The threat had no effect. But I whispered a few words to the conductor when a respectable looking woman entered before whom they had commenced using frightful oaths, notwithstanding a vigorous remonstrance from a young brakeman—and they were summarily removed. They spoke of going to school next morning, and were evidently sharp, educated boys, but without apparently the slightest trace of decency or propriety. It is very lamentable to see such evidences of an utter absence of proper teaching at home. Well brought up children never act in such a manner as this whatever their faults may be.

But even freight trains do come in at last, and I was landed at Jersey City after a delightful day's ramble. I would advise every one in taking these excursions to provide himself with an umbrella and some luncheon in the shape of roll sandwiches put up in separate parcels, so as to go in different pockets. Bread sandwiches are objectionable because they get dry. If rolls cannot be procured put a thin layer of bread over the bread of the sandwich to keep it moist. Something to drink can almost always be got on the road. But good food is very scarce. If sandwiches are not enough, take a couple of boiled eggs.

Mr. Trollope depicts one of his heroes traveling in the Holy Land who has intended approaching the Jerusalem full of feelings of awe and reverence, but being frightfully hungry, forgets all but his appetite, and rides clattering through the Jerusalem Broadway, shrieking out to his dragomen, "Where is this —— hotel?" The moral deduced from this is that "the finer emotions should always be cultivated with a stomach moderately full," and pretty scenery will not be enjoyed when we are craving for food. In all expeditions, therefore, whether long or short, have an eye to the commissariat.

My day's excursion cost: Railroad to Fordham, twenty cents; lager-beer, fifteen cents; sandwiches, thirty cents; railroad, Closter to New-York, fifty cents; total, $1 15. By taking an earlier train for New-York I could have done it much more leisurely. Anyone with the least skill in finding his way could readily follow the path I pursued, and could not fail to be pleased with it. By reversing the route and taking the Jersey road first, the pedestrian would probably be able to return later, as trains from Fordham probably run up till 10, while the last from Closter is 6:40, "barrin'" that freight train.

RESTORED TO HER FRIENDS.

The Springfield (Mass.,) *Republican* of Saturday, 19th inst., says: "Miss A. H. Ames of Boston, whose mysterious disappearance we chronicled yesterday, has been discovered at a house on Front street, Chicopee, where she had applied for food. Developments indicate that, on leaving the train in this city, Tuesday noon, she wandered up to Cypress street, where a young woman, answering her description, applied for board and room at No. 49, stating that she had just arrived from England, and that her trunks had been detained at the New-York Custom-house to await the payment of $25 duty; that she was disappointed in not finding a brother and sister in this city, and that she was entirely destitute and anxious to find something to do. Mrs. Mansfield, the woman of the house, being struck by her delicate and lady-like appearance, took her in, and made several efforts to assist her in obtaining employment. The young lady, during her stay at Mrs. Mansfield's, made two visits to the house of George Kibbe, to whom she said she was recommended by a lady on the boat on her journey to this country, and Mr. Kibbe, becoming greatly interested in her welfare, referred her to Mrs. Dr. Calkins, one of the managers of the Home for the Friendless, who, like the others, at once formed an attachment for the unfortunate wanderer. The young lady first visited Mrs. Calkins in company with Mr. Kibbe, Thursday, gave her name as Arabella Lacey, and said that her home was in England, but that circumstances had forced her to earn her own livelihood, and that she was desirous to teach, care for children, or do other light work. She was very anxious to find employment, but objected to a temporary stay at the Home for the Friendless. She made an engagement to meet Mrs. Calkins at the latter's house on the following day, and returned to her boarding-place, where she remained until Thursday afternoon, in the meantime writing a letter to a Miss Cooly, of Bristol County, England, which Mr. Mansfield posted for her. She told Mrs. Mansfield that she was an orphan, and that her father had been a rector in England. After leaving Mrs. Mansfield's she next appeared at a house on Front street, at Chicopee, late Thursday evening, where she asked for something to eat, and told the lady of the house that she was once wealthy, but now was compelled to work for a living. She was taken in, and the lady, on seeing the account of the disappearance in the *Republican*, suspected that her visitor was the missing person. Officer Hill, of Chicopee, notified City Marshal Pease, of this city, of the facts, and the latter, who had a photograph and full description of the young lady, immediately went up to Chicopee and identified her. Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Ames, of North Easton, cousins of the young lady, in answer to the Marshal's telegram, came on last evening, and were overjoyed at finding the missing one alive and comfortable. Her manner and behavior indicate that she is insane, her principal delusion being that she has suddenly become destitute, and must work. She seemed glad to meet her friends, and expressed joy that she could return home, although still insisting that she must labor. It appears that she is an orphan, and resides with an aunt of wealth, who, by the way, has had no financial embarrassment. Her friends cannot account for her insanity, but think that it must have developed between New-York and this city. Although naturally of delicate constitution and entirely unused to labor, it is believed that she walked from this city to Chicopee Thursday night. A fine gold watch, which she wore on leaving New-York, is missing."

WANTED, A MINISTER.

A newspaper in Milwaukee, Wis., published the following among its advertisements the other day:

WANTED—A rector for St. James' Parish, Milwaukee, Wis. He must possess all the Christian graces and a few worldly ones; must have such tact and disposition as will enable him to side with all parties in the parish on all points, giving offense to none; should possess a will of his own, but agree with all the vestry; must be socially inclined and of dignified manners; affable to all, neither running after the wealthy nor turning his back upon the poor; a man of High-Low Church tendencies preferred; must be willing to preach first-class sermons and do first-class work at second-class compensation, salary should not be so much of an object as the desire to be a zealous laborer in the vineyard; should be able to convince all that they are miserable sinners without giving offense; each sermon must be short but complete in itself—full of old-fashioned theology in modern dress—deep, but popular, and free from the eloquence peculiar to newly graduated theologians; should be young enough to be enthusiastic, but possess the judgment of one of ripe years and experience. He only who possesses the above qualifications need apply. To such a one will be given steady employment for a term of years. For further information apply to any member of the congregation.

ORIENTAL ART INDUSTRIES.

A very large and unusually well-selected collection of articles of Chinese and Japanese manufacture is on view at the Clinton Hall Sales-rooms. The collection comprises some excellent specimens of ivory and wood carvings, porcelain and pottery, Sou-chou lacquers, ornamental tablets and vessels in jade, bronzes inlaid with silver, embroidered silk, and some curious drawings on silk and rice paper. There are also some fine Japanese swords, a complete suit of mail armor, very highly finished, and a number of bows and arrows. Among the more ornamental articles is a circular tripod stand and box with folding doors, of the finest black lacquer, studded with cameo gems in bronze, the figures being in gold and silver, surrounded with pearl inlaid borders; a miniature palanquin and junk; a crystal sphere, five inches in diameter; several sets of toy furniture; a miniature house, with furniture, complete; a number of Japanese toys; a unique group of silver storks mounted on a bronze tree covered with silver blossoms; a pair of silver doves; a Japanese picture book, and a large variety of what are called "armor boxes," which will be found quite suitable for wardrobe uses. The secret of manufacturing and embellishing some of the finer articles of Chinese and Japanese ware has been lost, or at least they are no longer offered for sale. In this collection will be found many such articles, which were procured by the owner during a protracted residence in the East. A few bronzes from Italy and some fine specimens of richly carved wood furniture from Venice have been added to the collection, which will be disposed of on Monday afternoon and the following days. The catalogue comprises 542 lots.

GEORGE WEST, THE RACER.

HOW THE OLD HORSE KEEPS UP HIS OLD TRAINING HABITS AND REFUSES TO ASSOCIATE WITH THE COMMON HERD.

The Baltimore *American* gives the following interesting story relative to an old racer: "Immediately after the last day's meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club at Pimlico this Spring, Business, Artist, George West, and two or three other broken-down racers were put up at auction by their owner, Mr. Joseph Donahue. As is generally the case, however, no one wanted to purchase them, and with the exception of Jim Crow, none were sold. They were taken back to the stables, and on the following day George West, the renowned steeplechaser, was sent to the farm of Capt. Powers, in Baltimore County, and turned out on pasture with a number of common work horses. Strange to say, however, the old racer refuses to associate with the common horses, and will not even remain in the same part of the field with them except at certain hours. Every morning and evening during a racer's training he is walked slowly around in a small circle for an hour or so. These walking circles can be found near the stables at every race-track, and they are usually about 100 feet in diameter. On the first morning after old George West was turned out of the stable at Capt. Powers' farm, he waited around the stable doors for some time, and neighed as if impatient. The old horse spent the entire first day walking up and down in front of the stables. On the following morning he was turned out again, and after standing around the stable some time he walked off to a distant corner of the field, where he proceeded to walk around in a circle of about fifty or sixty yards. The walk was kept up for an hour as steadily as he had ever done it in his palmiest training days. After exercising about an hour the old horse left his walking ground and capered around the field as if delighted. In the evening it was noticed that shortly before sundown he threw up his head, and, after neighing once or twice, galloped around the entire field seven or eight times. He then suddenly stopped and went to the small circle used by him in the morning, and walked around it regularly for about an hour. At the expiration of that time he went to the stable. These exercises of walking and galloping have been repeated regularly ever since, and Capt. Powers states that the time George West begins exercising each day does not vary over a half hour. He was kept in the stable two days without getting out, but when turned out on the third he at once began his walk and kept it up as usual. The other horses in the field have followed his example, and now every morning and evening seven common horses may be seen moving regularly around the small circle like a string of racers, headed by George West. The sight is a novel one, and hundreds of persons have visited the farm during the past week to witness it. Beyond the walking, George West does not mix with the common herd at all, and takes his gallops entirely alone. George West is now over six years old, but there is probably no steeplechaser now living in this country that, in his fourth and fifth years, won as many gallant races as he has done. He was sired by Asteroid, out of that fast old mare, Kate Hays. He came into Mr. Donahue's possession when a three-year old, and after running on the flat for some time with moderate speed, was in the Fall of the same year tried across country. He was very successful, and in his four-year-old form won no less than eight of the sixteen races he started for. It was, however, as a five-year old that he became most famous, and with Hugh Gaffney on his back was by betting men considered invincible. In that year he won no less than eleven races and lost two, being beaten only by Bullet and Limestone. The hard work attending the training for thirteen races and winning eleven of them was too great, and the gallant horse was brought back to Pimlico last Fall in a badly used-up condition. During the Winter he improved greatly, and at one time this Spring it was thought that he would be able run again, but his legs could not stand the severity of the course of training pursued in the Donahue stable and he was retired. During his racing days George West defeated at one time or another all the great steeple chasers in the country. The most widely-known horses beaten by him were Duffy, Milesian, Blind Tom, Limestone, Bullet, and Jack the Barber. During one of George West's greatest races his rider fell off in crossing a water-jump in the first half-mile of the contest, but the horse kept on, taking hurdles, ditches, and walls in fine style, and secured a second place after running a mile and half without a rider, and without going off the course. As he was not ridden to the string, however, the judges did not give him a place.

SENATOR CHRISTIANCY ON POLITICIANS.

United States Senator Isaac P. Christiancy, of Michigan, is visiting old friends in Fulton County, N. Y., and in responding to a serenade at Gloversville said: "I see great evidence of improvements upon every hand, the same proof of progress that I behold in the West—and this is the only town I have seen in New-York State which I can say has made such progress. You are in the right way of settling the great financial questions for yourselves, and while others are talking you are working. I can hardly be expected to speak on politics, as I am not a politician. I despise professional politicians and their time-serving schemes. I left the Democratic Party on account of its support of slavery, and I am now glad it is abolished, as you doubtless all are. But though we have gone through a bloody war, we must remember the Southern people are our own flesh and blood. Let us remember the war is over and take them by the hand, as we must be aware that one portion of our country cannot flourish at the expense of the other, but we must favor all alike. We must remember there should be an equality of States as well as of individuals. We must bear in mind that the people South were brought up under different habits and circumstances from ourselves, and you cannot change a people in a day, but time is a necessary part of such a change. Had we been in their circumstances, would we have accommodated ourselves to circumstances any more readily? Again, I thank you for your attendance here, and I would be glad to take you all by the hand, as indeed there are many I am acquainted with and many of you remember me. You will excuse me further, unless there is some topic you wish me to express my views upon." A voice—"Third term." "Well, gentlemen, all I have to say upon the subject is, there will be no third term!" A voice—"Specie payment." "Yes, gentlemen, specie payment. We shall never get back to a sound financial basis until we return to specie payment."

MEASLES AT THE FIJI ISLANDS.

The Auckland (New-Zealand) *Star* of May 12, prints the following: "By the arrival of the schooner Dauntless last night we have later intelligence from Fiji. The measles has somewhat abated, and the natives are beginning to arrive at Levuka with produce. About 500 natives have died at Koro lately. A gentleman from the Rewa gives a very sad account of the fearful ravages the measles was making throughout that district. He says it is hardly possible to realize the abject misery that exists; children of tender years, whose parents are victims to the complaint, lie huddled together without food and sustenance, starvation steps in to harass the patient, should his constitution master the disease, and the last end of the unfortunate sufferer is rendered all the more painful. The mortality among European children is very great at present in Levuka."

NOTICE TO QUIT.

The Scranton (Penn.) *Republican* relates the following: "One of our suburban grave-yards gives an excellent illustration of the fact that litigation will follow a man sometimes to the grave and dispute his last narrow bed with the worms and the subtle influences of decay. It would seem that some body was buried in a disputed lot, and as soon as the fact came to the knowledge of the surviving litigant, he lost no time, but taking a signboard he inscribed upon it in quaint and curious characters, the following legend notice:

> 'This Corpes is requested
> to remove immeaditleay
> Or i will remove
> the same.'

This he planted over the disputed mound."

A LARGE LAKE PROPELLER.

A propeller now building at Cleveland for the Western Transportation Company will be the largest on the lakes. She will have capacity for 2,500 tons, and will be divided by partitions in such a way that three or more different kinds of grain can be carried. She is provided with four double hatches, will be double decked, and, when completed and light, her cabins will be about thirty-five feet above water. The wheel will be 12 feet 3 inches across, with a pitch or lead of 16 feet. The boilers are of the common upward turn, fire-box, return-flue pattern, 16 feet long, 8 feet 6 inches shell, and made of half-inch iron. She is to be launched July 1.

HE LOOKED LIKE A MAN.

A New-Haven paper relates that on Wednesday afternoon, as two little girls were amusing themselves on the sidewalk of a street in that city by drawing a child's toy wagon in which was a dressed doll, two men came along puffing cigars, and one of them, apparently with deliberate intent, set his foot upon the plaything, breaking it beyond possibility of repair. The man passed on without even noticing the distress of the children.

LATEST FASHIONS.

TRIMMINGS IN STRAW—THE MONOGRAM FEVER.

THE USES OF STRAW-WORK—A NEW FICH —THE MASANIELLO HAT—INITIALS AN CRESTS ON DRESSES—NOVEL WALKIN SUITS.

When straw-work was first introduced ther were doubts as to whether it would be generall adopted, as it was supposed to be too fragile to be serviceable. It has now been tested, and meet with decided favor. It is principally worked upon black lace and tulle, of which cuirasses, aprons, and trimmings are made. The following description will show how straw-work should be placed upon the dress: The skirt is of black faille, with a shirring down the middle in front, and ruched heading on each side. The apron is of black tulle worked with straw, trimmed with lace to correspond, and divided into two equal parts, which are fastened down to the skirt under each side of the shirring; from that point the apron is gracefully draped; then raised in the back, where it mingles with shell-shaped trimmings of black and straw-colored faille; from these falls a fan-shaped flounce, which forms the train. The cuirass is of black faille, covered with tulle worked with straw. The basque is long behind, and partially concealed under the draperies of the apron. The cuirass is open in the neck in shawl shape, trimmed with lace worked with straw, and surrounded by straw-colored silk network carelessly tied in front. The sleeves are of plain black tulle, scantily shirred, and finished at the wrist with a plaited trimming of black and straw-colored faille.

A new style of fichu, called fichu-santoir, is of silk net in all colors, trimmed with fringe to match. It is worn over a waist open in the neck, or on the head, and is also employed to trim straw bonnets. When used for the last named purpose, the effect is very peculiar. Another novelty is a very long scarf of fine white sheer muslin, folded over and surrounded by plaitings. It is crossed over the front of the waist, and the ends are joined in the back under loops of velvet or ribbon, and then raised and fastened in the middle of the skirt. This style of scarf appeared last year, but was only known to a select few.

A useful hint may be given in relation to the proper management of the train. Care should be taken to make the length and width of the muslin underskirt correspond with that of the train skirt, and above all that the strings which confine the under part to the outer be firmly tied. This is the only means of preventing the two trains from separating, which accident happens very often, and has a very bad effect in a drawing-room.

The large rosettes on ball slippers should be replaced by small unpretentious bows. A new and very peculiar style of hat is the Masaniello; it is a gray percale with a crown as flat as a slightly hollowed plate and covered with a long gray silk net bordered with fringe, which falls down the back almost to the bottom of the waist, and is fastened down by a bird's wing and bunch of poppies; it may, too, be adorned with bright feathers or with a flamingo's wing; underneath there can be a thick wreath of gilly-flowers shaded in gold and brown velvet, a wreath of white or pink gilly-flowers, or a wreath of wild daisies. It is needless to state that the Masaniello is likely to be adopted for rural wear only. A new style of net made of black silk lacet will be used for traveling or seaside purposes; it confines curls, braids, and catogans.

The days of simplicity are far away; all that is aimed at at present is novelty and the introduction of startling things. In evidence of this, it is stated that the novelty of the London season will be monograms worked upon dresses. The Princess of Wales has inaugurated this strange style on an Edinburgh cloth dress by having her monogram surrounded by a garland of flowers, and crossed with the crown, with three plumes; the same work was bestowed upon the waist. The initials are not only embroidered with endless arabesques, but have also the principal elements of the wearers' crests mingled with many-colored designs, as in mediæval missals. This is an absurd fashion, and it is to be hoped that the fair sex will adhere to floral ornaments for their toilets.

Some very pretty walking-suits may be described as follows: One is of blue taffetas and gray foulard with blue stripes. The demi-train skirt is knife plaited in front and trimmed in the back with plaited and gathered flounces; alternating above these are two puffings and fluted heading. The tunique is of striped gray foulard, surrounded by a bias band of blue taffetas. The waist is of foulard with a short, flat basque bordered with blue taffetas. The sleeves and collar are of blue taffetas with cuffs and buttons to correspond. The bonnet suited for wear with this toilet is of rice straw; the brim turns back all around, and is lined with black velvet and trimmed in the centre in front with a butterfly-bow of blue ribbon. The soft crown is of blue silk; on one side is a branch of pink acacias. Another and similar suit may be of glacé muslin in two shades of mauve. The bands may be of taffetas applique upon the goods. The skirt is of plain goods, trimmed with three small plaited flounces (coup de vent) placed rather far apart at equal distances. The apron, which is very long in front, is striped with bands in the lighter shade.

A traveling suit can be made as follows: The taffetas skirt is trimmed with two shirred flounces with headings. The sleeves are also of taffetas. The polonaise is of heavy gray woolen broché satine goods; it is very long and full and trimmed with a mohair fringe with passementerie grelots; it is draped up in the back and ornamented with loops of black ribbon. The hat to match is of gray felt trimmed with ostrich feathers. The cloak appropriate for wear with the suit may be of purple and gray Scotch plaid tartan. Another suit for the same use may be of Scotch tartan and Summer vigogne. The skirt is of light tartan trimmed with a flounce about twelve inches deep, surmounted by a puffing. The lower part of the flounce is trimmed with a very narrow plaited vigogne flounce. The tunique is of vigogne, is very long in front, and terminates in a point. A breadth of goods is taken from one side of the tunique across the back and fastened on the other side under a large bow composed of two loops on one side and an end on the other. The tunique is trimmed with a bias band of tartan and a small plaited vigogne rufile. The waist is of vigogne, and has a basque ornamented on one side with a pocket, bordered with a bias band of tartan; the front and basque are trimmed with bands of the same goods. The tartan sleeves have vigogne cuffs, buttoning on one side and surrounded by a bias band of tartan; down the outside seam is a small vigogne ruffle. At the neck is a tartan collar in two parts, one standing and the other turning down, and both surrounded by a small vigogne band; a faille bow is placed in front. This suit can be made of any material. The plaid goods is more appropriate when in a darker shade than the plain.

A lace fichu can be made of Valenciennes insertions placed crosswise, one above the other, and separated by small bands of muslin. Around the neck is a ribbon, and over the ribbon is a shell-shaped lace trimming made of lace about two and a half inches deep; the insertions are bordered on the outside with ribbon edged with Valenciennes lace. A ribbon bow is placed in front of the fichu. A paysanne fichu, suitable for in-door wear, can be made of organdie plaited in lengthwise plaits and surrounded by a ruching, on the outside of which is a trimming of fine guipure lace. The ends are crossed and fastened below the breast under ribbon loops.

One of the newest morning toilets worn on the Champ Elysées is described as follows: The dress was of navy blue, trimmed with very bright embroideries, buttoned on the sides with grelots of silver filagree. The châtelaine waist had a rounded embroidered basque, and was buttoned in the same manner. The gray felt hat was trimmed with a bluejay's wing; the stockings worn were blue. The kid shoes were marine blue and gray armure, worked with white, and fastened with two ribbon bows. Another suit consisted of a steel-gray taffetas skirt, and a tunique of English woolen goods in a lighter shade of gray, mixed with black, and draped in front, with steel-colored bows down the immense Louis XIII. basque, bordered with steel-colored faille, and adorned with the same goods on either side; on all the bows were cut buckles. The woolen waist had taffetas sleeves. The English woolen scarf-mantle had a plaited steel colored taffetas collar, surrounded by two rows of plaiting. The mushroom hat was of coarse straw ornamented with two gray feathers and a pomegranate flower on the back. The kid shoes were of reddish brown and gray armure, dotted with white. The stockings were worked in two shades of gray.

FINANCIAL.

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BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
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BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
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"$160,000"

MADE IN TWO MONTHS. A WALL STREET OPERATION. THE BANKING-HOUSE OF ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., NO. 12 WALL ST., WHO DEAL IN STOCK PRIVILEGES, HAVE PAID THIS ENORMOUS SUM TO THEIR CUSTOMERS DURING THIS SHORT SPACE OF TIME. SOME PERSONS HAVE MADE AS HIGH AS $6,000 FROM ONLY $100 ORIGINALLY INVESTED, AND MANY have made $1,000 and over from only $50. They paid in a single day over $40,000, for which only $3,000 was received, or $37,000 net profit to various people. They employ continuously from twelve to fifteen competent book-keepers and assistants. With this strong force they are often compelled to remain at their work until midnight. This energetic firm well deserves the credit of being the leading house in their branch of business. It is most wonderful to acknowledge that they have established this business in the short space of five years. They have customers who reside in nearly every State of the Union, and the Dominion of Canada; from the island of Cuba they receive orders from persons who are continually dealing in stocks. Their business has become so extensive that two experienced correspondents are employed to attend to their advertising accounts. Their cards may be read in every first class newspaper published in the United States. To this they attribute a portion of their success. We advise those desiring to place their business with a firm possessing the very highest record for uprightness, and who conduct their business upon honest principles, to deal with this house.

They also issue a weekly report of the condition of affairs in Wall st., which they are glad to mail free, for one year, to any one who desires and contemplates speculating.

Send for it.—*Evening Mail, New-York.*

FIRST-CLASS BONDS.

NEW-YORK CITY 7s, due in 1900.
BROOKLYN CITY 7s, due in 1914.
ROCHESTER CITY 7s, due in 1903.
LONG ISLAND CITY 7s, due in 1895.
JERSEY CITY 7s, due in 1894.
ELIZABETH CITY 7s, due in 1877.
HUDSON COUNTY 7s, due in 1894.
PASSAIC CITY 7s, due in 1885.
CINCINNATI 7-30s, due in 1903.
MISSOURI STATE 6s, due in 1894.
NEW-HAMPSHIRE 6s, due in 1896.

For sale by
DANIEL A. MORAN, No. 40 Wall st.

GOLD (6s) SIXES

City New-York Stock due 1896.

For sale at 115 and accrued interest.
GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 24 NASSAU ST.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS
TO PERSONS OF
LIMITED MEANS.

The erection of the largest and best EXHIBITION BUILDING in the world has now been commenced, and will be pushed with energy to completion.

The EXHIBITION PALACE OF INDUSTRY which THE INDUSTRIAL Exhibition Company has begun to build will be in the heart of the most growing part of the City of New-York, on almost the highest ground on the island. The edifice will be one of great solidity and beauty, and in all respects of perfect adaptation to the purposes for which it is to be used. It will be 3,800 feet long and seven stories high, furnished with every convenience for facilitating the display and sale of the merchandise exhibited in it.

In this magnificent PALACE OF INDUSTRY the manufacturers and merchants of the world will meet under the most favorable circumstances possible. The display of goods will not be a mere exhibition, but will be with a special view to making sales. Each exhibitor will have a certain space allotted to him, the company providing heat, light, ventilation, and cleaning. The charges for space will be within the reach of all, and will be such that no inventor or manufacturer can afford NOT to have his merchandise on exhibition.

ARRANGEMENTS ARE NOW MADE by which this great Exhibition will be ready for opening immediately on the close of the CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION at Philadelphia.

The INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY offers inducements to THE PEOPLE to become partners in building this great PEOPLE'S PALACE OF INDUSTRY. Instead of applying to wealthy capitalists for money in vast amounts, it has issued its PREMIUM MORTGAGE BONDS of TWENTY DOLLARS EACH, so as to be within the reach of EVERYBODY. These bonds are issued on a plan which is a novelty in this country, although used with great success by most of the Governments of Europe. It gives each bondholder an interest in the PREMIUM DISTRIBUTION, which may give his BOND a large additional value. The BONDS are all receivable FOR RENTAL OF SPACE in the exhibition, as well as FOR ADMISSION MONEY.

SOME OF THE LEADING MANUFACTURERS of this country have already made application for space, and others can do so at once. Those who soonest apply will have the best choice of location.

NO PERSON who can spare twenty dollars should be without one of these PREMIUM MORTGAGE BONDS. A pamphlet with full description will be sent to any address on application, either by mail or in person, at the office of

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY,
No. 12 East 17th st., New-York.
Or JOHN RITCHIE, Agent,
No. 1,238 Broadway, under Grand Hotel.

LOST OR STOLEN.

The July, 1875, January, 1876, and July, 1876, Coupons on the following Government Bonds:

$76,000 Coupon 6s, 1881. Nos. 56,975 to 57,050 inclusive, $30 each.

$50,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 4,552 to 4,601 inclusive, $30 each.

$50,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 151,060 to 151,109 inclusive, $30 each.

$50,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 118,314 to 118,363 inclusive, $30 each.

$14,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 13,893, 13,894, 97,914, 97,915, 97,916, 29,771, 29,770, 56,248, to 56,354 inclusive, $30 each.

Payment on the above has been stopped at the United States Treasury Offices.

Also lost, three Coupons from $500 bonds of Paterson City, called "Bounty Bonds," Nos. 548, 549, 556. And from $1,000 bond of Long Dock Company, No. 2,685.

A reward of **$2,000** will be paid for the recovery of the above, and no questions asked, and in proportion for any part thereof.

Address Post Office Box No. 1,242 New-York City.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 187 West st., on TUESDAY, the 13th day of July next. The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer books of both common and preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, the 12th inst., and remain closed until Wednesday, the 14th of July next.

The transfer office will be reopened on Wednesday, July 14, 1875, and thereafter be continued at the general offices of the company, No. 212 Duane st., New-York.

By order of the board: A. R. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS.
No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.

Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 120 OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, in name of Theodore P. Green, for twenty shares assented stock of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, for surrender certificate No. 213 of said Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company. All persons are cautioned against negotiating certificate of said Trust Company, and any person having knowledge of same will please address the subscriber at Brattleboro, Vt.
THEO. P. GREEN.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—Property in New-York, Brooklyn, Westchester, and New-Jersey. First, second, and leasehold mortgages cashed. City and county bonds negotiated. References: R. H. Lowry, Esq.; J. D. Vermilye, Esq. Apply to S. S. WOOD, JR., & R. B. FLOYD JONES, No. 98 Broadway.

FORTUNES HAVE BEEN MADE IN WALL st. by investments of $212 in spreads on Erie; $10 or $106 pays proportionately; 100 shares of any stock bought on deposit of $300. Pamphlet free.
SIMPSON, DARRAGH & CO., Bankers and Brokers,
No. 84 Broadway, corner Wall st., New-York.

AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE and Endowment Insurance Policies, Mortgages, and other securities. Insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & Co., 117 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CHOICE CITY AND COUNTY MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ALSO, OTHER A 1
INVESTMENT SECURITIES,
OUR SPECIALTY TWENTY-THREE YEARS,
PAYING 10 TO 15 PER CENT.
INTEREST PROMPTLY PAID.
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Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,
STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
No. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this bank will be held at the bank, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of July, 1875. Polls open from 1 to 2 P. M. GEORGE F. VAIL, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
Nos. 261 and 263 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1875.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per Cent. has been declared by the Trustees of the Company, payable on and after July 1, 1875.

The transfer books will be closed on June 21, and reopened July 2, 1875.

J. C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BUFFALO, NEW-YORK, AND PHILADELPHIA RAILWAY COMPANY,
BUFFALO, N. Y., June 16, 1875.

THE JULY INTEREST OF THE SECOND mortgage registered bonds of this company will be paid on and after the 1st July prox., at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M., on the 19th inst., and open on the 2d July prox.

H. L. LYMAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 78 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1875.

INTEREST MATURING JULY 1, 1875, ON bonds of this company, also on $3,000,000 Missouri State six per cent. bonds, known as "the Hannibal and St. Joseph issue," will be paid on after the 1st day of July, 1875, on presentation of the proper coupons at the Bank of North America.

JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.
Capital, $300,000. Surplus, $325,000.
WASHINGTON A. HALL, President.
HENRY T. CHAPMAN, JR., Cashier.

The usual semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. has this day been declared payable on and after July 1, 1875.

NEW-YORK, June 19, 1975.

NEW-YORK, June 15, 1875.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD COMPANY, can obtain the amount of their coupons, maturing this day by applying at our office.

WORDEN & LEVERICH, No. 48 Wall st.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after the 1st day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed on the 21st instant, and will remain closed until the 1st proximo.

GEORGE W. PERKINS, Cashier.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
June 1, 1875.

THE INTEREST ON ILLINOIS STATE BONDS, due the first Monday of July, 1875, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 5th to the 21st of July, inclusive.

THOS. S. RIDGWAY, State Treasurer,
Springfield, Illinois.

SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 152 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1875.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent., and an extra Dividend of Two and One-half per Cent., are this day declared, payable 1st July next at this office.

JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1875.

BY INSTRUCTION OF THE COMMISSIONERS, the coupons on the bonds of the District of Columbia, due at this bank on July 1, will be paid on and after Monday next, on presentation, without rebate.

GEORGE F. BAKER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of all tax, payable July 1, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable July 1, 1875, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 301 3D AV., CORNER 23D ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL SUMS.

The usual semi-annual interest on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st of JULY will be paid on and after JULY 20.

Money deposited ON OR BEFORE JULY 10 will draw interest from July 1.

CHARLES T. RODGERS, President.
HENRY BEENY, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the 1st of every month.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT person of education and refinement as useful companion to a lady; capable of taking charge of household duties; understands all kinds of sewing; would instruct and take care of one or two children; willing to make herself useful in a position not menial, for the comfort of a family; highest references from present employer. Address A. N., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COMPANION, &c.—BY A LADY, EITHER AS COMPANION to or as attendant upon an aged or invalid lady; or would do anything not menial; country preferred; salary not so much an object as a home. Address F. F., Box No. 218 Post Office, City.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Swedish Protestant young woman; understands cooking thoroughly and is a first-class washer and ironer; has excellent City reference; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK, &c.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN; SHE IS A good cook and a capable washer and ironer, or general house-worker; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook; no objection to the country. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 147 East 21st st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKER will go out by the day or take home work; walking suits made at moderate prices and short notice; best of City reference. Call at No. 259 6th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker will go out by the day or week; has all the new styles; $2 per day. Inquire at No. 608 3d av., in cigar store.

GOOD SERVANTS
Can be obtained at all times
AT CARPENTER'S AGENCY,
No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN in a family; accustomed to the charge of a household; is willing to assist in any capacity but washing and ironing; understands good cooking; City or country; five years' reference; a good home more desirable than large salary. Call or address House-keeper, No. 315 East 12th st., near 2d av.

HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION.—BY AN American lady fully competent as housekeeper or companion for an elderly lady, or would take care of an invalid and make herself generally useful; salary not so much an object as a good home. Address Miss F. N. H., care of J. S. Florence, No. 301 Market st., Newark, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER OR COOK.—BY A GERMAN lady as housekeeper or first-class cook; can take full charge; thoroughly understands her business; long experience; City reference. Apply at No. 106 Spring st., corner Mercer st.

LAUNDRESS.—FIRST CLASS; WISHES SOME family washing; understands all kinds of fluting and puffing; has been washing for families for last fifteen years; best City references. Call at No. 257 West 31st st., near 8th av.; inquire in the grocery store.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT capable French girl, with good reference, as nurse or seamstress, or will make herself useful in any capacity; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, WHO DOES not speak English; is a good seamstress; is very obliging and fond of children; speaks very good French. Can be seen at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSES, &c.—HANSEN'S NURSE AGENCY HAS removed from 6th st. to No. 144 East 32d st. A good selection of wet and dry nurses and professional nurses want situations.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY nurse; understands her business thoroughly; invalids carefully cared for; highest references can be given. Address Nurse E., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL WHITE PONY HORSE, sound and gentle; a ladies' pet; can be driven by a child; and as a saddle-horse not surpassed. Can be seen at private stable north-west corner 11th av. and 23d st.

AN ELEGANT TEAM OF BLACK HORSES for sale greatly below their value, to close an estate; perfectly sound and gentle; also Landau and Clarence, nearly new, built by Wood Bros. Can be seen at private stable, East 63d st., next to corner of 4th av.

PARK PHAETON FOR SALE CHEAP.—Built by John R. Lawrence & Co.; is in perfect order for immediate use; can be seen at the private stable No. 122 West 18th st. For particulars apply at No. 76 Gold st.

AT COST, TO CLOSE BUSINESS, MY FINE stock of carriages of my own make, now in Repository, No. 141 West Broadway. Store must be vacated by July 5. CHARLES GRUBE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN OF EXPERIENCE; would go for moderate wages to a good family; has a good knowledge of other duties; City reference. Call at No. 139 West 25th st., room No. 2.

NURSE.—AS NURSE TO CHILDREN OR ASSISTANT chamber-maid, by a colored girl, eighteen years old; is willing to try and please her employer; good references given. Inquire at No. 45 East 20th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as seamstress; will wait on a lady; will take the entire care of a grown child; City reference. Call at No. 37 West 39th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY AN EXPERIENCED first-class dress-maker, cutter, and fitter, an English Protestant, in a gentleman's family; City or country; satisfactory reference. Address M. E. R., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT, RESPECTABLE girl; understands care of silver and salad dressings; no objection to the country or to light chamberwork. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 147 East 21st st.

WALKER'S PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT Office, No. 153 East 39th st.—Parties wishing good, reliable servants, for City or country, cannot fail to be suited at this office.

MALES.

A COURIER—WITH TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE in European traveling, acquainted with the different languages, before leaving, would like to engage with a family or party going to Europe; best references from families in the City; willing to pay own passage. Address Courier, No. 404 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG single man, (Protestant;) capable in care of horses and careful driver; would take second man's position as assistant or groom; best City reference. Call or address, on Monday, J. B., at Brewster's carriage factory, No. 145 East 25th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO HAS THE best of City reference, and thoroughly understands the care of horses, &c.; no objections to the country. Call or address R. M., No. 144 5th av., or address BOX 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WHO IS perfectly familiar with horses and can give three years' best City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address M. Carrigan, No. 143 West 49th st., for two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-CLASS man, (married;) is a competent City driver; willing and obliging; six years with present employer. Call on or address Richard Farrell, No. 130 East 17th st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN who thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, carriages &c.; is willing to make himself useful; City or country; can be highly recommended by last employer. Address J. C., Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; willing and obliging; can furnish the best City and country reference; out of employment on account of gentleman leaving the City. Address P. M., Box No. 273, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GERMAN MAN (MARRIED) AS coachman; first-class references; no objection to go in country. Call or address R. G., Box No. 644 6th av.

JANITOR.—BY A SMALL, RESPONSIBLE, colored family, a janitor's position in a business building or French flat; can give good City references. Address E. W. B., Box No. 254, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE, TRAVELING COMPANION, OR Valet to an invalid gentleman.—By a Belgian, aged twenty-nine; good recommendations. Call on or address Corneille Indruk, No. 4 Hall place.

SERVANT.—BY A GERMAN, JUST ARRIVED IN this country, speaking English and German, as servant with a family or lady in the country; only $8 per month asked, best references given. Address N., Post Office Box No. 4,001, New-York.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN; would make himself useful in a private family; can milk and take care of horses; best references. Call on Korne & Currie, No. 644 6th av., between 37th and 38th sts.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A COLORED man; best of City references. Address or apply to Daniel Gibson, No. 29 Park row.

HELP WANTED.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—STATE AGE, SALARY required, and references. Address Box No. 84, Station A.

ON DEMANDE.—UNE FEMME DE CHAMBRE pour aller à la campagne. S'adresser, Lundi, 21 Juin, à Windsor Hotel, Chambre No. 13.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE FRENCH GIRL TO do chamber-work and plain sewing. Call, with reference, at Mme. D. Golard's, No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts. Call for two days.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS WAITRESS and to assist in the chamber-work; must have good references. Apply on Monday and Tuesday, between the hours of 9 and 12, at No. 438 Madison av.

WANTED—A FRENCH GIRL, AS NURSE AND seamstress; must have good references. Apply between 1 and 3½ o'clock on Monday, at No. 11 West 17th st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house; $175 per month; everything in good order. Apply on premises, No. 146 West 49th st.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN TELEGRAPHY; small salary while practicing. Address, with stamp, UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, Box No. 3,167 Post Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

GRAND VIEW HOUSE, MORRISTOWN, New-Jersey; twenty minutes' drive from depot; one and one-half hours by rail from New-York; location unsurpassed for purity of atmosphere, picturesque drives, and all the attractions of country living. A few desirable rooms and a furnished cottage can be had on very reasonable terms for the season, by applying at No. 45 Fifth av.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE, (152D ST.,) CARMANSVILLE, on the Hudson, is now open: fronts the water; splendid view; gas, hot and cold baths; Croton water on every floor; table and all appointments first-class; liberal terms for the season; forty-five minutes from Wall st.; near depot and boat landing; Hudson River Railroad from 30th st. (Sunday) 8:25, 9 A. M., 1 P. M. S. L. PIERCE, Proprietor, (late of Belmont Hall, New-Brighton, Staten Island.)

LAKE VIEW HOUSE, AUSABLE CHASM, SITUATED at the gate of the ADIRONDACK WILDERNESS, three miles from Port Kent, on Lake Champlain. Reference and terms for board, apply to D. J. HULL, Murray Institute, No. 58 Park av., New-York, or G. F. AVERILL, Keeseville, N. Y.

FOREST LAWN HOTEL—NEW HOUSE, NEW FURNITURE.—COLD SPRING HARBOR, Long Island; water view; rooms, $10 per week; boats and bathing-houses free; shady shore and broad piazzas; by rail or steamer Sappho, Peck slip.
J. BANVARD, JR., Proprietor.

JENKINSON'S HOTEL, HIGHLANDS, N. J.—Will open June 15; rooms en suite and singly for families; terms $15 to $21 per week; access by Long Branch Line, Pier No. 8, and steamer Sea Bird, Pier No. 35 North River. JAMES JENKINSON, Proprietor.

LONG BRANCH.—THE CLARENDON—THIS commodious house (fronting on the ocean) opens June 24; day boarders, $2 50; per week, from $14; liberal arrangements made with families. Mrs. M. E. JEENS.

GREAT NECK HOUSE, LONG ISLAND, NOW OPEN.—Excellent bathing; beautiful drives in vicinity; eggs and milk supplied on the place. Steam-boat Seawanhaka leaves Peck slip at 4, and 33d st. at 4:15 o'clock. Address as above.

BOARD IN THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS at PLEASANT HOME HOUSE, price $7 per week; carriages to and from boat and cars. For particulars, address DAVIS & CHICHESTER, Union Society Post Office, Greene County, N. Y.

CASCADE HOTEL, HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., on banks of the Hudson, ten minutes below West Point; delightful location. Apply as above, or at Westmoreland Hotel, Union square, New-York.

GLEN COVE PAVILION, GLEN COVE, Long Island, Weeks Brothers, owners and managers, now open for the reception of guests. Terms and fare liberal.

SURF HOUSE, OCEAN BEACH, MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J.—Now open to guests; a first-class family boarding-house, directly on the beach; bathing fine and safe. Address as above.

PLEASANT VALLEY ON HUDSON—FORTY minutes' sail from Canal st.; large rooms, good table, croquet, boating, &c.; terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Dr. S. H. BROWN, No. 155 West 49th st.

CLIFF HOUSE—RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, is now open; good fishing, boating and bathing. K. M. CREAGH, Proprietor.

OCEAN HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, NOW OPEN.—Four counters to let, suitable for fancy goods. CHARLES AND WARREN LELAND, Managers.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—"Paradise of America."—Jenny Lind. Opens May 1. Terms reasonable. Send stamp for Tourist's Guide.

GLEN HOUSE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—THIS favorite Summer resort open from June 17 to Oct. 1. 1875. W. & C. R. MILLIKEN, Proprietors.

HIGHLAND DELL COTTAGE, LOCATED near Stroudsburg.—Terms for June, $10 per week. Address CHARLES FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn.

PALMERHOUSE, NYACK, ON HUDSON, NOW open for the reception of guests. Mrs. P. PALMER.

SUMMER RESORTS.

United States Hotel,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Will open for reception of guests June 1, 1875.
JAMES M. MARVIN, Proprietor.
Diagrams of rooms will be sent on application.

COZZENS'

WEST POINT HOTEL

IS NOW OPEN.

Address
EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

OAKLAND BEACH HOTEL.—THE UNDERSIGNED, formerly connected with Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.; Congress Hall, Cape May, and Pavilion Hotel, Wolfboro', N. H., has taken for the present season the Hotel at Oakland Beach, Warwick, R. I., and will be ready for guests June 26. This Hotel is liberally appointed; rooms large and commodious, and lighted with gas; baths supplied with fresh and salt water; steam laundry; telegraphic communication with all points; frequent steam-boat and railroad communications with Providence daily. Applications by mail will receive prompt attention. F. S. BOOTHBY, care of People's Steam-boat Company, Providence, R. I.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND,
IS NOW OPEN.

Through tickets and baggage checked from New-York by Central Railroad from James slip at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., and 34th st., 9:10 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.; also, by Southern Railroad, from Roosevelt st., New-York, at 8:45 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

SPRING HOUSE,
RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.
OPEN JUNE 15.

By T. R. PROCTOR, of Bagg's Hotel, Utica, N. Y. Refers by permission to Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Hon. Francis Kernan, Hon. Horatio Seymour, John H. Sherwood, New-York, and proprietors of leading New-York hotels.

WATER-WITCH HOUSE,
HIGHLANDS, N. J.
J. W. BOND, PROPRIETOR.

Delightfully located, with ample grounds, ten minutes from the depot; splendid grove; river, and ocean views; fine boating and fishing, surf and river bathing, stabling, &c.; accessible by Long Branch boat, from Pier No. 8 North River; an hour and a quarter sail from New-York; first-class accommodations for families and transient guests. Terms moderate.

ELEGANT FAMILY HOTEL, ACCESSIBLE BY FIFTY TRAINS—TIME FIFTY MINUTES.—Enlarged and refurnished, now open. Large, airy rooms; location rural, high, and unsurpassed for health, beauty, and accessibility; 180 acres, with fruits, flowers, play-grounds, groves, walks, boating, bathing, and fishing; Alderney dairy, excellent stables; two depots on grounds; terms reasonable to desirable parties. Circulars and photographs at Room No. 16, No. 229 Broadway.

NIAGARA!!
MONTEAGLE HOUSE,
Suspension Bridge, N. Y.

This house is now open, and offers unusual inducements to tourists. Terms, $3 per day, $10 to $15 per week. Baggage designed for the Monteagle should be checked to Suspension Bridge. Address ALEXANDER & TERRILL, Suspension Bridge, N. Y.

HOWLAND HOUSE,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.

The best location at Long Branch. Will open June 1. Apply to CORLIES & SLOCUM, Managers.

AMERICAN HOTEL,
RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.
OPENS JUNE 1.

Fresh vegetables, milk, cream, &c., from large farm connected with hotel. Address
W. P. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
CATSKILL, N. Y.

High elevation, mountain air, with scenery unsurpassed in the world; twenty acres of grounds; first-class accommodations for 300 to 400 guests. Accessible by day boats and cars Hudson River Railroad.
WILL OPEN JUNE 10.
Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

HOTEL ROYAL, RESERVOIR PARK.

We can now accommodate at moderate rates a few more families, or single gentlemen, for the Summer. The location of Hotel Royal is as cool and pleasant as any country resort; rooms large and airy, overlooking Reservoir Park. Restaurant second to none in the City.
PIERIS & CO., Proprietors.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL,
NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.

Only twenty-five minutes from New-York City. Boats every half hour from the Battery. Fine view of Bay and Narrows from all rooms on water side. Two cottages for families. For terms, address
DE CAMP & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

ROCKY POINT HOTEL,
NARRAGANSETT BAY,
RHODE ISLAND.
EUROPEAN PLAN.

Will open for the reception of guests July 1. Eight steam-boats daily from Providence and Newport.
Address L. H. HUMPHREYS, Proprietor.
City Hotel, Providence, R. I.

THE HIGH FALLS HOTEL,

Dingman's Ferry, Pike County, Penn. A popular family resort in the picturesque Delaware Valley. Unexcelled scenery; cool, mountain air; bathing, boating, and trout streams. See circular. P. F. FULMER, M. D., Proprietor.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
ENGLEWOOD, N. J.,

On the Hudson River, forty-five minutes from New-York by steam-boat from foot of Harrison st., now open.
D. S. HAMMOND.

HATFIELD HOUSE, MASSENA SPRINGS,

St. Lawrence County, New-York, now opened for the season, has first-class modern improvements. Magnificent surrounding country. Pleasant drives. Excellent fishing and shooting. The medicinal properties of the water highly recommended for every class of invalids. Circulars sent on application. Apply at hotel, or to HATFIELD & BENSON, No. 114 Water st., New-York.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.,
JUNE 26, 1875.
WEAVERS & BATES.

LAIRD'S MANSION HOUSE,

Long Branch, N. J.; now open; terms very reasonable. Address or apply to
W. L. McINTIRE, Proprietor.

INSTRUCTION.

UNITED STATES SCHOOL AND

COLLEGE DIRECTORY.

A book of nearly 200 pages, compiled expressly as a guide to aid parents and guardians in selecting a school. It contains a complete list of all the Schools and Colleges in the United States; information in regard to places wherein the schools are located, the climate, railroad facilities, &c.; also a special description of the most desirable institutions of learning.

Sent free upon application. (Postage six cents.)

T. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, Bureau of School Advertising and Information, Domestic Building, corner Broadway and 14th st., New-York City.

Pamphlets of the leading Seminaries and Academies, both City and Country, can also be obtained, free of expense, by calling at the Directory Office, as above, in Union square.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.—Candidates for admission will be received at the college, 49th st. and Madison av., on FRIDAY, June 25, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Candidates for admission to the School of Mines will be received at the same hour on MONDAY, June 28, at the Register's office in the school on the college green.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

PAINE'S COLLEGE.—BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, grammar, spelling, $5 each; writing, $3 monthly. Persons wishing to repair early educational losses should attend. Ladies' department all summer.

FRENCH CONVERSATION.—BY A PARISIAN gentleman; City references; thirty lessons, $25. Address PARISIAN, Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TWENTY LESSONS FOR $6.—FRENCH, GERMAN, and Italian, by an experienced French lady teacher. Call at or address No. 107 West 23d st., corner of 6th av.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

M. C. MITCHELL'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys. West Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, Mass. Send for circular.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION.
JERSEY CITY, June 1?, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City Treasurer, City Hall, until the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of the whole or any part of Six Hundred Thousand Dollars of Jersey City Seven Per Cent. Bonds, either coupon or registered, payable in thirty years from June 1, 1875; interest payable semi-annually.

These Bonds are authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, passed March 31, 1871. The credit and the whole property of the city are pledged for their payment, and they are free from taxation in this State.

They are issued to pay a like amount falling due during the year—and are not to increase the bonded debt of the city.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids if not considered for the best interest of the city to accept them.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Jersey City Bonds," and addressed to

I. I. VAN DER BEEK,
President Board of Finance and Taxation.
Or T. C. BROWN, Chairman Finance Committee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

CHALK, CEMENT, WHITING, FLINTS.—The Northfleet Chalk Quarries, Limited, are prepared to make contracts for the regular supply of Chalk, Cement, Whiting, or Flints of the best quality and in any quantity. The Northfleet Chalk Quarries, Limited, Quarry owners and Cement merchants. City office No. 17 Gracechurch st., London, England.
C. H. TIDBURY, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,
Nos. 20 and 22 East 35th st.,

Has two large airy rooms to offer transiently or for the Summer; and after June 28, three more at Summer prices; is ready to make arrangements for the Winter for one very fine suite and two upper rooms.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET WITH or without board a large room, second floor, to one or two gentlemen; reasonable terms; 135th st., eight minutes from Morrisania steam-boat landing, ten from Harlem Railroad, ninth house east of Willis av., North New-York.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN HAVE A pleasant, well-furnished room on second floor, with or without breakfast, in a private family of adults. Apply at No. 107 East 25th st., only three minutes from Fifth Avenue Hotel.

WINCHESTER HOUSE, EUROPEAN PLAN, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 31ST ST.—This hotel is newly fitted in elegant style, embracing all the modern improvements; rooms single and en suite at Summer prices.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, INCLUDING piano, with excellent board, in a small New-England family at No 44 West 26th st., near Madison square. Also, first-class board at Balston Spa, Saratoga County.

NO. 303 WEST 29TH ST., OR NO. 1 LAMARTINE place.—Elegantly furnished rooms, with first-class board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; two doors west of 8th av.; terms to suit the times.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, airy and pleasant; handsomely furnished; transient or permanent, with first-class board; Summer rates; also, table board. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH ST., NEAR MADISON PARK.—A small private family, owning house, would let handsomely-furnished rooms to gentlemen. Terms moderate for the Summer.

FIFTH AV., NO. 251.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suite of rooms, private bath, &c., to a gentleman, transiently or for the Summer, at exceedingly moderate terms.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D and 3d avs.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French family. References required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—A PARTY DESIRING THE comforts and refinements of a home will find superior accommodations and liberal table at Summer prices; room for gentleman.

NO. 13 EAST 30TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR TO let, to one or party of gentlemen; breakfast if desired. Terms moderate for the Summer or year. References exchanged.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, en suite or singly, for permanent or transient, with superior table board; private stable if desired; references exchanged.

NO. 25 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR ST. JAMES HOTEL, FIVE DOORS FROM BROADWAY.—Location unsurpassed; house quiet; rooms large and airy, and nicely furnished; with or without board.

NO. 4 EAST 48TH ST., NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—Handsome rooms to let, with board, to families or single gentlemen, at Summer prices; references exchanged.

NO. 47 WEST 38TH ST.—LARGE, AIRY ROOMS to let, with or without board. Good table and attendance.

HANDSOME BOARDING ACCOMMODATIONS in City or country. J. G. SANDS' Boarding Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway and No. 16 Murray st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED at No. 155 Madison av. for families or single gentlemen; terms moderate.

NO. 27 WEST 38TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; Summer prices; single room for a gentleman.

NO. 249 WEST 23D ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board, to let transiently or for the Summer; references.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS to rent, with or without board, at Summer prices; references.

5TH AV., NO. 341.

Mrs. SEAVER will rent unusually desirable rooms for the Summer, with or without private table.

TWO WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET with board, to gentlemen and their wives, in private family at moderate prices at No. 418 West 22d st.

NO. 36 EAST 23D ST.—TO LET, WITH OR without board, a handsome parlor floor, and rooms on second and fourth, all furnished; references.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—A LARGE ROOM and a small room to let, with board; best references given and required.

NO. 299 HENRY ST., NEAR SCAMMEL ST.—A few gentlemen boarders wanted; terms moderate.

NO. 38 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.; pleasant apartments with first-class board and attendance; references.

NO. 49 EAST 21ST ST.—A SECOND FLOOR, together or separately, with first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 245 WEST 13TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, for gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives; house newly furnished; modern conveniences.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST.—SUITES OF ROOMS, handsomely furnished; private bath-rooms, closets, &c.; with or without private table; references.

NO. 24 WEST 39TH ST.—ROOMS, WITH board, at Summer prices; references.

NO. 88 MADISON AV.—DESIRABLE SUMMER rooms, with board, at reasonable prices.

NO. 5 WEST 42D ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS to let, with board; terms moderate; reference.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—ROOMS, WITH board, to parties desiring a refined home.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GENEROUS BOARD AT FARM-HOUSE among the Catskills, in pine grove; shady lawn, cool, airy rooms, location high, air invigorating; eggs, milk, vegetables, piano. Terms, $6; accessible by daily express, connecting with day boats at Catskill. For particulars inquire of Dr. J. L. LYSTER, No. 21 East Houston st., New-York; L. PRINCE, Nos. 54 and 56 White st., New-York, with Rose & Grosvenor, or address Mrs. HELEN L. BATES, Cooksburg.

PARTIES DESIRING A PLEASANT COUNTRY home for the season may secure good board and rooms in a large, airy brick house, with piazzas, four and a half hours from New-York, via Harlem Railroad, five minutes' walk from depot, or twenty minutes' ride by rail from Hudson; plenty of shade; fresh milk and vegetables; stabling if desired; good reference; terms, $8 per week. Address GEORGE TOBIAS, Philmont, Columbia County, N. Y.

A FAMILY OCCUPYING A LARGE, DELIGHTFUL house on Lower Terrace, (immediate vicinity of St. Mark's Hotel,) New-Brighton, Staten Island, would let two rooms to gentlemen, with first-class board, at moderate prices; references exchanged. Apply or address corner Stuyvesant place and Hamilton av., New-Brighton, Staten Island.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

HOBOKEN.—BOARD CAN BE HAD IN A PRIVATE family, within fifteen minutes of New-York; horse cars to and from the ferries pass the door every five minutes; situated on high ground; open and quite country. Apply at No. 4 10th st., Hoboken, N. J. Terms moderate.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE HAD AT Orange, N. J.; delightful location; fine lawn and shade; rooms large and airy, and within four minutes' walk of depot. Address A. B. C., Post Office Box No. 413, Orange, N. J., or City, Hudson River Railroad Depot, St. John's Park.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE WEST SHORE OF Hudson; mountain air, fine scenery; large rooms; convenient to depot; house established twelve years. Address Box No. 128 Piermont Post Office, N. Y.

AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—FORTY-five minutes from New-York; excellent accommodations at a beautiful country seat, situated on the Narrows; bathing, boating, &c.; references. Address A. REAL.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON.—EXTENSIVE grounds and shade trees; picturesque drives; plenty of fruit; good board; terms moderate. Apply to JOSHUA BROOKS, Highland, Ulster County, N. Y.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD IN A FARM-house, not too rural, at or near Nyack, or on line of Morris and Essex Road, Plainfield, or Westchester County. Address, only with full particulars, JAMES, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

BOARD.—NICE, CLEAN, WELL COOKED AND abundant, in high healthy locality in Vermont; farm house; away from village; party of six or eight only; price moderate. Address Box No. 205 New-York P. O.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD CAN BE HAD AT Haverstraw; house and grounds first-class; fine view of Hudson River; mountain air; terms reasonable. Apply at No. 38 University place, or at WALL'S residence, Haverstraw.

A SMALL FAMILY WISHING TO LEAVE the City for the Summer, can find good board and accommodations at a country farm-house, one mile from Brewster's Station, Putnam County, N. Y. Address Mrs ALEXANDER PENNEY, Brewster's, N. Y.

NEAR LONG BRANCH.—A SMALL FAMILY will board two or three families; plain country house, on the Shrewsbury River; salt-water bathing, &c. VAN BRUNT PLACE, Fair Haven, N. J.

IN THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS—A PRIVATE family will take a few boarders for the Summer; location pleasant, and the air delightful; terms $10 per week. Address C. M., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

A PLEASANT PLACE TO BOARD IN THE Catskill region may be found near Britt's Corners, seven miles from Catskill; terms, $8 a week. Address H. OSTERHOUDT, Box No. 72, Catskill, N. Y.

GOOD BOARD AND FOUR ROOMS COMMUNICATING, suitable for a party or family; fine river views; reference. Address Box No. 166, Fishkill Landing.

A COUNTRY LADY WOULD LIKE A FEW children to board; terms moderate. For particulars, address M. E., New-Rochelle, N. Y.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE-CREAM.—Cheapest, richest, finest flavored, and most delicious ice-cream in market. Depots 305 4th av., 1,264 Broadway, and 75 Chatham st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
NEXT SATURDAY NIGHT,
JUNE 26.
GEORGE CLARK'S
TESTIMONIAL.
Tendered by the CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK CITY,
prior to his DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE.
SEE TUESDAY'S PAPERS.

1876. CENTENNIAL. 1876.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.

The owner wishes to sell one of the finest places of amusement in this country. It is a splendid and thoroughly appointed theatre, situated in one of the very best localities in Philadelphia, and will undoubtedly realize fifty per cent. of its purchase-money as profit within the first year. The property is steadily increasing in value. One-quarter of the purchase-money only required; the balance may remain on bond and mortgage at six per cent. interest. For particulars address
F. RULLMAN,
No. 114 Broadway, New-York.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN TO-NIGHT.
THEODORE THOMAS'
Unrivaled Summer Nights Concerts.
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, JUNE 20, AT 8,
FIFTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
An attractive and brilliant programme will be presented.
ADMISSION TICKETS FIFTY CENTS. Private boxes One and Two Dollars extra, according to location.
PACKAGES OF TWELVE TICKETS FIVE DOLLARS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TUESDAY.
THEODORE THOMAS'
ANNUAL BENEFIT CONCERT,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 22, at 8.
VOCALISTS—Mr. H. A. BISCHOFF, TENOR.
Mr. FRANZ REMMERTZ, BASS.

Admission tickets, $1 each; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Can now be had at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, at No. 33 Union Square, and at the Box Office of Central Park Garden, where programmes can also be obtained.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL SHOOTING FESTIVAL of the

NEW-YORK SCHUETZEN CORPS

will be held at their park in Union Hill, N. J. on
MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY,
the 21st, 22d, and 23d of June, 1875.

Extra horse-cars leave Hoboken Ferry (via elevator) every five minutes; also, the Northern Railroad will start trains at short intervals via Chambers Street and Twenty-third Street Ferries.
B. H. FIENKEN, Secretary. GEORGE AIRY, Captain.

ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST. AND BROADWAY.
"Coolest, cheapest and most popular resort in town." "Sixth week and crowning success of"
ROBINSON'S ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.
GIROFLE-GIROFLA.
Lecocq's last and greatest triumph.
Combination of the Soldene Troupe, introducing Les Cousins et Les Grisettes in act 2d. Also the famous dansante De la Vie Can-can Parisienne in act 3d.
Every evening at 8; Saturday Matinée at 2.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 COURT ST., near STATE.
This SELECT and POPULAR MUSIC SCHOOL, the first organized, offers superior advantages to students during the SUMMER MONTHS.
PUPILS RECEIVED DAILY in all branches.
The celebrated Arion Pianos are used in the school.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS

are the best made; the touch elastic, and a fine singing tone, powerful, pure, and even.

WATERS' Concerto ORGANS

cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. The Concerto Stop is a fine Imitation of the Human Voice. **PRICES EXTREMELY LOW** *for cash during this Month.* **Monthly installments received. Pianos and Organs to Let, and Rent-Money allowed if purchased. Second-hand Instruments AT GREAT BARGAINS. AGENTS WANTED. A liberal discount** *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc.* **Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.** *Box No. 3,567.*

S. X. BALL & CO.,
No. 15 East 14th st.,

Chickering's, Steinway's, and other pianos and organs LOW FOR CASH or installments, and for rent.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

EXCURSIONS.

A DELIGHTFUL EXCURSION. SPECIAL.
TO-DAY, TO-DAY, TO-DAY,
Jarrett & Palmer's superb steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK
Will make a grand excursion up Long Island Sound
TO NEW-HAVEN AND RETURN.
Boat leaves foot of 23d st., East River, at 9 o'clock,
THIS (SUNDAY) MORNING, JUNE 20.
TICKETS for the round trip, ONE DOLLAR.

EXCURSIONS THIS WEEK. SPECIAL.
THE PLYMOUTH ROCK

Will continue her series of popular excursions this week.

MONDAY, June 21, to WEST POINT.
TUESDAY, June 22, to ATLANTIC OCEAN.
WEDNESDAY, June 23, to BRIDGEPORT.
THURSDAY, June 24, UP THE HUDSON.
FRIDAY, June 25, to LIGHT-SHIP.
FRIDAY EVENING, to WEST POINT.
SATURDAY, June 26, UP THE SOUND.
SUNDAY, June 27, to WEST POINT.
FARE, round trip, each excursion, ONE DOLLAR.
Full details in New-York *Sun* daily.

EXCURSIONS OF THE STEAMER
WILLIAM COOK.

On Sunday, June 20, she will resume her regular excursions as follows:

SUNDAYS, 10 A. M., ATLANTIC OCEAN. FARE, ROUND TRIP, 75c.
MONDAYS, 10 A. M., IONA ISLAND. FARE, ROUND TRIP, 75c.
WEDNESDAYS, 10 A. M., LONG BRANCH, VIA SANDY HOOK, and special train on New-Jersey Southern Railroad, allowing a stay of 3½ hours at the Branch. Fare, round trip, $1 25.
SATURDAYS, 1 P. M., Musical matinée, Long Island Sound. Fare, round trip, 75c.

Return to the City on each of the above days at 6:30 P. M.

Pier foot of 24th st., North River; Pier No. 29, Warren st., North River, and Fulton Ferry Dock, Brooklyn. Downing's Ninth Regiment Band. Refreshments on board.

Monday, July 5, Special Grand Excursion to Atlantic Ocean. H. W. MITCHELL, General Manager.

EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.—The steamers AMERICUS and NEVERSINK will make excursions to Rockaway Beach on SUNDAY, June 20, leaving as follows:

AMERICUS,
24th st., North River, 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. West 10th st., North River, 8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M. Barclay st., North River, 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NEVERSINK.
9th st., East River, 7:45 A. M. and 12:30 P. M. South 6th st., Williamsburg, 8 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. Grand st., East River, 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M. Pier No. 27 East River, 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 8:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Returning, boats leave Rockaway Beach at 10:30 and 11 A. M., 4:45 and 5:15 P. M. Fare. 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents. Tickets good on either boat. Daily trips will commence on June 22.

EXCURSIONS BY STEAM-BOAT ARMENIA—Daily (Sundays excepted) from NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, commencing WEDNESDAY, June 23, through the HIGHLANDS and NEWBURG BAY to NEWBURG, with opportunity of spending three hours at the unrivaled PICNIC GROUNDS of IONA ISLAND, or two hours at COZZENS' HOTEL OR WEST POINT. See advertisement in another column.

SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at College Point, Great Neck, City Island, Sand's Point, and Glen Wood. The elegant steamer SEAWANHAKA will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) on Sunday, June 20, at 9 A. M.; 9th st., 9:05, and 33d st., East River, at 9:15, for the above landings, and returning to the City about 6 P. M. Dinner and refreshments on board.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG, landing at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall. The favorite steamer LONG BRANCH, (formerly the Sleepy Hollow,) Capt. John Lynch, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; West 10th st., North River, at 8:30, and 23d st., North River at 9 A. M. Fare for the excursion, $1.

A.—FOR EXCURSIONS.—SALOON STEAMER WYOMING (with new boiler) and others. Barges REPUBLIC, CHICAGO, SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, and ANNA. Oriental, Excelsior, Eaglewood, Cold Spring, and Iona Island Groves to let. Office No. 384 West st., opposite Christopher Street Ferry. Open evenings. H. B. CROSSETT.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST-class, favorite STEAM-BOATS, SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called the LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers', Alpine and Iona Island Groves, with barges and boats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE.—At less than half its cost, a large Iron-Rolling Mill, adjoining a blast furnace, with steam and water power; new machinery, of latest improvements; a new building 100x140 feet, with all other necessary buildings, and a steel-converting furnace. Nine acres of land on the Delaware and Hudson Canal, in a thriving village, seventy-eight miles from New-York. Address the RUSSEL IRON WORKS, G. W. Brown, Agent, No. 55 Liberty st., Room 8, New-York.

WE REQUIRE A BUSINESS MAN WITH A few hundred dollars to control a manufactured article (a specialty) for New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City. The right parties can make from $5,000 to $10,000 per annum. Call at office No. 18 Tribune Building.
R. H. KELLY.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL estate the lease, good will, and furniture of one of the most centrally located hotels in this City; an opportunity seldom met with; owner will, if desired, retain half interest. W. N. GRISWOLD'S Real Estate Office, No. 744 Broadway.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN AN OLD-ESTABLISHED servants' agency, doing a good cash business. Any lady or gentleman, with good reference and some capital, wishing such business, can address EMPLOYMENT, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

A GOOD, WELL-ESTABLISHED AND PAYING business on reasonable terms in Brooklyn; no agent need inquire. Address for particulars C., Box 150 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
EVERY NIGHT AT 8. MATINEE SATURDAY, 1:30.
LAST NIGHTS! 129TH TO 136TH TIME!

BIG BONANZA.

, ONLY REGULAR THEATRE OPEN IN NEW-YORK

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,
(Late Hippodrome.)
P. S. GILMORE..........Director.
GRAND CONCERT OF THE CHOICEST SACRED AND SELECT MUSIC.
THIS (Sunday) EVENING, June 20.
BY GILMORE'S BAND OF ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS, AND ALL THE SOLOISTS.

"Religion and music are so closely associated throughout the Christian world, that from the earliest period to the present day leading clergymen and teachers of all denominations have encouraged the cultivation and most liberal patronage of the 'art divine.'"

It should be remarked, however, that no clergyman would advocate the performance of miscellaneous music on the Sabbath, but would give sanction to such only as is free from all sensational character. This is the class of music—pure, grand, and elevating—which will constitute the programmes of SUNDAY EVENING CONCERTS at GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.

The following is the programme for this evening:

1. Overture, "Nabucco"..........Verdi
2. Prayer, "Moses in Egypt"..........Rossini
3. Divertimento from "Euryanthe"..........Weber

PART II.

4. Overture, "Rienzi"..........Wagner
5. Solo for cornet, "Ave Maria"..........Schubert
Mr. M. ARBUCKLE.
6. Quartette, "Rigoletto"..........Verdi
7. Grand Fantasie, No. 2, "Lohengrin"..........Wagner

PART III.

8. Grand Chorus from "The Creation," "The Heavens are Telling the Glory of God"..........Haydn
9. Solo for saxaphone, "Casta Diva et Varie"...Bellini
Mr. E. A. LEFEBRE.
10. Chorus from "The Messiah," "Lift up Your Heads"..........Handel
Choral, "Old Hundred."

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
MATINEE PERFORMANCE.
MUSIC BY SERENADE BAND OF
SELECTED MUSICIANS.

The garden is open EVERY AFTERNOON, without music, between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock, and is a delightful resort for ladies and children.

Admission, at night and at Saturday Matinée, 50 cents; afternoons, 25 cents; private boxes, $1 extra; season tickets, for 100 performances, $30; half season tickets, for fifty performances, $20; packages of 12 tickets, $5.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,
(Late Hippodrome.)
Mr. P. S. GILMORE..........Director.
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD.
Concerts every night, at 8 o'clock, by
GILMORE'S SUPERB BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Change of programme every night.

The garden is open EVERY AFTERNOON, without music, between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock, and is a delightful resort for ladies and children.

Admission, at night, 50 cents; afternoons, 25 cents; private boxes, $1 extra; season tickets, for 100 performances, $30; half season tickets, for fifty performances, $20; packages of 12 tickets, $5.

QUEENS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
GRAND HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION
AND
MARKET SALES FAIR OF HORSES, CATTLE, &c.
WEDNESDAY, 23d, and THURSDAY, 24th inst.

The arrangements of the managers this year will insure the most varied and attractive exhibition ever given by the Society. Among the numerous attractions may be noted the following:

A grand show of Flowers, Fruits, Vegetables, &c.
A series of Plowing Matches for valuable prizes.
A Market Sales Fair, to continue both days.
A Base Ball Tournament for the Society's Silver Ball.
A bench show of Dogs, of all breeds.
A premium of $100 will be given for the best Road Horse; the trial to take place at 2 o'clock, on Thursday.

A Ladies' Festival will be held during the continuance of the exhibition, under the auspices of the ladies of Queens County, and a band of music will be in attendance each day.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager.
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN TOWN.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Manager..........WILLIAM B. FRELIGH.

The great Star Alliance for one week only. Fay Templeton, the Fairy Star; Alice Vane, Star of the South; John Templeton, eccentric comedian, in new adaptation of RIP VAN WINKLE. The new sensation, by Fay Templeton, of the event of the season, entitled Parepa-Rosa.

NEWEST AND BEST MUSIC.

"Gallant Sixty-ninth," song and chorus, Braham, 40 cents; "Gentle Rose Bush," Mattei, 50 cents; "Fire-away Galop," Sealey, 35 cents; "Girofié-Girofla," (easy,) Berg, 50 cents; "Far O'er the Sea," waltz, Englander, 50 cents; "Rosanna," song and chorus, Lee, 30 cents; "Sweet Idleness," Mattei, 50 cents; "Impromptu," for the piano, W. R. Johnston, 50 cents; "When the Roses Bloom," song, Sayles, 30 cents; "Rivulet Caprice," Meininger, 60 cents. Copies mailed. WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway. Branch store, No. 39 Union Square.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.
Open daily, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays free.

STEAM-BOATS.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON
STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE
For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,
Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY, LANDING AT CATSKILL.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 25c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1; $6 25 only to Buffalo.

SUNDAY EXCURSION, 8 A. M.; 24th st., 8:15; landing at Iona Island, Newburg, 25c.; Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Athens, $1; return ticket, $1 50, arriving at New-York same day. J. W. HANCOX.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

NEWBURG, WEST POINT, COZZENS'
HOTEL DOCK. IONA ISLAND.

Daily (Sundays excepted) by steamboat ARMENIA, commencing Wednesday, June 23, from BROOKLYN, Fulton st., at 8:30 A. M.; Vestry st., New-York, 9:10; 24th st., 9:30, landing at Manhattanville, 9:55; Yonkers, 10:35; Dobb's Ferry, 11; Nyack and Tarrytown, (by ferry-boat), 11:25. Returning from Newburg at 2:30 P. M., reaching New-York at 6:30 and Brooklyn at 7 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. (Commencing June 21.) Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Fare, 50 cents deck; cabin passage, including berth, $1. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday, excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, the steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO' by ferry,) THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, North River, daily at 3:30 P. M.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—The favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:45. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT daily (Sunday excepted) from Canal st. at 6 P. M. Fare 50c. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham, Windham, and all points west.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

MUNICIPAL TOPICS.

THE SHERIFF'S BILL.

PETITION FROM THE BAR REQUESTING THE GOVERNOR TO WITHHOLD HIS SIGNATURE—A LETTER FROM THE CONTROLLER TO THE GOVERNOR UPON THE SAME SUBJECT.

Assembly bill No. 149, commonly known as the Sheriff's bill, and which was rushed through in the last moments of the Legislature, is among those now before the Governor for signature, and continues to excite considerable attention and almost universal opposition, as it was introduced and lobbied through the Legislature simply for the purpose of depriving thirty-seven Marshals of the Marine Court of employment, and of diverting their fees and emoluments to the office of the already overpaid Sheriff. A further result of the bill, if signed, would plainly and necessarily be to deprive lawyers of the privilege of electing whether they shall issue their processes to the Marshals of the Marine Court or to the Sheriff's deputies. The members of the Bar, the majority of whom are not satisfied with the manner of doing business in the Sheriff's office, are indignant at the audacious attempt to enrich an overpaid official at the expense of public convenience, and they have accordingly prepared and presented several petitions requesting the Governor to veto the bill. It is understood that merchants and other influential citizens have also petitioned the Governor to withhold his signature. The following petition, which has been signed by over 15,000 members of the legal profession and sent to the Governor, explains the nature and objects of this iniquitous measure.

To Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, Governor State of New-York:

The following reasons are very respectfully submitted to your Excellency why Assembly bill No. 149, commonly known as the Sheriff's bill, should not be signed:

1. It is unconstitutional, being special legislation under the new Constitution. This bill legislates thirty-seven men out of office, and gives all their fees and emoluments to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York. In this way the Sheriff boasts that he has got around the Constitution, and has obtained an increase of his fees to the extent of $25,000 to $30,000 per year.

2. It is inconsistent legislation. Its meaning was evidently not understood by the Legislature, except by those in the secret, for a few moments subsequent to the Sheriff's bill the Marine Court act was passed. This permitted process to be issued to the Sheriff or to either of the Marshals, and left matters in the condition they have been for many years. The Sheriff's bill was drawn so as to conceal its purpose.

3. It is bad and unwise legislation. The Marine Court is the great collecting machine of the City. Its large and ever-increasing business is owing entirely to the rapidity with which small debts can be collected, arising: First—Because the summons is returnable in six days. Second—Because its attachments and executions can be promptly, cheaply, and efficiently enforced. The attorney can issue process to any one of thirty-seven Marshals, or to the Sheriff. This creates competition among the officers, and puts each upon his diligence. This also creates competition among the attorneys, and they are given an opportunity of using their diligence and skill in the discovery of property.

The manner in which business is conducted by both processes is as follows:

In the Marine Court in a single month only one-fifth of the executions were returned satisfied by the Sheriff. During the same time nine-tenths of those were returned satisfied by the Marshal.

By the Sheriff, attachments and levies are made in the order in which they are filed, and no attorney by his special knowledge, his skill, or alertness, can gain any advantage for his clients. By the Marshal, the most active and efficient are rewarded; whoever first can find property retains it. There is a stimulus for exertion.

By the Sheriff, a return is never made before the sixty days are up, unless a lawyer chooses to pay the deputy $4 or $5. Returns are made at once without extra fee by the Marshal.

Money when collected by the Sheriff is never paid over until the same time has passed, and sometimes not even then without suit. (Facts will be given if desired.) Money is generally paid over within twenty-four hours by the Marshal.

An extra fee from $10, $50, up to $500 is always demanded by the Deputy Sheriff, and no efficient service can be obtained without its payment. (Facts will be given if desired.) Extra compensation of the Marshal is at the option of the attorney, and is always reasonable.

No business can be done with the Sheriff except between 9 and 4. Often important matters require papers to be signed at a Judge's house, and served at once after the Sheriff's office is closed, and failure to find an officer would involve the loss of thousands of dollars. Marshals are often at their business before sunrise, and services of some one can be obtained at any hour.

The fees of the Sheriff are, as a rule, corrupt, extortionate, and illegal and a deputy seldom presents a bill he does not expect to have reduced. Fees are greatly under the control of the attorney. If one Marshal charges too much he is not employed again. It he is negligent the lawyer can find one who is not.

4. It is corrupt legislation. The first bill introduced in the Assembly for this purpose was defeated. A large lobby was sent up; a second bill was introduced. This also was lost in the Assembly, Thursday, March 11, 1875, but the Clerk refused to declare the vote, although often requested so to do by Mr. Petty, of Suffolk; sufficient time was thus obtained to enable its friends to induce a sufficient number of members to change their votes, so as to barely pass the bill. It was then sent to the Senate and referred to the Judiciary Committee; that committee unanimously reported against the bill, and it was laid upon the table. On Friday evening, 21st of May, (the last night of the session,) the bill was suddenly taken up, referred to another committee, who immediately reported in favor of it, and it was passed.

5. The Bar are opposed to the bill. Between 1,000 and 1,500 have petitioned your Excellency not to sign it.

6. The Judges, so far as is proper, have expressed the opinion, aside from politics, that matters should remain in the court as they have been for many years. For the Marine Court act, drafted after consultation by the bench, should be held to be their judicial opinion, and it gives to the Bar the discretionary power it has always had. No monopoly in such matters should be tolerated; the Bar should be permitted to follow the honest, time-honored, and time-tried custom of England with her Sheriffs, her bailiffs, and her constables, corresponding to our Marshals. It has been tried and has worked well with them; it has been tried and has worked well with us, and no one desires a change but the Sheriff. It is respectfully suggested that such men as James C. Carter, Charles O'Conor, or Francis C. Barlow, Beebe, Wilcox and Hobbs, Tracy and Tallmadge, and many others whose names are signed to the petitions, be consulted as to the practical working of this act and the inefficiency of the Sheriff's office as at present managed.

The following letter on the subject has been sent to the Governor by Controller Green:

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF NEW-YORK, 1875.

His Excellency Samuel J. Tilden, Governor:

DEAR SIR: In my opinion Assembly Bill 149, "In Relation to Courts of Record" should not become a law. Inasmuch as the Marine Court is the only court of record wherein Marshals are employed to whom orders of arrest, &c., may be issued in preference to the Sheriff at the option of the litigant or attorney, the bill is obviously intended to apply to that court. The effect of the bill will be to deprive the Bar of their right to elect to issue their processes to either Marshals or Sheriff. Its object seems to be to secure a monopoly of the business to the Sheriff and to benefit his most lucrative office at the expense of the Marshals, who are represented to me as very industrious men and useful officers. I am informed that the returns of executions during a single month have shown that nine-tenths of those returned by the Marshals were satisfied, while of those returned by the Sheriff only one-fifth were satisfied. It is stated to me that the attorneys of this City are strongly opposed to the bill, as being injurious alike to the Bar, to litigants, to the Marshals, and to the public.

Yours very respectfully,
(Signed,) ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

RESOLUTIONS OFFERED BY CONTROLLER GREEN, AND DECLARED OUT OF ORDER—NO MONEY APPROPRIATED FOR THE PROSECUTION OF RING SUITS.

In the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday Controller Green submitted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, Proceedings have again been taken to have Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment appointed by the Supreme Court on Monday, June 28, 1875, in the matter of a parade ground, in the upper part of this island, of about one hundred acres of land; and,

Whereas, Proceedings previously taken to carry out this project were discontinued by the Department of Public Parks for good and sufficient reasons, and this discontinuance was sustained by a decision of the Court of Appeals against an appeal made by the property owners in interest; and,

Whereas, The laying out of a parade ground in the proposed locality was projected prior to the annexation of a portion of Westchester County to the City of New-York, as presenting the most eligible site then available for the purpose; and,

Whereas, Since said annexation of territory to the City, more eligible localities for a parade ground, better adapted to the convenience of the whole enlarged City, and where land is of much less value, can now be secured for such parade ground; and,

Whereas, The present time is one of great financial embarrassment, causing a depression in business bearing heavily upon the resources of all classes of the community and crippling the means of taxpayers, especially by reduction of rentals and incomes from City property, making it imperative that all unnecessary expenditures by the City and increase of the public debt shall be avoided as far as possible; (the cost of the proposed parade ground is estimated as follows:

For lands consisting of upward of 100 acres....$1,000,000
For laying out and improving the same.....400,000

and the further sum of $25,000, annually to be raised by taxation for the maintenance of said parade ground;) therefore,

Resolved, That the Department of Public Parks be respectfully requested to discontinue the proceedings aforesaid, and thereupon the Counsel to the Corporation be respectfully requested to withdraw the pending application for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment for the opening of said proposed parade ground, and the Supreme Court be respectfully requested not to appoint commissioners for such purpose.

Mayor Wickham said that while he might agree with the sentiments of the resolution, he should declare it out of order. This decision prevented action upon the subject.

Controller Green then moved that the expenses of of the Board of Assessors be reduced, on the ground that the whole force at present employed by the board was unnecessary. The Mayor declared the motion out of order.

A petition was received in behalf of Mr. Peter McGinness, Assignee of ex-Police Justice McQuade, requesting the board to pay the salary due to the Justice, amounting to $5,471 76. The matter was referred to the Controller. Resolutions were adopted authorizing the issue of $78,000 revenue bonds and $100,000 Third District Court-house bonds. Controller Green moved a reconsideration of the resolution, which was indorsed by Mr. Charles O'Conor, directing the payment of $20,000 for evidence necessary in the prosecution of the Ring suits. He said the matter was of great importance, and urged the passage of the resolution. A vote was taken and the resolution was lost, the Mayor and Controller being in the affirmative, and Alderman Lewis and Tax Commissioner Lewis in the negative. The resolution was defeated by a like vote at the previous meeting.

POLICE INVESTIGATION.

CAPT. BURDEN'S OFFICIAL CONDUCT IN QUESTION—DISPOSITION OF THE POLICE BOARD TO MAKE A GENERAL INQUIRY—OTHER BUSINESS.

The Board of Police Commissioners held a special meeting yesterday at which action was taken regarding the charges made against the integrity of the Police in the evidence already adduced before the legislative committee now engaged in investigating the causes of the increase of crime in this City. All the members of the board were present. Commissioner Voorhis offered the following resolution:

Whereas, It appears by the daily press that at a recent session of a select committee of the New-York State Assembly, of which Hon. T. C. Campbell is Chairman, one W. A. Martinott, formerly connected with the Police Department of this City, testified before said committee, in effect, that a certain Captain of Police, viz: Henry Burden, did, while in command of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and in violation of the rules of the Police Department, knowingly permit various illegal, immoral, and disreputable houses and establishments to exist in said precinct, for which permission various sums of money were paid to and received by said Henry Burden; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Police be and is hereby directed to institute a thorough investigation into the circumstances and allegations set forth in the testimony of said Martinott, and to that end he is to make application to said committee for a copy of said testimony, and also to make diligent effort to obtain further and corroborative evidence of the truth of said allegations from any person or number of persons he may be informed of, or has reason to believe, are knowing thereto.

Resolved, That upon the receipt of such testimony and information the Superintendent shall lay a copy thereof before the Board of Police for its consideration, unless in the opinion of the Superintendent the evidence obtained is sufficient for the preferment of charges against said Captain, or any other member of the Police Department, in which event he is hereby directed to prefer charges against said Capt. Burden, or any other officer or officers who may appear to have been guilty of a violation of the rules of the Police Department.

After the reading of the resolutions Commissioner Smith asked the board whether Capt. Burden had laid before it any request for an investigation. President Matsell answered the question of Commissioner Smith and said Capt. Burden had not.

Commissioner Smith then said that ample time had elapsed since the publication of Martinott's testimony for Capt. Burden to have demanded an investigation if he so desired. He was in favor of preferring charges against Capt. Burden, the charges to be made by the board, and to be based on the evidence given by Martinott. For his part he could not realize the benefit of the proposed investigation by the Superintendent.

Commissioner Disbecker said that while favoring Commissioner Voorhis' resolutions, he did not think they did full justice to the matter or embraced the whole scope of the proposed and desirable inquiry. He thought that the investigation should be a general one, comprehending the entire department. Day after day charges of corrupt practices were made against members of the department through the columns of the public press. The time had arrived for these charges to be answered, and a full and searching investigation into their truth or falsity would meet with public approval.

Commissioner Voorhis supported the resolutions he had offered by saying that he had seen enough of the bad results arising from preferring charges on ex parte statements without having previously obtained proper testimony to support them. The resolutions would not permit the Superintendent to allow the matter die out, as he would be compelled to collect the testimony and submit it to the board.

Commissioner Disbecker urged on the board the propriety and necessity of making the investigation a general one, embracing in its inquiry the conduct of all other Captains as well as Capt. Burden.

Commissioner Smith thought that the best plan would be to prefer charges against Capt. Burden based on Martinott's evidence as published. No stigma could rest on Capt. Burden if the charges were not proven. In his opinion Capt. Burden, in not coming forward at once and demanding an investigation, was casting a stigma upon himself. He thought Capt. Burden should be placed on trial immediately.

The resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote. Commissioner Disbecker gave notice that at the next meeting of the board he would offer a resolution providing for a general inquiry into the conduct and practices of all the Captains or other members of the force against whom charges of corruption have been made, either through the newspapers or any other source.

A communication was read from Mr. John D. Townsend, counsel for the Assembly committee, requesting permission to examine all papers in the possession of the department in reference to charges made against Capts. McCullough, Williams, Walsh, and Killalea. The desired permission was granted.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Board of Estimate and Appropriation to place $10,000 to the credit of the Street-cleaning Department from the unexpended balance of the street-cleaning appropriation of 1874, for the building and maintenance of two scows to be located in the harbor for the reception of ashes from steamers and tow-boats, according to the requisition from the Commissioners of Pilots.

The Chief Clerk was ordered to advertise for proposals for supplying scows for the removal beyond the City limits of the ashes, garbage, and street-sweepings collected by the Street-cleaning Department, and to communicate with Mr. G. W. Blunt, Pilot Commissioner, asking that gentleman's advice regarding the removal and discharge of such matter in deep sea limits. It was also ordered that carts used in the collection of garbage solely should be painted yellow, with the word "garbage" in conspicuous lettering. The board then adjourned until Tuesday next at 11 o'clock A. M.

FISH IN NEW-YORK MARKETS.

THEIR VARIETIES, PRICES, &C.—THE GENERAL SUPPLY LARGE—PRICES LOWER—THE MOON-FISH—THE LOBSTER SUPPLY.

The yield of shad this year has been fairly abundant, though not, apparently, in excess of last season. As shad came in very late, owing to the cold weather, the early catches were met by an abundance of mackerel, which affected the price. On this account, shad fishing has not given satisfactory results to those engaged in the business. Striped bass—a fish found in the market all the year round—is plentiful. Some very fine fish are being caught in the Hudson and Connecticut Rivers, and a large school was struck off Rockaway last week. Large fish are worth about eighteen cents; smaller ones command higher prices. Residents of Newport will be trolling for bass within the next ten days. Blue-fish, which have thus far been coming in small quantity from the South, have now sought their usual quarters near the Vineyard. The fish average five pounds. Next month they will weigh ten pounds, and by August will turn the scales at fifteen pounds. In about two weeks blue-fishing will afford fine sport in more immediate waters. Sheeps-head have been unusually abundant, the Southern catch having been very large. Many have been caught off the south side of Long Island. Usually, sheeps-head are worth twenty-five cents; at present they are selling at twelve cents. Weak-fish are in abundance, selling at eight cents. They already afford some sport in the waters of the bay. King-fish, somewhat a rare fish, is rather scarce, selling at twenty-five cents a pound. Spanish mackerel are small as yet, and are coming from Norfolk; price thirty-five cents a pound. In about two weeks they will be found off the Hook. Fresh mackerel have been brought to New-York in great abundance, and are selling at twelve cents. This week three schooners struck a large school off Fire Island and secured 12,000 fish. Porgies are not so plentiful as they were in 1874. At this time last year they were sold at wholesale at about one-third of a cent a pound. They are worth now eight cents a pound. The demand for brook trout has ceased. No wild trout are coming into market. Cultivated trout from Long Island are selling for seventy-five cents a pound. Salmon are not coming forward as rapidly as they did last year, though the demand for this fish for hotels at Summer resorts is commencing. The bulk of the fish are being forwarded from Nova Scotia; price, forty-five cents. Usually by July 4 salmon are worth twenty-five cents. A remarkably fine fish—the moon-fish—caught off Norfolk and the coast of North Carolina is fast coming into public favor as the most delicate of fish food. Its weight is from five to ten pounds. It is caught in the nets set for sheeps-head. It resembles the sheeps-head slightly in form, but its flesh is of a finer grain, and of a more delicate flavor.

A change has taken place in the lobster business. Formerly the New-York supply came from the neighborhood of Cape Cod and the Vineyard. At present Hell Gate, Robins Reef, and Staten Island furnish the markets. These native lobsters are larger than those caught further north; price, eight cents. The general supply of every kind of fish, with the exception of salmon, is large, and they are generally lower in price than they were last season. A very fine sword-fish was brought into market last week. There is a false prejudice in regard to eating this fish. In Boston the sword-fish is thoroughly appreciated. The sword-fish belongs to the mackerel family, and its flesh is much more delicate and savory than halibut. A popular error confounds sword-fish with saw-fish. The saw-fish is really a shark.

FUNERAL OF THE SCHILLER VICTIMS.

The funeral of Charles W. Walter and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Ridgway, victims of the recent Schiller disaster, took place last evening from the Church of the New-Jerusalem, in East Thirty-fifth street. The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Yager, of Brooklyn. The remains were removed to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The arrests by the Police during the past week numbered 1,959.

Mayor Wickham returned from Boston yesterday. He still declines to sign the firemen's warrants.

James McCullough, aged twenty-three, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon, by being struck by the elevator at the new Post Office.

Postmaster James deposited $51,200 in the United States Sub-Treasury last week, the amount received from the sale of postage stamps during that time.

Morris Otter, aged forty-seven, and residing at Fifty-eighth street and Madison avenue, fell from the new building at Fifty-ninth street, and Fifth avenue, yesterday, and was fatally injured.

Mr. John Foley has recovered a judgment of $5,700 in the Court of Common Pleas for his services as Supervisor and Deputy Chamberlain, and his counsel, Mr. Strahan, has received a warrant for that amount.

One of the Republican Aldermen has obtained an opinion of counsel, reciting that the heads of departments have no authority to reduce the wages of laborers, and that the power to fix the rate lies in the Common Council.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the past week, 489 deaths, 393 births, and 156 marriages, showing a decrease of 8 deaths and 82 births, and an increase of 11 marriages, as compared with the preceding week.

Rev. W. G. McKinney is in this City endeavoring to raise subscriptions to build a Protestant Episcopal church for colored people in New-Orleans. Mr. McKinney bears credentials from Bishop Wilmer, John F. Girault, and Henry V. Ogden.

Shortly after 12 o'clock yesterday morning, Peter Brook, coachman, discharged by Mr. Samuel H. Lloyd, of No. 22 West Forty-seventh street, being discovered in the room of a servant on the fourth floor of the house, attempted to escape by climbing out of the window, but he missed his footing and fell into the yard, receiving probably fatal injuries.

The steamer Crescent City, which was nearly destroyed on her last trip to Havana, through the explosion of one of her boilers, sailed yesterday for Philadelphia, where she is to get new boilers. It has been suggested that the insurance companies take suitable notice of the bravery of the captain and chief engineer, whose coolness and energy saved the vessel.

This evening the trains of the Harlem, New-York Central and Hudson River, and the New-Haven Railroad Companies will be run on the new tracks between the Grand Central Depot and the Harlem River. During the week the trains will be run by the old time-table, but on June 28 new time-tables will be issued. Seven or eight minutes will thus be saved on the route.

The following foreign mails were dispatched yesterday: Per steam-ship City of Berlin, for Queenstown and Liverpool, 27,060 letters and 48 bags of newspapers; per steam-ship Main, for Southampton and Bremen, 21,175 letters and 24 bags of newspapers; per steam-ship Victoria, for Glasgow, 1,932 letters and 9 bags of newspapers; per steam-ship Claribel, for Jamaica, 2,140 letters and 5 bags of newspapers.

Among the pleasant excursions which mark the opening of the Summer holidays is that afforded by the steamer Armenia, which will begin her trips on Wednesday next. She will leave several piers in New-York and Brooklyn, and will land at Newburg, West Point, and Iona Island, giving excursionists three hours at the Iona Island Picnic Ground, or two hours at West Point, reaching New-York at 6:30 and Brooklyn 7 P. M. upon her return, making a trip of sixty miles and return on the Hudson.

Arrivals at Castle Garden during the past week were as follows: Per steam-ship Anglia, from Gibraltar, 20; per City of Berlin, from Liverpool, 547; per steam-ship Erin, from Liverpool, 395; per steam-ship Celtic, from Liverpool, 353; per steam-ship Manhattan, from Liverpool, 372; per steam-ship Cornwall, from Bristol, 10; per steam-ship State of Nevada, from Antwerp, 120; per steam-ship Scythia, from Liverpool, 184; per steam-ship France, from Havre, 210; per steamship Holland, from London, 49; per steam-ship Suabia, from Hamburg, 491; per steam-ship Utopia, from Glasgow, 327. Total, 3,078.

BROOKLYN.

The police made 486 arrests during the past week.

During the week the tax receipts amounted to $43,029,200.

The sewer assessments in the Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth Wards will amount to $661,746.

A large number of prisoners were arraigned in the Court of Sessions yesterday, to plead to indictments found against them by the Grand Jury.

Lottie Benson, a Swedish girl, aged sixteen, dressed herself in male attire, on Friday evening, and proceeded to visit a friend on Fifth avenue. Her disguise was discovered by a policeman, who arrested her. Judge Delmar yesterday sent Lottie to jail for ten days.

At a meeting of the Board of Assessors, held yesterday, a communication was received from the City Clerk inclosing a copy of a resolution passed by the Common Council, requesting the assessors to "take into immediate consideration the propriety and practicability of reducing the taxable valuation of real estate in the city, with the view of relieving the taxpayers from an excessive proportion of State taxation." The President was authorized to reply to the Common Council that it was impracticable to comply with the terms of the resolution.

On Friday Judge Pratt issued an injunction restraining the Nostrand Avenue Railroad Company from tearing up the tracks of the Franklin Avenue Railroad Company, at the intersection of the avenues named, for the purpose of laying tracks to continue that of the former corporation across Franklin avenue. The injunction was disregarded, and yesterday the contractor and a number of workmen employed by the Nostrand Avenue Railroad Company were arrested by the Sheriff and required to give $1,000 bail each to appear for examination.

LONG ISLAND.

The Flushing and North-side Railroad Company have been ordered to place a flagman and danger signal at the Vernon avenue crossing at Hunter's Point.

Cut-worms or grubs are doing a great deal of damage to crops in Queens County. They are attacking cabbage and tomato plants, and in some cases whole fields of the former have been destroyed.

The Queens County Court and Court of Sessions, Judge John J. Armstrong presiding, will convene at North Hempstead to-morrow. The civil calendar is quite heavy, and there are a number of criminal cases of interest to be tried.

The Law and Order Association of Flushing have commenced their war upon the liquor-dealers by the prosecution of Mr. Thomas F. Austin. They propose to go before the Grand Jury this week to obtain an indictment of the Excise Commissioners.

The Messrs. Poppenhusen & Co., proprietors of the Flushing and North-side, Central, and Southern Railroads of Long Island, have purchased a controlling interest in the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company, running from Hempstead village to Valley Stream, and it will be put in operation to-morrow as a branch of the Southern Road.

Willie Wengle, aged five years, and residing in Blissville, disappeared from his home about three weeks ago, and has not as yet made his appearance. A band of wandering gypsies had been encamped near where the child lived. The departure of the gypsies and the disappearance of the child being simultaneous, it is believed that the child is with the band.

The State Assessors, in conjunction with the Board of Supervisors of Queens County, will meet at the City Hall, in Long Island City, on Tuesday next, to take action upon the appeal of ex-Supervisor Droll, in reference to the equalization of the tax for Long Island City. On the same day the retiring Commissioners of the Queens County Court-house, now building at Hunter's Point, will present a sworn statement to the Supervisors of all moneys expended and contracts entered into by them for the completion of the building. Upon the report being accepted, the duties of the Commissioners will then devolve upon the Board of Supervisors.

STATEN ISLAND.

"Children's Day" will be celebrated at the Trinity M. E. Church, West New-Brighton, to-day. There will be exercises by the children of the Sunday-school at the afternoon service.

The sale of property for unpaid taxes was continued at the Village Hall, Stapleton, yesterday, by the Treasurer of Edgewater, Mr. Julius Credo. Most of the property advertised has been redeemed by the delinquents.

The People's Line steamer Thomas Collyer, after undergoing an extensive overhauling, painting, &c., was placed upon the North Shore Ferry yesterday in opposition to the Garner Company. During the first day the steamer ran free excursion trips between Dey street, New-York, and Port Richmond, stopping at the intermediate landings, and carrying the majority of the up-shore passengers. During the day the Collyer had several races down the bay with the steamer D. R. Martin, which is also run in opposition to the Garner Company.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Gov. Tilden finding no authority to appoint a Coroner in the place of Bryan Flood, of Yonkers, who died a few weeks after his election to that office, Mr. Charles Brennecke, of Rye Neck, whose regular term of office expired on the 1st day of January last, continues to perform the duties of Coroner, and will continue to do so until his successor is elected at the next ensuing State election.

At a meeting of the Westchester County Medical Society the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: Z. Edwards Lewis, M. D., of West Farms, President; P. R. H. Sawyer, M. D., of Bedford, Vice President; J. Francis Chapman, M. D., of Katonah, Secretary; J. G. Wood, M. D., of Croton Falls, Treasurer; Drs. Curry, Patton, and Ives, Censors. The next meeting of the society will be held at Yonkers, on Tuesday, Oct. 19.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Hudson County grand jurors have finished their labors. They found 125 bills, among which are some, it is said, of a political nature.

Judge Knapp has appointed Jacob J. Newkirk Jury Commissioner of Hudson County, in place of H. M. Traphagen, whose term has expired.

Hugh McCaulay, a track-master in the employ of the Erie Road, was struck by a train, at the west mouth of the Bergen tunnel, on Friday night, and severely injured. He was removed to St. Francis Hospital.

Shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday, as the book-keeper of Balback & Son, of Newark, drew $2,000 from the bank to pay the hands, a well-dressed man called his attention to three or four bills he had dropped, and on the book-keeper stooping to pick them up the stranger seized the package and escaped.

Thomas Nevins, a teamster, living in Hoboken, was in the act of passing in front of a moving train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, in Hoboken, yesterday morning, when he was struck by the locomotive, the wheels of which passed over his head, killing him instantly. The remains were removed to Crane's Morgue.

The anniversary exercises at the Peddie Institute, at Hightstown, closed on Friday. Rev. Dr. Strong, President of the Rochester Theological Seminary, delivered the address before the Literary Society. Prof. Pratt resigned his position as President of the institute. The resignation was accepted. His successor has not yet been chosen. The Fall term of the school will open Sept. 1.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Five steamers departed yesterday for Europe—the Celtic, of the White Star Line; the Main, of the North German Lloyd; the Victoria, of the Anchor Line; the Erin, of the National Line, and the City of Berlin, of the Inman Line. All the steamers carried large cargoes of general merchandise, the German Lloyd steamer in addition having $450,000 in specie on board. Among the prominent passengers were Judge Stanley Matthews, of Cincinnati; Capt. C. G. Petherbridge, of London; Prof. H. P. Bowditch, of Boston; J. B. Feuling, of the Wisconsin University, and also the exploring party of the American Palestine Exploration Society. Following is a full list of the passengers who sailed:

In steam-ship City of Berlin, for Liverpool.—F. H. Wiggin and man servant, E. S. Wiggin and maid, Miss C. Wiggin, Mrs. S. E. Johnson, Miss J. M. Johnson, Miss B. W. Johnson, A. D. Hall, Rev. Franklin Furber, Miss Slimmon, Mrs. J. P. Reford, Rev. J. W. Lee, Mrs. J. W. Lee, J. B. Doyle, Robert H. Orr, Mrs. John Orr, Joseph Horridge, Hon. J. S. Potter, Mr. Dawson, V. S. Stevenson, Dr. W. E. Ward, Col. F. E. Williams, Mrs. F. E. Williams, H. Parkes, Jr., Leslie Warner, L. F. Benson, Miss Martha Overton, Miss Mary Bate, Miss Lezinka Ellston, Miss Margaret McGhee, Miss Alberta Chapman, William Elliott, Jr., Audley Coote, Peter Early, Rev. John M. Scully, Very Rev. M. Riordan, F. E. Hutchins, George C. Ward, Miss Kate J. Ward, Miss Mary J. Ward, Mrs. C. A. Gaynor, Miss Lucy Gaynor, Miss Gussie Gaynor, John Lee, Mrs. Lee, child, and servant, Brother Justin, Father Gallagher, Major M. Timpane, Ramon Castro, H. Morrison, H. Morrison, Jr., Master C. D. Morrison, Miss Jane D. Crowther, Miss O'Rourke, Mrs. B. Roberds, Patrick Early, Mrs. Patrick Early and two infants, Miss Catherine Early, Master Willie Early, Miss C. Early, Mrs. H. Morrison, Miss Marie Hart, Miss Belle Hart, Edward Spear, Mrs. M. Ilberry, Miss Kate Dorney, Mrs. H. T. Horton, Mr. Brayley, George W. Smith, Joseph Flynn, James Stewart, P. J. Cunningham, Mrs. P. J. Cunningham, Joseph Lockitt, Charles Lockitt, Elizabeth Lockitt, Miss Lillie Lockitt, Mrs. H. A. Spaulding, Master R. Spaulding, A. Klipstein, Alfred Simpson, Wm. Ziegler, Isaac Walker, E. Focke, B. F. McNally, Mrs. William P. Rayor, Master Ebbo Rayuor, Charles F. Hulse, James Duncan, C. Durand, Mrs. C. Durand, J. C. Hoagland, Mrs. J. C. Hoagland, two children and nurse, Mrs. Hunton, Miss Hunton, Daniel G. Elliott, Mrs. Daniel G. Elliott, Miss Maggie Elliott, Miss Clara Elliott, Anthony J. Drexel, Master John Drexel, Master Anthony Drexel and servant, Miss Mai Drexel, Miss Sally Drexel and maid, Mrs. G. W. Childs and maid, Herbert Slater, S. Slater, A. E. Potts, Mrs. Mary R. Conwell, Miss Sally Conwell, Miss Pussie Conwell, Manuel Calvo, W. H. Ross, Mateo Garcia, G. Gelpi, Frederick Link, John Augustus Link, Dr. F. N. Otis, Mrs. F. N. Otis, infant and nurse, Miss Mary Otis, Master William K. Otis, W. H. Otis, Victor E. Mauger, H. J. Moody, Miss Patterson, Joseph Patterson, E. Patterson, A. O. Jackson, Miss S. M. Jackson, A. W. Humphreys, Mrs. A. W. Humphreys, John Burgess, Mrs. John Burgess, Charles Green, Mrs. Charles Green, child and nurse, Gilbert Green, Miss Ann Green, Miss Gillian, Samuel Mills, Mrs. Samuel Mills, Miss Ella Mills, F. C. Snow, Mrs. F. C. Snow, F. M. Ames, Isaac Levy, Mrs. Isaac Levy, Master Edgar Levy, Mr. Fish, W. P. Rooney, W. Schoonmaker, Albert Kirby, Capt. Chapman, William Bowles, Jr., C. B. Murgatroyd, T. Scully, Mr. Collins, Walter Park, Joseph Shaw, Edward Greaves, M. J. Shandley, Richard Forde, E. Rindfleisch, Mark W. Dunham, J. H. Turner, G. E. Startup, J. W. Reeves, Mrs. J. W. Reeves, nurse and infant, Rev. Joseph Mullin, Mr. Cameron, C. E. Bateson, M. N. Welsh, Miss L. M. Ilbery.

In steam-ship Main, for Bremen.—Dr. Hermann Knapp and two children, Miss Knapp, Ernst Bredt, G. Schirmer, Prof. Henry P. Bowditch, Mrs. Henry P. Bowditch, two children and nurse, Richard Stone, Miss Caroline Bollmann, Miss Jennie Bischoff, Otto Martin, A. A. Salomon, George Kirchner, Samuel Sinn, Mrs. Samuel Sinn, J. Chittenden, Mrs. J. Panuifex, Miss Clara Jockusch, C. H. Condit, Mrs. Agnes Line, Bishop W. McCloskey, Charles Hesse, W. Moller, Mrs. W. Moller, A. Schrader, Miss Emma Schrader, Charles Wroze, Mrs. Charles Wroze, Salomon Goetz, Miss Virgina Thomae, Mrs. J. A. Stow, Miss Lizzie Moore, A. Sidi, Mrs. A. Sidi and child, Mrs. W. Poppe, Miss Emma Poppe, Miss Clara Sauter, J. H. Hertter, Mrs. J. H. Hertter, John J. Pollok, Mrs. Julie Bissinsky, Hermann Hache, Mrs. Hermann Hache, P. Morgenstern, Charles Bolsot, F. J. Emmrich, Jr., Herman Miesegaes, D. Reibnitz, John C. Butte, Mrs. John C. Butte, Max Baum, S. Rosenbaum, Theodor Finkenauer, Sophus Beck, Hermann Katz, Miss Caroline Maribau, B. Wittmar, B. Dehlwes, S. Liebmann, John Denner, Mrs. John Denner and two children, Miss Julie Wilhelm, Miss Carrie Weinschenk, Mrs. R. Silverbach, D. Vogat and child, Prof. George Abel, Mrs. Rosa Degen and child, John A. Fuchs, Mrs. Amalie Sophky and child, Miss Mary E. Hester, John Möller and two children, F. Teves, Louis Stern, Ed. Lumpert, Louis Jürgens, George Hilien, H. Westermann, Mrs. Jenny Tombemelt, Miss Adelina Tombemelt, F. L. Fries, William Bertsche, Mrs. William Bertsche, Miss Emma Hahn, William Kuhn, Marco Duschnitz, Miss Henrietta Kunze, Gottfried Bricka, John Stolz, Charles Bradel, Mrs. Charles Bradel, Miss Eliza Ettinsperger, Chr. Paul Koehler, S. Kiegelmann, Miss Salie Cohn, Prof. J. B. Feuling, Miss Anna Losch, Prof. John G. Buehler, Miss Therese Doorin, Karl Roessel, Friedrich Kropp, Mrs. Elizabeth Jost, John Achenbach, John H. Lanuau, Miss Maria Kritz, Miss Elizabeth Hupperts, C. Wenzel, Mrs. Rohling and three children, Max Maynoke, Mrs. Max Maynoke, Mr. Adams.

In steam-ship Celtic, for Liverpool.—Judge Stanley Matthews, Miss J. M. Matthews, Miss Eva L. Matthews, H. Isaacs, Mrs. Isaacs, Miss Sara Isaacs, Miss Martha Isaacs, Miss Dinah Isaacs, Master J. H. Isaacs, Miss Rosa Isaacs, Master Maurice Isaacs, Miss Florence Isaacs, infant and maid, Mrs. J. C. Spencer, Master R. M. D. Spencer, Miss Grace R. Spencer, S. M. Edgill, Mrs. Edgill, Miss Edgill, W. H. Steel, Mrs. Steel, Mrs. Farley, Miss Charlotte H. Mackenzie, Miss Borie, F. Moore, J. R. Tyler, Miss Sarah J. Durkee, Miss Forsythe, Mrs. T. W. Wason, W. P. Ross, Mrs. Ross, A. W. C. Williams, Mrs. Williams, Miss A. Timson, Miss Annie Howkins, Miss Dora Harrop, Mrs. C. R. Bishop, Elena Aviedez, Assuncion Yglesias, Bernard Kenney, W. M. Tomlinson, G. M. Stearns, F. Jacobs, Col. J. C. Lane, Rev. Selah Merrill, J. Harvey Treat, Mr. Cubbin, wife, and child, Mr. and Mrs. Gill, A. P. Seymour, Mrs. Seymour, Rev. Viele, William Howkins, Dr. C. G. Toland, Ed. Szenger, M. J. Martin, O. M. Keenan, S. W. Richards, N. F. Baker, Dr. J. R. Little, J. A. Bird, Benjamin Tonks, A. Hitz, Wright Durgea, W. C. McGibbon, C. G. Petherbridge, Mr. L. Dezarnauld, Mrs. Dezarnauld, Nicolos Baylin, Lais Mastiner, Tomas Christie, T. D. Brown, William Rodh, J. S. Gosson, C. R. Griffing, Enrique Sabatre, Rev. E. D. Morris, Geo. Hardie, Mrs. Hardie, W. F. Wilder, Dr. Montagne, Dr. Hy Oliver Ely, P. S. Bartlett, P. B. O'Brien, Wesley Harper, R. H. Lynde, R. S. Phelps, Arthur D. Phelps, Miss Eliza Withersby, Miss Jennie Withersby, Miss Lizzie Kelsie, Mrs. Judge Russell, F. Moore, Nicholas Rath, Matthew Rath, Chas. A. Easton, Mrs. Easton, Mrs. Anton Hitchcock, Frank Hitchcock, Jas. H. Whitehouse, Wm. Lyall, Mrs. Lyall, Mrs. J. C. Runkel, Miss Runkel, Master Runkel, and maid, John Parsell, J. C. Kirkham, H. Chamberlain.

In steam-ship Victoria, for Glasgow.—Rev. Father Theophile Anciaux, J. C. Foley, C. E. Parker, Charles J. Wright, W. E. Miller, Mrs. W. E. Miller, Thomas A. Gallagher, Rev. Adams Cleghorn, Daniel Manson, Joseph Newman, George L. Thatcher, Charles Rutherford, Andrew Anderson, Thomas Boyd, James Blackwood, John Thompson, Brady Elliot, A. J. Waugh, Maximilian M. Sand, Joseph Duncan, Miss Hannah Gray, Master Arthur Gray, James Fraser, B. F. Leggett, Mrs. B. F. Leggett and child, Joseph Saxley, Mrs. Joseph Saxley, Miss Jane Short, Miss Mary M. Croft, John Bryan, Mrs. John Bryan, Rev. Richard S. Colwell, Mrs. Richard S. Colwell, Stephen P. Darlington, Mrs. Stephen P. Darlington and child, Miss Sarah J. Duncan, Miss E. Gisevius, Mrs. Margaret Baldwin, Alexander Nairn, Mrs. Alexander Nairn, Mrs. E. A. Gilbert, Miss Etta L. Matthews, John R. W. Cook, Miss Grace Whitewright, Mrs. John Clark, Miss Sophia Newman, William Wood, George Kyd, E. H. Miller, Mrs. Alexander Markendorf, R. J. C. Leake, Miss Margaret Bowie, Mrs. Elmira Jackson, Mrs. Eliza Isles, Rev. Frederick Renaud, Mrs. Frederick Renaud, Miss Emma Renaud, Mme. Leon Pons, Donald MacDonald, George Bowie, Miss Fanny Leighton, John F. Phillips, D. Thompson, Mrs. D. Thompson, James Lyons, Thomas Luckett, Mrs. Thomas Luckett, Miss Mary Hamilton, Robert D. Silverwood, John E. Silverwood, Miss Mary Johnson, Mrs. Margaret McCormick, Mrs. Catharine Clark, Melville Smith, Miss Sarah Duff, Dr. Jacob Hartmann, Frederick W. Keil, D. A. Mudie, Mrs. D. A. Mudie, Miss Willie R. Lewis, Mrs. Charles R. Conor and child, Mrs. George Ross and two children, John Mitchell, Mrs. John Mitchell and child, Mrs. Elizabeth McLean, Mrs. Emma Foster and infant, Master Willie Foster, William H. Smallhouse, Mrs. Sarah Finlay, Miss Lizzie Finlay, Miss Maggie Reid, Miss Isabella Peters, Miss Jennie Thompson, Miss Florence Thompson, Mr. James Peters, Miss H. Robertson, William Fielding, James McLaughlin, James Hamill, Mrs. A. R. Young, Master Robert H. Young, George Wortherspoon, Robert Lusk, Francis O'Hara, Mrs. James Fraser.

In steam-ship Cornwall, for Bristol.—Mrs. Emma Dayas, George P. Lawry, Mrs. M. Collins, A. W. Hardman, Ellen Gwyn, J. W. Whiting, A. Williams, James Gane, wife, and child.

In Steam-ship Erin, for Liverpool.—John Malden, A. G. Collicott, Miss M. E. Ormond, Mr. Robottom, Mr. Unitt, Mr. and Mrs. John Cooke, Mrs. O'Keefe, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Parsons, Miss Mattie Parsons, Master William H. Parsons, Jr., Mrs. Du Bois Schanck, Mr. and Mrs. James Parsons and two children, the Misses Pirnies, Miss E. F. Krecslow, Miss N. J. Fagundus, Miss L. Kühl Seitz, Miss N. Kühl Seitz, Prof. Charles William Pearson, Mrs. Charles William Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Norlinger and infant, Norman Jones, E. Tortel, J. A. Ricaud, F. B. Rougon, A. Solomon, Capt. Hensworth, Mrs. Parker and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Farthing, L. F. Bickford, Rev. Mr. Abbay, Miss Von Kalina, Mrs. J. Daniels, Mrs. Lee and child, Mr. and Mrs. Stretton, Mr. Jones, Thomas O'Brien, Rev. J. T. Smith, E. W. Waits, Frank Hallett, Miss Davis, Miss Evans, Mrs. A. C. Lippitt, Jr., William C. Poland, John Fowler and companion, Peter Ryan, Dr. Levett, Thomas H. Jennings, F. Ph. Hennighausen, Louis Hennighausen.

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PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship H. Livingston, for Savannah.—W. Hastings, George W. Finkles, Paul A. Knapp, Frederick Knapp, Alfred S. Denton, M. H. Albenger, F. Walker, Charles Mendle, Charles Allen.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Rhein, from Bremen.—F. E. Hegemeyer, family, and servant, C. Osmers, family, and servant, J. G. W. Schulte, Mr. Von Gramatski and friend, F. A. O. Schwarz, Arn. Hinz, Mrs. Capt. A. Meusing and child, Mrs. S. G. Porter and servant, G. A. Goldsmith, family, and servant, Miss Sarah Rosenthal, Miss Hannah Rosenthal, Mr. Budelmann, William H. Cheppo, M. M. Lutt, H. Wolff, William Prusch, Mrs. Prusch, Julius Behn, Miss Lucie Schmidt, Miss Jeanette Einstein, Miss Marie Neuberger, Mrs. J. Kelier Wroe, Miss Ida Mayer, And. Eschenberg, Henry Heinbochel, Herm. Reiners, Roman Kimel, Ludwig Seligmann, Jacob Beuder, N. Neustadter, Miss Marie Buhrmann, Peter Brunner, Albert Sauer, Miss Bertha Haberlie, Josef Franz, Baron A. G. von Campe, J. Meyer and wife, Aug. Eimer, Miss Anna Burgschmidt, Ed. Burgschmidt.

In steam-ship Knickerbocker, from New-Orleans.—Miss A. Anzie, Mrs. W. H. Stevens, E. J. Hamilton and wife, Mr. and Mrs. R. De Gray, three children and servant, Bishop W. F. Adams, Mrs. Dr. Carny, Mrs. Conway, Mrs. Britton, Miss Britton, Miss C. R. Hunt, Mrs. W. M. Perkins and child, D. Urquhart, Jr., Miss J. Urquhart, Mrs. D. Urquhart, Miss A. Urquhart, Miss Cora Urquhart, Mrs. C. A. Slocomb, A. R. Montgomery and son, E. G. Sproul, H. M. Neil, wife, and son, Miss Schultz, Joseph McElroy, wife, two children, and servant, Mrs. A. Kewish, Mrs. W. S. Smith and child.

In steam-ship Cleopatra, from Savannah.—J. W. Schley, Robert Schley, E. Ketcham, G. J. Bratton, H. B. Dresser, wife, two children and nurse, A. J. Hull, F. B. McNeil, Joseph Belsinger, wife and child, Miss Ida Spencer, Mrs. E. Ward, Mrs. Atkins and friend, William Cratt, Mrs. M. J. Hale, Capt. Harkins, Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. M. Davis, Louis Savarese, R. E. Bowen and wife, Miss Ellen Doice, Capt. G. M. Weymouth, wife and daughter, C. N. Hall, J. M. White, Charles Lewinsohn, J. W. Martin, Mrs. J. W. Stout, Miss Gay, H. W. Chaloner, Mrs. L. Wrigand, Mrs. Griffin, W. H. Raine.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:28 | Sun sets.....7:33 | Moon rises..9:28

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8:31 | Gov. Island..9:20 | Hell Gate.10:42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........SATURDAY, June 19.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Victoria, (Br.,) Spittal, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Celtic, (Br.,) Kiddle, Liverpool via Queenstown, R. J. Cortis; City of Berlin, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool via Queenstown, J. G. Dale; Erin, (Br.,) Anderson, Liverpool via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; Main, (Ger.,) Oterndorp, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Anglia, (Br.,) Smith, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; State of Texas, Boiger, Galveston via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; H. Livingston, Mallory, Savannah, William R. Garrison; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; St. Olaf, (Norw.,) Peterson, London, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.; Cornwall, (Br.,) Stamper, Bristol, W. D. Morgan; C. F. Funch, (Belg.,) Knudsen, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Hudson, Gager, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman.

Ships Carrollton, Lewis, San Francisco, Cal., Simonson & Howes; Themis, (Br.,) Rositar, Antwerp, Crandall Bros.

Barks Elvina, Johnson, Glasgow, J. H. Winchester & Co.; Nuova, (Ital.,) Principio, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Benham & Boyesen; Li, (Ital.,) Capurre, Cork or Falmouth for orders, J. C. Saeger; Galveston, (Ger.,) Kohnenkamp, Cork for orders, C. Luling & Co.; Capt. Peter Dahl, (Norw.,) Johnsen, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Black Swan, Winslade, St. John, P. R., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Edith, Johnson, Kingston, Jam., Leaycraft & Co.; Violante, (Arg.,) Wark, Montevideo, for orders, J. Norton, Jr., & Son.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Tybee, Gardner, San Domingo City June 6, Samana 7th, Mayaguez 10th, Porto Plata 12th, and Turk's Island 13th, with mdse. and passengers to D. Del Monte. Passengers by steam-ship Tybee from San Domingo City, &c.—Theodore F. Brown and wife, Thomas Simpson, Mrs. H. J. Chase, John W. Darrell, Benjamin Burr and wife, Miguel Cantos, M. F. Cantos, Albert Franke, E. De Marchena.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Bulkley, Savannah June 16, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Knickerbocker, Kemble, New-Orleans June 16, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Nickerson, Charleston June 15, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Rhein, (Ger.,) Brickenstein, Bremen, June 5, and Southampton, 8th, with 74 cabin and 378 steerage passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Has had strong S. W. and N. W. winds, with heavy head-sea most of the passage. June 14, lat. 45 28, lon. 39 55, passed an English bark bound E. showing signal letters H C D W; 18th, lat. 40 32, lon. 68 43, passed steam-ship Greece hence for London.

Steam-ship Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Nickerson, Carleston, June 16, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Ship Hamilton, (of Boston,) Ross, Manila Feb. 10, with sugar to H. E. Moring & Co.—vessel to Thayer & Lincoln. Passed Anjier Feb. 25, and crossed the equator May 22, in lon. 36; May 17, lat. 3 05, lon. 34, spoke bark Ethan Allen, from Cape of Good Hope for Boston, 30 ds. out; June 4, lat. 19 16 N., lon. 57 51, felt the shock and heard the noise of an earthquake, which lasted about 10 minutes; it commenced in smooth water, and the ship pitched bows under during the disturbance.

Ship Ne Plus Ultra, Borden, London 33 ds., with mdse to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. June 17, off Nantucket light-ship, spoke schr. Heiress, from Turk's Island for Newburyport; 18th, off Montauk Point, spoke ship E. W. Stetson, hence for London.

Bark Hellas, (Ger.,) Pens, Newry 48 ds., in ballast, to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Levanter, (of Thomaston, Me.,) Vesper, Antwerp 42 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Snow & Burgess. June 12, lat. 41 22, lon. 62, spoke bark W. H. Jenkins, hence for Lisbon 9 ds. out.

Bark Thomas Brooks, Waugh, Guantanamo 16 ds., with sugar to Brooks & Co.—vessel to Waydell & Co.

Bark Norah, Giles, Cienfuegos May 22, with sugar, &c., to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Nina, (Aust.,) Ivancich, Boston, in ballast, to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Albina, (Span.,) Torras, Matanzas 13 ds. with old iron to E. Puig & Co.

Brig Dahlkarsa, (Swe.,) Ermelin, Sourabaya 145 ds., with sugar and coffee to order—vessel to master. Passed Cape of Good Hope April 3, and crossed the equator March 4 in lon. 30; has had light winds and calms the entire passage; April 5, lat. 5 38 S., lon. 25, spoke ship Illyrian, (Br.,) from Liverpool for ——.

Brig O. B. Stillman, (of Portland,) Tibbets, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to J. M. Ceballos & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Apollo, (of St. Lucia,) Berson, St. Pierre, Martinique, via Delaware Breakwater, 24 ds., with sugar to Reynault & Co.

Brig San Giacomo, (Ital.,) Cafeiro, Cadiz 56 ds., with wine and salt to Funch, Edye & Co.

Schr. Mary B. Dyer, (of Boston,) Oliver, San Salvador 8 ds., with pines to J. F. Monteil & Son—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Hattie Weston, (of Plymouth,) Parsons, Abaco 10 ds., with pines to J. & F. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. William L. Burroughs, Smith, Havre 43 ds., in ballast to Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co.

Schr. C. P. Gerrish, Armstrong, Baltimore.

Schr. James Seucler, Hudson, Fernandina 8 ds., with naval stores to Dollmer, Potter & Co.—vesel to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Lavinia Bell, Aldrich, Baracoa 12 ds., with fruit to T. J. Madge—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. Eurotas, Inman, Virginia.

Schr. New Design, No. 2, Harrison, of and 48 ds. from Bridgewater, Eng., with bath-brick to F. G. Gansevessel to W. D. Morgan. May 30, lat. 44, lon. 48 50, passed two large icebergs and considerable field ice.

Schr. Bagaduce, Cox, St. John, N. B., with lumber to order—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. H. S. Bridges, Harley, St. John, N. B., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Sabiva, Kelley, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Emigrant, Parsons, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Alida, Brown, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. G. L. Lovell, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Minerva, Brightman, Fall River for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jacob Raymond, Perkins, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ontario, Burdick, Fall River.

Schr. R. M. Brookings, Clark, Fall River.

Schr. E. H. Clark, Flugat, Fall River.

Schr. Mary Ann, Stanley, New-Bedford for Elizabethport.

Schr. Thomas Potter, Handy, New-Bedford.

Schr. Hastings, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. W. D. Mangum, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Palma, Weeks, New-Bedford.

Schr. Eagle, Atkins, Nantucket.

Schr. David Sprague, Crowell, Block Island, with fish to Parker & Co.

Schr. Perine, Sheffield, Stonington.

Schr. Daniel F. Willetts, Reynolds, Stonington.

Schr. President, Detley, Stonington.

Schr. Saxon, Braddock, Franklin, Me., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Delphi, Allen, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Equal, Titus, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Geo. Savage, Chase, Bangor, with lumber to master.

Schr. Tantamount, Warren, Bangor, with lumber to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Maud Webster, Wentworth, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. Charleston, Marshall, Bangor, with lumber to Bell & Bros.

Schr. Isabella Thompson, Howes, Bangor, with lumber to Harlem Railroad Company.

Schr. Vesta, (of St. John, N. B.,) Palmer, Dorchester, N. B., 12 ds. with coal to Gernard & Brewer—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Favorite, Butler, Salem, for Elizabethport.

Schr. G. M. Wentworth, Hearn, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Joseph Fish, Rawley, Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Company.

Schr. Shepard A. Mount, Gandy, Norwich.

Schr. Neptune, Pratt, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. James Alderdice, Allen, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Chief, Smith, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jennie Rogers, Rogers, New-Haven.

Schr. L. T. Spencer, Hill, New-Haven.

Schr. G. C. Burdett, Adams, New-Haven.

Schr. Spray, Lynch, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Niagara, Holmes, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. Leach, Pendleton, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Edward Stanley, Dyer, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Mary Susan, Snow, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Alleghanian, Maddock, Rockland, with lime to order.

Schr. Jachin, Getchell, Belfast, with lumber for Rondout.

Schr. Eveline, Shaw, Belfast, with lumber for Eddyville, N. J.

Schr. Eastern Belle, Parker, Winterport, Me., with granite to J. Hogan.

Schr. Monitor, Chase, Augusta, with lumber to Watrouse & Wilson.

Schr. J. B. Allen, Davis, Providence.

Schr. Almon Bacon, Crosby, Providence.

Schr. R. H. Daly, Parker, Providence.

Schr. Charles E. Smith, Hanson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. J. Gurney, Gurney, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Chancellor, Ferguson, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Silas Brainard, Hawkins, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Lucy Babcock, Robinson, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Evergreen, Turner, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Adams, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. H. Wilson, Clark, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary A. Predmore, Sherman, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. E. Potter, Ellsworth, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Manlove, Cushman, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. L. Thompson, Hull, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. Game Cock, Ridley, Millstone Point.

Schr. Samuel Nash, Harris, Bowdoinham with lumber to J. S. Creed.

Schr. George S. Repplier, Blizzard, Wickford.

Schr. Peerless, Smith, Somerset.

Schr. Naiad Queen, Smith, Somerset.

Schr. Eddie F. Treat, Acker, Bath, with lumber to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. Mary L. Varney, Varney, Bath, with lumber to order.

Schr. Hannie Westbrook, Littlejohn, Portland, with lumber to H. S. Hatch.

Schr. Casco Lodge, Pierce, Portland, with lumber to Hamblin & Son.

Schr. Zicavo, Stanley, Portland, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Alice C. Noyes, Baker, Pawtucket.

Schr. Bertha, Conover, Pawtucket.

Schr. Abbie S. Oakes, Bullock, Lincolnville, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. Marcellus, Breming, Ellsworth, with staves for Sing Sing.

Schr. Helen Mar, Ward, Boston.

Schr. Charles P. Stunickson, Dickerson, Boston.

Schr. Charles R. Holt, Holt, Boston.

Schr. Kate Foster, Rich, Boston.

Schr. Mayflower, Taylor, Plymouth.

Schr. Maria L. Davis, Chase, Portsmouth.

Schr. Melville, Wentworth, Pigeon Cove, with granite to order.

Schr. William Riley, Freeman, Block Island.

WIND—Sunset, light N. W.; clear and hazy off shore.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Main, for Bremen; Victoria, for Glasgow; City of Berlin, Celtic, and Erin, for Liverpool; Cornwall, for Bristol; Claribel, for Kingston; State of Texas, for Galveston; Hudson, for New-Orleans; H. Livingston, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; ships Latbley Rich, for Yokohama; Prinds Mauritz, for London; bark Kong Oscar, for Newry; brig Torrid Zone, for Jacmel.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, June 19.—Sld. for United States ports, Prince Rupert, Abeona, Chimoca, Nenuphar, Eldorado, Sacramento, Soguedalen, Souvenir, Happy Home.

Arr. out from United States ports June 18, Hittero, E. A. Cochrane.

Arr. out June 19, Charlotta, Abigail, Leif Eriksen—latter at Falmouth.

Also arr. Laura and Virginia.

BRISTOL, June 19.—The steamer Arragon, Capt. Symons, from New-York June 6, arr. here to-day.

ANTWERP, June 19.—Sld. Steam-ships Steinmann, Leehere, New-York.

QUEENSTOWN, June 19.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Abyssinia, Capt. Murphy, from New-York June 9, for Liverpool, arrived here at 11 P. M. Friday. The steam-ship Britannic sailed hence at 6:30 P. M., last night, for New-York.

BRISTOL, Eng., June 19.—The steam-ship Somerset sld. to-day for New-York.

HAVRE, June 19.—The steamer Ville de Paris left here for New-York this morning.

WINDSOR PHAETONS
BY
Brewster, of 25th st.,
WITH PATENT CROSS SPRINGS,

Designed especially for Summer use, carrying four persons comfortably. Weight only 300 pounds.

ALSO,
THE WINDSOR WAGON.

Attention is invited to our new and improved method of hanging side bar wagons, pronounced by the owners of the finest road stock as "the fastest wagon" for speeding yet produced. The one-man leather-top wagon of this description, weighing 138 pounds, combines, in an unequalled degree, the essential elements of strength and stiffness. Another variety of this wagon is the pleasure driving, combined with the use of the elliptic spring, with greater steadiness and absence of the disagreeable swaying motion of the ordinary half-spring wagon.

J. B. BREWSTER & CO.,
(old house of Brewster,) No. 145 East 25th st.
Vertical steel plates inserted in axle beds. Shaft couplings are improved.

LANDAUS,
GLASS AND LEATHER FRONTS.
ALSO,
LANDAULETTES
of the most
ELEGANT DESIGNS
and finest quality, finished with
IMPORTED MOROCCO and TOP LEATHER,
just received from the factory of
H. KILLAM & CO.,
for whom we are sole agents; we have also a very large and superb assortment of all kinds of
PLEASURE VEHICLES,
comprising every style used in town or country.
A. S. FLANDRAU,
Nos. 372 and 374 Broome st.,
Old Stand of Brewster & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1840.)
RANDEL, BAREMORE & CO
Diamond Importers
AND
Manufacturers of Diamond Jewelry,
No. 58 Nassau st., New-York.
No. 51 A Conduit st., London, W.

36 FIRST CLASS PRIZE MEDALS
THONET BROTHERS
808 BROADWAY 808.
AUSTRIAN BEND-WOOD FURNITURE.
Elegance, Elasticity, Durability,
Superior lightness.
Furniture of all kinds.
Caned Furniture a specialty.

EVERYTHING IN HOMEOPATHY
AT HUMPHREYS', NOS. 562 AND 817 BROADWAY.
FAMILY MEDICINE CASES, HOMEOPATHIC BOOKS, HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, VETERINARY SPECIFICS, TINCTURES, TRITURATIONS, DILUTIONS, PELLETS, &C. HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
Have received a small invoice of JEWELRY of a NEW STYLE, inexpensive, and particularly suitable for
SUMMER WEAR.

HERRING SAFES,
ESTABLISHED 1841.
RECORD FOR MAY.

Fire at Hermon, N. Y.
In the fire that destroyed a large portion of our town I had one of your Safes, which, although exposed to a very severe test, preserved its contents in perfect condition. E. E. BROWN, May 7, 1875.

Fire at Ennis, Texas.
My Herring's Safe went through the fire and preserved its contents. MARK LATIMER, May 15, 1875.

Fire at Pachogue, L. I.
After cooling and opening our Herring Safe, everything it contained was found in good order. ROE & MILLS, May 15, 1875.

Fire at Waco, Texas.
The Safe fell from third story, and remained until the building was burned out. When dragged from the ruins it was red hot. The contents were undamaged, not even smelling of smoke. E. A. McKENNEY, May 18, 1875.

BANK VAULTS AND SAFES,
With our patent RUBBER-PACKED FLANGE and other late improvements. TIME LOCKS and SECURITY DIALS. The only SAFES secure against the BLOW-PIPE, AIR-PUMP, and MASKED BURGLARS.
Manufactured by
HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 251 and 252 Broadway, New-York.
Nos. 56 and 60 Sudbury St., Boston.

OSCAR EDLER,
1163 BROADWAY,
UNDER COLEMAN HOUSE, NEW-YORK.
IMPORTER OF
PARIS BEST MAKES. VIENNA
GANTS DE SUEDE. 1 TO 12 BUTTON
KID GLOVES.

Union Adams & Co.
No. 913 Broadway,
Continue to Manufacture
FINE DRESS SHIRTS,
Collars, Cuffs,
TROUSER-FITTING DRAWERS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND
FINE FURNISHINGS
At Very Low Prices.

FURNITURE.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
657 & 659 BROADWAY,
are now exhibiting the largest and most elegant stock of goods to be found in the City.
The reduced cost of manufacturing enables them to offer goods which they GUARANTEE as to quality and durability, at UNPRECEDENTED low prices.
Designs and Estimates furnished for all kinds of Mirrors, Hard-wood Work, Frescoing, Painting, and Decorating.
657 & 659 Broadway, Opp. Bond st.

★ CHRONOGRAPHS. ★
Quarter and Split Second Watches
OF THE FINEST QUALITY.
HORSE TIMERS.
Ve J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.
★ 652 BROADWAY ★

KNABE
GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS.
NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV.
WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York.

WEST END HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH,
PRESBURY & HILDRETH, Proprietors.
OPEN SATURDAY, JUNE 19.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D.,
No. 144 Lexington av., near 29th st. Special attention to the diseases of men. Hours, 8 to 3.